BOSTON COLLEGE
1863
1963
HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three.

AN ACT to incorporate the Trustees of the Boston College.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: Section 1. John Mc Elroy, Edward H. Welch, John Bapst, James Clark and Charles H. Stonestreet, their associates and succeſsors, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Trustees of the Boston College, in Boston, and they and their successors and such as shall be duly elected members of such corporation, shall be and remain a body corporate by that name forever: and for the orderly conducting the business of said corporation, the said trustees shall have power and authority, from time to time, as occasion may require, to elect a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and such other officers of said corporation as may be found necessary, and to declare the duties and tenures of their respective offices, and also to remove any Trustee from the same corporation, when in their judgment he shall be rendered incapable, by age or otherwise, of discharging the duties of his office, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the same, and also from time to time to elect new members of the said corporation: provided nevertheleſs, that the number of members shall never be greater than ten. Section 2. The said corporation shall have full power and authority to determine at what times and places their meetings shall be holden and the manner of notifying the trustees to convene at such meetings, and also from time to time to elect a president of said college, and such profeſsors, tutors, instructors and other officers of the said college as they shall judge most for the interest thereof; and to determine the duties, salaries, emoluments, responsibilities and tenures of their several offices: And the said corporation are further empowered to purchase or erect and keep in repair, such houses and other buildings as they shall judge neceſsary for the said college; and also to make and ordain, as occasion may require, reasonable rules, orders and by-laws not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, with reasonable penalties for the good government of the said college, and for the regulation of their own body; and also, to determine and regulate the course of instruction in said college, and to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by colleges in this Commonwealth, except medical degrees: provided neverthleſs that no corporate business shall be transacted at any meeting unleſs one half at least of all the trustees are present. Section 3. Said corporation may have a common seal, which they may alter or renew at their pleasure, and all deeds sealed with the seal of said corporation, and signed by their order, shall, when made in their corporate name, be considered in law as the deeds of said corporation: and said corporation may sue and be sued in all actions, real, personal or mixed, and may prosecute the same to final judgment and execution by the name of the Trustees of Boston College; and said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding in fee simple or any leſs estate by gift, grant, bequest, devise or otherwise, any lands, tenements or other estate, real or personal: provided, that the clear annual income of the same shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars. Section 4. The clear rents and profits of all the estate, real and personal, of which the said corporation shall be seized and poſseſsed, shall be appropriated to the endowments of said college in such manner as shall most effectually promote virtue and piety, and learning in such of the languages and of the liberal and useful arts and sciences, as shall be recommended from time to time by the said Corporation, they conforming to the will of any donor or donors in the application of any estate which may be given, devised or bequeathed for any particular object connected with the college. Section 5. No student in said college shall be refused admiſsion to or denied any of the privileges, honors or degrees of said college on account of the religious opinions he may entertain. Section 6. The legislature of this Commonwealth may grant any further powers to, or alter, limit, annul, or restrain any of the powers vested by this act in the said corporation, as shall be found neceſsary to promote the best interests of the said college and more especially may appoint overseers or visitors of the said college, with all neceſsary powers for the better aid, preservation and government thereof. Section 7. The granting of this charter shall never be considered as any pledge on the part of the Commonwealth that pecuniary aid shall hereafter be granted to the college.

House of Representatives, March 31, 1863,
Paſsed to be enacted, Alex. H. Bullock, Speaker.

In Senate, Mar. 31, 1863,
Paſsed to be enacted, J. E. Field, President

April 1st 1863
Approved,
John A. Andrew

Secretary's Department, Boston,
May 28th 1863.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original Act.

Oliver Warner,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Charter granted to Boston College in 1863 is reproduced here from the original document in the possession of the College. The men whose names appear on the document—the first trustees and the officials who signed the act—constitute an interesting group.

Father John McElroy, S.J., was born in Ulster, May 14, 1782. Came to the U. S. in 1803, entered the Society of Jesus as a lay Brother in the same year. Buyer and bookkeeper at Georgetown University. Assigned to higher studies because of exceptional ability, was ordained priest in 1817. In Frederick, Md., he built the Church of St. John, later was chaplain in the army of Gen. Taylor during Mexican War. Came to Boston in 1847, built Boston College, High School and Church of the Immaculate Conception. Died at Frederick, Md., Sept. 12, 1877, aged ninety-five.

Father Edward H. Welch, S.J. Born in Boston, May 20, 1822. Graduated from Boston Latin School and Harvard College (1840). Studied at Heidelburg, where he was attracted to the Catholic Faith. Returning to Boston, was received into the Church by Bishop Fitzpatrick. Studied law at Harvard, theology in France. Admitted to the Society of Jesus in Rome, was ordained, then entered the novitiate at Frederick, Md., in 1851. Professor at Georgetown, Loyola College, Baltimore, Holy Cross, and Woodstock College, Md. Assistant at Church of Immaculate Conception, Boston. Died at Georgetown, Dec. 2, 1904.

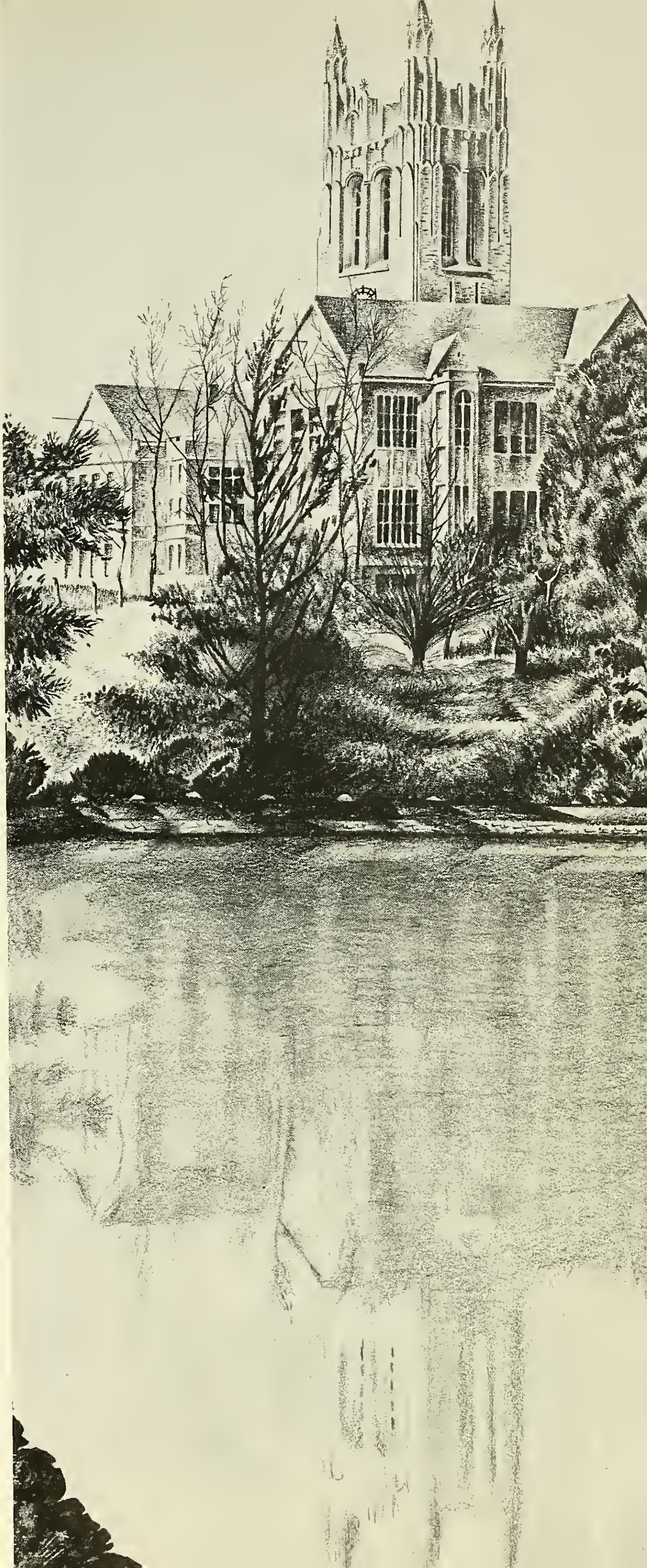
Father John Bapst, S.J., was born in Fribourg, Switzerland, Dec. 7, 1815, studied at the Jesuit college there, entered the Society in 1835. Coming to the U. S. in 1848, he labored on the Indian missions in Maine, at Old Town, Eastport, Bangor and Ellsworth, where he was persecuted for the Faith, being tarred and feathered. Taught at Holy Cross College. Came to Boston in 1860; pastor of the Church, and first president of Boston College, 1863-69. Died in Maryland, Nov. 4, 1887.

Father James Clark, S.J. Graduated from West Point in 1829. Attended seminary at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.; entered the Society in 1844. Prefect, professor of mathematics and treasurer at Georgetown. President of Holy Cross, and of Gonzaga College, Wash. Died at Georgetown, Sept. 9, 1886.

Continued on Back page

Because fact is born of vision,
Because Faith makes all things whole,
We have prayed that our eyes be single
And swerve not from the goal.
Look! on the grass-clad hilltop,
Where chestnut and maple blow,
And the groping elm-trees yearn
To the mother green below,
Embodied in marble and granite,
Throned on the lakes clear blue,
Real as the sky and the sunshine,
The Dream that we dared is come true.

Timothy W. Coakley '84



CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF BOSTON COLLEGE

PUBLISHED BY THE 1963 SUB TURRI

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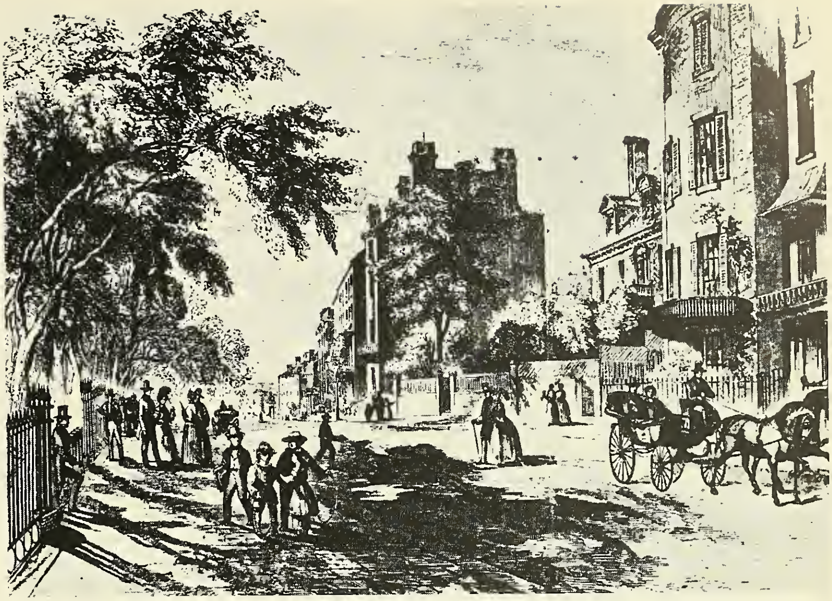
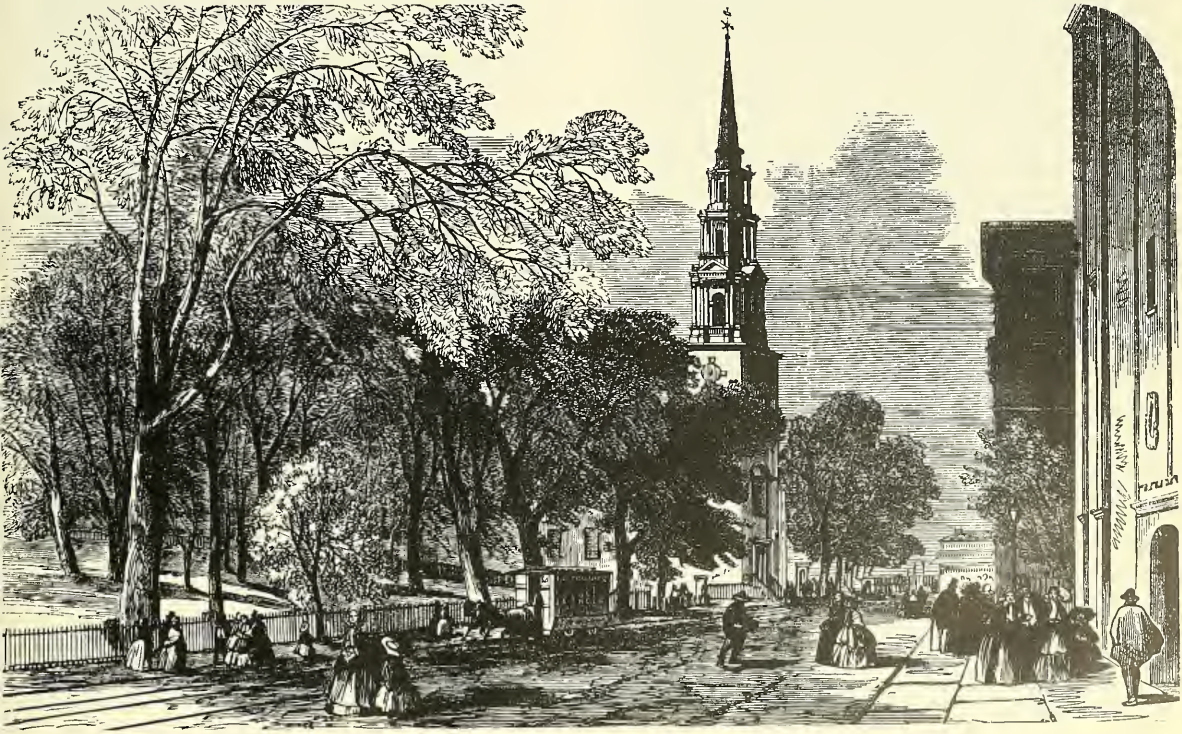
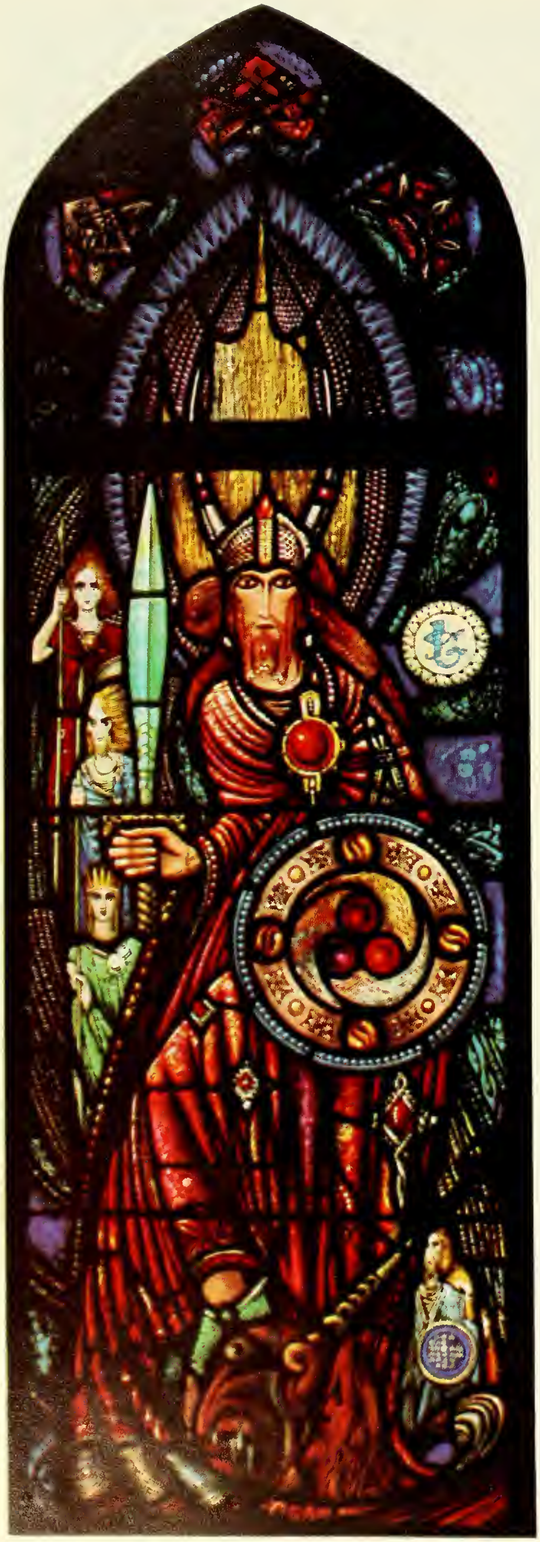
Typical street scene on Boston's Beacon Hill in the 1850's.



The Park Street Church in the middle of the nineteenth century.



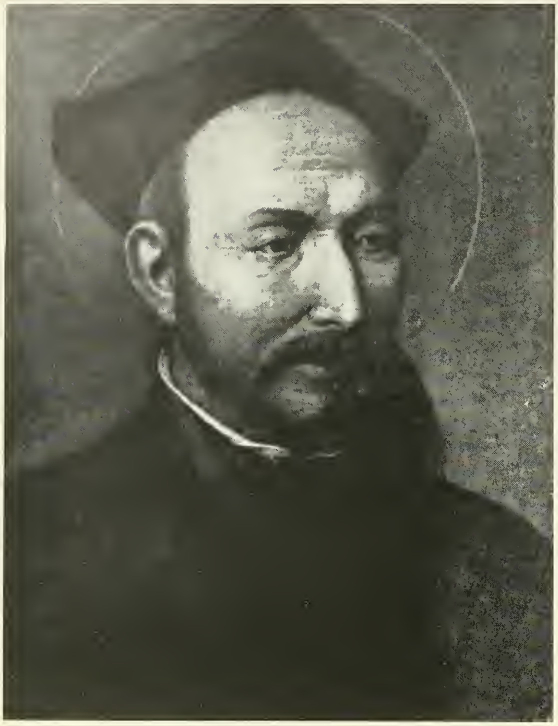


Boston College is one hundred years old. What was, little more than a century ago, only a dream, today is a magnificent reality, a vital testament to the visionaries who lifted her first stones. From these grew the Gothic towers and soaring spires that proclaim her fame, her glory, and her proud traditions. She sits on the Heights of Chestnut Hill, among stained glass and vaulted ceilings, gazing down on the city whose name she bears. Her carriage proclaims her the Alma Mater of 26,000 living men and women. She is proud, and justly so.

Who raised up this spired hill, this towered city with its voice of deep throated bells? Who claims her laurels; who deserves the tributes given her? Is it McElroy who envisioned her; Gasson who gave that vision stone and steel; or any of those whose names are written large on her Gothic facades? On one hand, there is no answer to these questions, for Boston College is no single man's vision, no single man's efforts. She is the result of one hundred years of vision and effort, the by-product of the dreams and labor of nameless thousands. And if some have contributed more than others, no man's efforts tower above a throng where the heroic was commonplace. On the other hand, it is equally true that no man has ever attended Boston College without leaving his mark on her. Behind the towering ramparts their spirit lives on, with each entering class their number swells, and one great voice cries out—*Hail Alma Mater!*

In this the university's centennial year, hundreds of great and famous people have flocked to pay her homage. She has been praised and extolled by the highest ranking officials of Church and State, the educational world, and the performing arts. It is not only her magnificent beauty to which they have paid tribute, but even more the Jesuit Fathers, the faculty, the students, and the alumni of Boston College. It is indeed just and proper that they do so, for these people *are* the university. The glory of every mother is her sons and these are the sons who have crowned their Alma Mater a thousandfold. They have made Boston College what it is at present and they shall make the Boston College of the future.

In every sense of the word, the college is an idea and an ideal carried in the minds and hearts of its people. The 1963 *Sub Turri,* on this great occasion of the university's Centennial, congratulates all of you who carry the name Boston College in your minds and hearts. We humbly request that we be allowed to dedicate this volume, your history, to you who have lived it as the men of Boston, to you who sing out her proud refrain *For Boston!*



SAINT IGNATIUS LOYOLA

The Founder of the Society of Jesus

Boston College, on this its Centennial Anniversary, is justly proud of her progress during the past hundred years. In this relatively brief span of time, Boston College has grown from a small local seminary to a vast university, including six separate schools on the undergraduate level, three graduate schools, and a professional school of law. This physical growth has been paralleled by a corresponding expansion of the curriculum and an increasing awareness of community responsibility, both of which have contributed to a growing reputation for academic competence.

At the same time, the university is full of hope for the future, basing its confidence on the continued influence of those forces which helped to bring it into existence. As one of twenty-eight Jesuit institutions of higher learning within the United States, Boston College shares the benefits of a tradition of education which extends back over four hundred years. According to its principles, as set forth in the *Ratio Studiorum* of St. Ignatius Loyola, the vision of what a university does begins with a clear perception of what man is—what constitutes his true human dignity and sets him apart from the rest of creation. The university recognizes that man is a knowing and choosing creature, that these are his greatest powers and his crowning glory. The development of these all-important faculties constitutes the goal to which the true university devotes all of its facilities and resources. Education, therefore, is not mere instruction; knowledge not an accumulation of any given body of facts. Learning is the instrument of education and not its end. The purpose of education is the cultural, mental, and moral development of man.

With this philosophy of education as its cornerstone, the Jesuit college seeks to present to its students a curriculum which contains such disciplines as will create a questioning, analytical, and perceptive mind. This in itself, however, is not enough, for such a developed mind does not necessarily relate itself properly to its duties toward God and man. For this reason, the *Ratio Studiorum* also stipulates that the student receive training in religion and citizenship. Toward this end, there is a core curriculum of theology, philosophy, literature, and history, which has served to unify the university despite the increasing variety of programs available to students in the various schools.

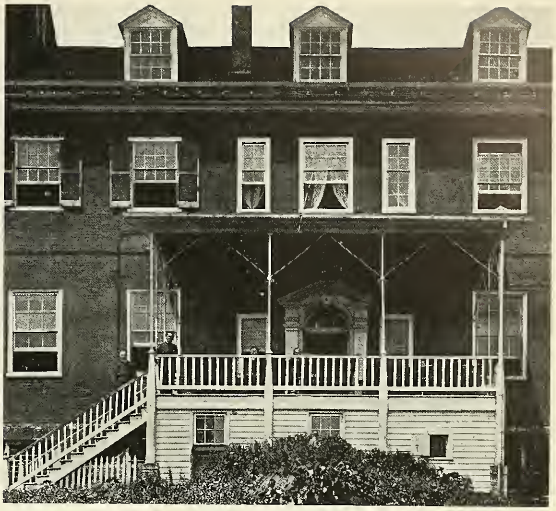
The history of the Jesuit Order in the United States presents a long and adventurous record. The initial penetration of its missionaries and explorers is written on historical markers throughout the land. Today at Auriesville, New York, overlooking the Mohawk Valley, on the site of the martyrdom of two of their number, stands the Shrine of the North American Martyrs, St. Isaac Jogues and his companions. One hundred and eighty years ago, the numbers of the Jesuits throughout the world were drastically cut down by their political suppression, which left isolated in the United States a small band of ex-Jesuits in the area around Maryland. Although these men recognized that there was a desperate need for a school in the vicinity, they hesitated to undertake such a bold venture out of fear that it might hinder the eventual restoration of the Society. John Carroll, the first bishop and Prefect Apostolic of the new republic, was especially interested in the development of such a school, since it was his responsibility to provide priests to serve his see and, in his opinion, a school could provide students with the preliminary classical studies which they would need to enter a seminary. There was opposition to this plan on the part of many anti-Catholics, but Bishop Carroll prevailed, and on May 15, 1789, an appropriation was voted. The bishop invited the Jesuit Fathers to administer the school and they, responsive as ever to the call of duty, accepted despite their personal misgivings. There were many difficulties, not the least of which was that the Jesuits who made up the faculty had little or no experience at teaching, other than their work on the missions. John Carroll sent constant pleadings to his associates in the Old Society in England for more experienced masters. They, however, agreed with many of the American Jesuits and were adamant against doing anything which might upset the plans for restoration. Most of these difficulties were finally resolved in 1806 when Fr. Graber, the General of the Order, gave Bishop Carroll permission to reestablish the Society in the United States. From this date Georgetown became a Jesuit College with the Rev. Robert Molyneux, S.J., as Rector.

Gradually, the Jesuit Order began to advance up the Atlantic coast. In June of 1842 St. John's College, Fordham, was founded in the diocese of New York. Directed for the first two years by the local clergy, the school was turned over to the Jesuits by Bishop Hughes of New York, both in order to improve the quality of education at Fordham and to free his own clergy to meet the needs of his fast growing bishopric. A young Jesuit, Fr. McElroy, S.J., who was to play an important role in the founding of three colleges, was very influential in bringing about this change of administration. He had given retreats to the native clergy and the kindly bishop had become a fast friend of his. It seems that Bishop Hughes had some doubts about the transaction because he stipulated that the Jesuits were to be French Canadians from St. Mary's College in Kentucky, in order that the Georgetown group might not take over and make Fordham subordinate to that college. In 1846 St. John's was sold and in that same year Frs. Murphy and Thebaud arrived in New York. After a year of preparation, the college was officially opened as a Jesuit educational institute. The faculty was mainly composed of French Jesuits from the New York and Canadian missions, which were independent of the Maryland Province, while most of the courses and textbooks were modeled on those which had already proved successful at Georgetown. Both schools were run according to the precepts of the *Ratio Studiorum* and there was no substantial difference between them.

Although it would be another two decades before a college would be established in Boston itself, the Jesuits' first contact with the city had come as early as 1650 in the person of the Canadian missionary, Gabriel Druillettes. Fr. Druillettes did not expect to be very well received in the predominately Puritan stronghold and was pleasantly surprised with the gracious welcome which Governor Bradford accorded him. Protestant missionary John Eliot did everything in his power to make the visiting Jesuit comfortable. It was not until 24 years later, however, that another Jesuit, Fr. Pierron, came to Boston. While there, he met most of the Protestant clergy, with whom he left a very pleasant impression.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, the Jesuits again visited the Massachusetts vicinity. The period between Fr. Pierron's visit and the next Jesuit encounter had been filled with marked anti-Catholic feeling in Boston; the few Catholics, who comprised only two per cent of the population, were tolerated at best. Their activities were limited to the bare minimum of public worship. The Puritan faction which had founded Boston had acted as most minorities do when they finally find themselves a majority—they imposed all the restrictions from which they had fled upon the minorities of their new settlement. Until 1780, when the state constitution of Massachusetts was drawn up, there were any number of legal penalties placed upon the Catholics of the population. These often included special tax rates and at one point the "Papists" were even forbidden domicile in Boston itself. After 1780 most of the feeling against this group remained, but the only legal evidences of it were explicitly anti-Catholic clauses in the oaths of office. This barrier was finally removed in 1822 when the state constitution was amended.

In the 1830's, political and economic conditions in Germany, Scotland, and Ireland started wave upon wave of immigrants on their long journey to the new republic. The inhabitants of the United States assimilated the first of the "foreigners" with relative ease, but they were hardly prepared for the tidal wave of people which broke upon them in the middle forties as a result of renewed political upheaval and devastating famine. The Great Famine struck Ireland in 1845 and within two years over two and a half million of Erin's proudest sons fled the downfall of their beloved land. More than a hundred thousand of these impoverished Irish migrated to Boston where they received anything but a warm reception. The old line Protestant "natives" felt that all they stood for was in danger of being trampled by "those filthy immigrants." The Irish, of course, were of no help in breaking down these barriers. They clung together in small ghettos, a situation which was further aggravated by their economic plight. Since the vast majority of the immigrants had not even the barest rudiments of education, there was an obvious and immediate need for some schools. As early as 1820, Bishop Cheverus of Boston recognized this fact and invited the Ursuline Sisters to set up a parochial school for girls. In 1826, the bishop decided that, because of urbanization, the site of the school near the old cathedral was fast becoming unsuitable for a convent school. He purchased some land in Charlestown and an enlarged school with facilities for boarders was constructed. Soon after that he founded another school for both boys and girls under the direction of Fr. Fitton, and by 1831 there were three parochial schools within the Boston See.



Old South, the original Georgetown College building. Built in 1791, it was demolished in 1905 for Ryan Hall.

Statue of Archbishop John Carroll, founder of Georgetown, with the tower of the Healy building in the background.

An event took place in 1834 which put the Protestant view of the new Catholic migrations into perspective. A mob of violent bigots marched on the Ursuline convent school with claims that it was being used as a dungeon for recalcitrant nuns. The attack took place during the night and the sisters were forced to flee into the dark, which was soon echoing with the crackling inferno that was once their home. Firemen who rushed to the scene found themselves confronting an armed mob which turned back their attempts to save the structure. In 1837 Fr. Fitton left his day school and established the Seminary of Mt. St. James in Worcester to meet the pressing need for clergy which the Irish influx was causing. The task was too much for him and in 1842 he talked with the new Bishop Fenwick about selling the school. There appeared in Boston about that time Fr. John McElroy, S.J., who was called upon by the bishop to give a retreat to the diocesan clerics. Bishop Fenwick was so impressed by Fr. McElroy that when Mt. St. James was sold to the diocese in 1843, he immediately entrusted the administration of the new Holy Cross College to the Jesuit Order. Holy Cross was apparently only a moderate success in those days, due to its distance from the main body of the Catholic population and its high tuition rates.

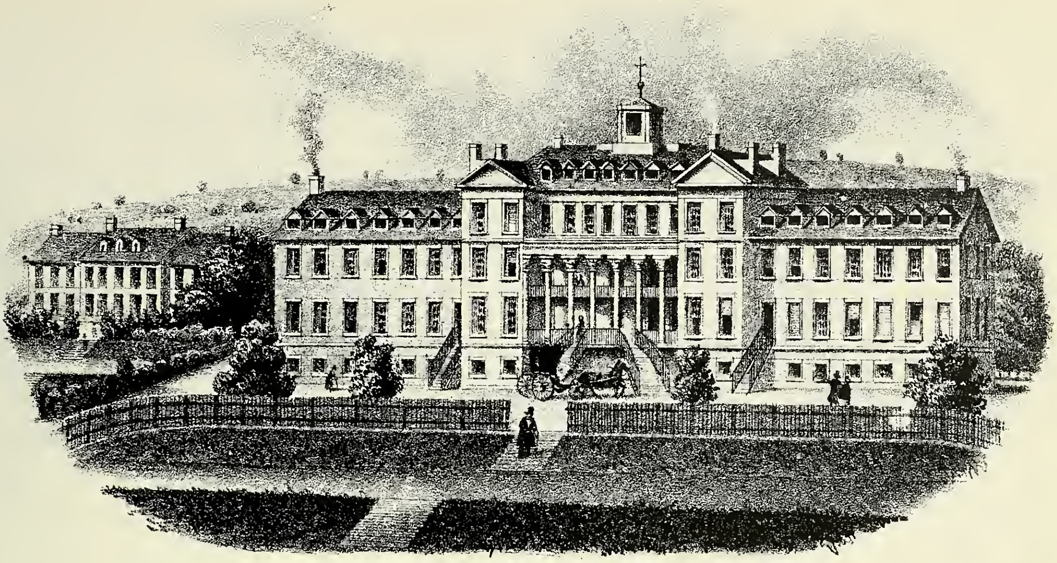
There still remained a very urgent need for parochial schools in Boston. The situation became even more critical with the advent of Horace Mann's drive to oust all denominational religion from the Massachusetts school system. The net result of Mann's work was to dilute all religious influences except for the strong Puritan strain which so tightly held the Commonwealth from its first inception as a colony. The objections of the Catholics to the dechristianization of the educational system served only to warm the coals of anti-Catholic feeling and, when Holy Cross College applied for a state charter in 1849, she was refused by an aroused and well-informed legislature.

The Fordham University Chapel facing on the Queen's Court dormitory area.

The Administration Building of Fordham University, formerly the Rose Hill Manor House, built in 1838.

The situation came to a head in 1859 at the Eliot School in Boston. There had been any number of incidents at this and other schools when the Catholic pupils refused to recite the Protestant version of the Commandments. Finally one teacher at the Eliot School took matters into his own hands and a young Catholic boy was severely beaten for daring to make such a refusal. The boy's parents brought suit in court and the encounter gained national publicity. The case was resolved on behalf of the teacher and the local Catholic population determined to start out on its own if no satisfaction should be forthcoming from the courts of law. They turned immediately to their bishop with requests for a parochial school system. This was an idea which the bishop had long entertained. As early as 1842, his predecessor had discussed with Fr. John McElroy, S.J., the possibility of starting a college in the immediate area of the city. In 1845 the Jesuit Provincial, Fr. J. Roothaan, S.J., had written to the Rector of Holy Cross to express his desire that a college be built in Boston and even advised the rector to expend the majority of his energy in furthering this pursuit.

By 1847 Fr. McElroy had once again returned to Boston, and he again broached the idea of the college to the new



Fenwick Hall of the Holy Cross College in the 1860's.

Bishop Fitzpatrick. He explained in detail Bishop Fenwick's plan for turning over the land that the old cathedral had stood upon as soon as the new Cathedral of the Holy Cross was finished. Bishop Fitzpatrick seemed receptive to the idea; but he evidently thought better of it, for in that same year at the end of October he turned St. Mary's Church in the North End over to Fr. McElroy. Despite Father's diligent work toward the creation of the college, the provincial received notice from the Maryland Province that there would be no teachers forthcoming to staff such a school, since the Maryland Province was itself planning an expansion. The General had firmly decided that it would be unwise to increase the burden of the southern province at that time. Fr. McElroy was advised that he might continue such plans as he had, but should not expect the opening of the college in the near future.

Father went ahead somewhat disheartened but with his usual drive. In 1851 he was looking for land on which to build a new church and the college, and at that time discovered that the City of Boston had the site of the old jail up for sale. He was discouraged, however, to find that the land was split into a number of small, disconnected parcels. For the time being he abandoned his idea of buying up this land and the few acres which divided it. The bishop in the meantime had found what he considered a suitable location in the Otis School, which the city also had up for sale. Fr. McElroy immediately agreed that it was a fine site and he noted with satisfaction that "it could easily hold six to eight hundred students." His satisfaction was brief, however, when the bishop informed him shortly thereafter that it was imperative that St. Mary's School for Girls be moved to that site. During this transaction, the jail lands were sold to Col. Josiah Amee, who was to become a popular hero of the Civil War. In 1853 the colonel made it known that he was willing to sell. Fr. McElroy immediately had a broker contact him. It was then discovered that there were a number of restrictions on the use of the land, one of which stipulated that ten brick houses would have to be built on the site. Fr. McElroy informed the colonel that it was impossible to buy under those conditions, and the colonel immediately petitioned the City Council to have them removed. On March 9, 1853 word was

St. Joseph's Chapel, Holy Cross, facing on the college's finely manicured croquet lawn.

Looking down Beacon Street toward Newton in the 1850's. This is a portion of the marsh area forming part of the neck of Boston before filling began. Boston College was built on the southern half of this area when Harrison Avenue was reclaimed.

received from the Committee on Public Land that the City Council had passed the resolution. Father was overjoyed with this news and even happier when he found that the colonel was also willing to sell the parcels which cut the property in two. The restrictions had not been removed from this area yet, but his lawyer informed him that he was perfectly safe in assuming that the City Council would extend its previous vote to cover this small additional area. Fr. McElroy paid Colonel Amee $13,000 in cash and assumed a mortgage of some $46,000 which was held by the city.

Fr. McElroy was well pleased with this purchase, since the four story granite building which stood on the property had cost the city $50,000 when new. Accordingly, he had his lawyer set in motion the legal procedure necessary to have the restrictions lifted from the rest of his property. The Committee on Public Land was astounded to learn that a Catholic priest had purchased the land and they were horrified to learn that he planned to erect a church and school. The radical bigots on the committee stirred a hornets' nest of controversy and before Fr. McElroy knew what had happened not only was his petition denied but the old restrictions which Colonel Amee had had removed were reapplied to the rest of the land. That this action exceeded their legal power did not seem to concern the committee. Father's lawyer advised him to ignore their notification and to proceed with his request for a building permit, and, after consultation with the bishop, the petition was presented to the mayor, the aldermen, and the Committee on Public Land. Nine hundred and twenty-four citizens, the core of a new political group called the Know Nothings, signed a counter-petition demanding the continuance of the restrictions. Father McElroy's petition was refused. This action awakened many of the more prominent Protestants of the area, who deplored the bigotry and intolerance of the Know Nothings, and so, on May 19, 1853, twenty-five of these upright citizens approached the mayor with a petition urging that permission be granted for the erection of a church and college on the jail lands. Among the 25 signers were a number of famous educators, literary critics, nationally known lawyers, an ex-speaker of the national House of Representatives, and a former governor of the Commonwealth. Three of the signers of the petition came from the Lawrence family, one of whose members, Amos Lawrence, had recently purchased a farm on top of Chestnut Hill in the suburbs just outside Boston. Under such pressures the mayor and the aldermen agreed, but the City Council was adamant and the restrictions stood. Fr. McElroy, realizing that he had lost the jail land controversy, immediately rented the property rather than sell it back to the city. In 1856 Alexander Rice was elected the new mayor of Boston, but the city elections failed to remove enough of the Know Nothings on the Council to pass McElroy's petition.

In 1857 it was decided that the South End of the city would be a more suitable place for the erection of a college and church, since it would be more accessible to the Catholic population. The well-disposed Mayor Rice indicated that the city was about to sell an excellent plot of land on Harrison Avenue between Concord and Newton Streets. On April 20 of that same year, Fr. McElroy sold the jail lands to the city at a $9,000 profit. The very next day he appeared before the Land Committee and requested that he be allowed to buy the Harrison Avenue tract. The land comprised almost a solid square block of the city and, as soon as this became known to the public, a good deal of opposition sprang up again. This was encouraged by the city newspapers, which played up the fact that priests would be taking over the city block by block. A number of the council members, although they lacked Know Nothing ties, were frightened enough by the publicity to vote against Fr. McElroy's request. When he realized that the local populace considered his request "an audacious attempt on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities . . . to acquire undue and colossal power," he shifted his ground and offered to buy only a part of the Harrison Avenue plot. He was assured privately that this display of "willingness to cooperate" would secure ultimate approval. The council debated the proposal from the end of April until the middle of July. In the meantime Fr. McElroy looked into a number of alternate prospects and on every occasion met with failure, due to the people's fears that such a church would bring with it the "Irish rif-raf" and generally lower the status of the neighborhood. Finally, on July 22, 1857, he received word from the council that they would sell the Harrison Avenue land to him.

In 1857 Harrison Avenue was situated on the neck of Boston, which was a swamp area until filling began in 1853. It was hardly a suitable site until the marsh sections were filled, but then overnight it became a very desirable residential district. In 1856 the horse railroad of the Metropolitan Transportation Company made its appearance on the neck of Boston and the price of land began to rise. Fr. McElroy got in on the ground floor of this land buying and within a very short time his original investment was worth many times what he paid for it. Within two weeks he hired a New York architect for the church and a local designer for the school. Fr. McElroy had no intention of opening the school until the church was well enough established to help pay for its upkeep, but he thought it would be prudent to build both at the same time to save money.

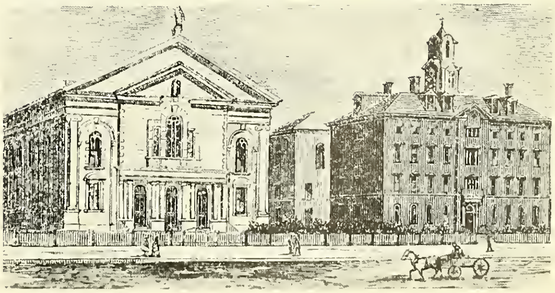
Work on the buildings proceeded rapidly and, on April 27, 1858, Bishop Fitzpatrick, Fr. John McElroy, S.J., another representative of the Society of Jesus, and three other clergymen laid the cornerstone for both the church and school. The church was formally dedicated to Mary under the title of the Immaculate Conception, which had been dogmatically declared in Rome only four years previously.

In October of 1859, Fr. McElroy and another Jesuit left the rectory of St. Mary's in the North End and took up residence in the completed section of the college. Financial troubles soon mounted and the good Fathers became very bitter towards the people of St. Mary's because they, who were supposed to be supplying much of the construction costs, had faltered in their obligation during the last year or so. He had pleaded unsuccessfully with the bishop and the Provincial on a number of occasions, in his attempt to get the Jesuit pastor to shoulder the obligation which he had agreed to. The pastor and the parishoners, however, were still angry over the decision to move the school out of the North End and into the South End. Eventually, with the appointment of a new pastor, the problem was largely solved. Still, unforeseen expenses plagued him and he found relief only because of the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carney, who was also the man who encouraged Fr. McElroy to buy many of the small parcels of land which surrounded his original purchase. Father was overjoyed when this benefactor not only paid personally for much of the new acquisition, but even made it into a small recreation area.

The church was formally opened in March of 1861 and the duties of pastor fell upon the already overburdened prelate. He busily planned for the opening of his college but was soon disheartened by the Provincial, who said that there were not enough teachers to staff colleges at both Boston and Worcester. Although the Provincial finally became so sympathetic with Fr. McElroy's plans that he even suggested closing Holy Cross to provide a sufficient number of teaching Fathers, Fr. McElroy judiciously refused to allow this to happen.

As early as 1860, it was proposed that Boston College be opened for a short period of time as a seminary for Jesuits. Since there were no adequate training houses for the Order and since the General's representative concurred that this was an excellent idea, the wheels were immediately set in motion to bring the *Seminarium Bostoniense* into being. Jesuit communities from all over the United States sent their scholastics to Boston; and on hand to greet them was Fr. Bapst, who had recently moved from Maine to assume the duties of rector. The seminary was a great success in every way but the financial, so Fr. McElroy was relieved to find in the first months of 1863 that the Provincial was beginning to take heed of requests that a college for "externs" be opened. He argued eloquently that he had originally raised the funds for the college in order to provide a school for the sons of the donors. It was now his solemn obligation to establish this school and to fulfill his promises to these people. In March it was decided to incorporate the college, which up until that time was owned solely by Fr. McElroy, and soon a petition was put before the Massachusetts Legislature asking for a charter. On March 31, 1863, the petition was approved by the House and the Senate and was sent to Governor John Andrew, who signed it on the first of April. The summer of that same year saw the final departure of the scholastics, many of whom returned years later as teachers at Boston College. The humble Fr. McElroy, who had but a few weeks before been elected President of Boston College, asked that he be relieved of his duties. He was eighty-one years old and his work was done: Boston College had been founded.

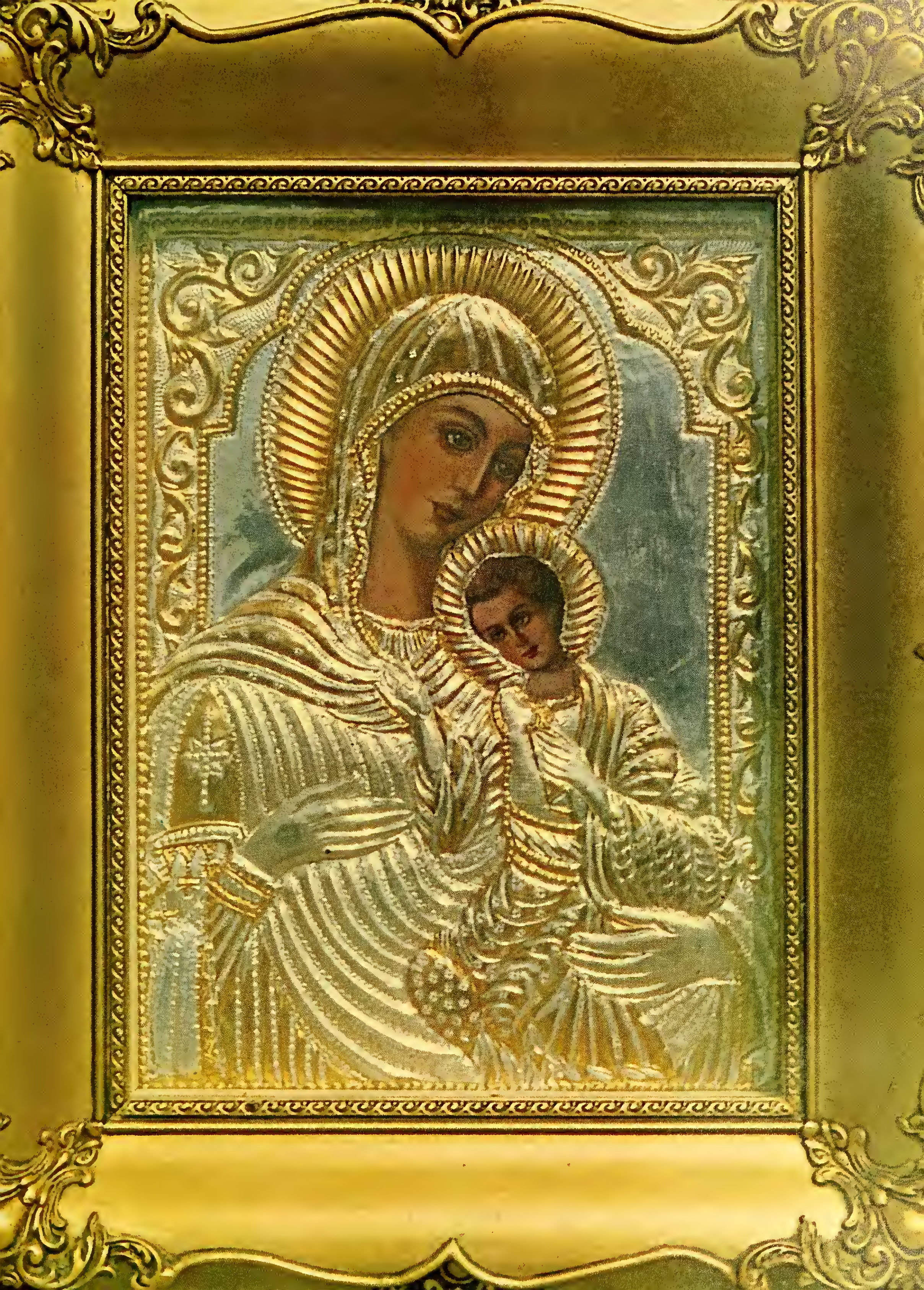
The Church of the Immaculate Conception and Old Boston College buildings on Harrison Avenue—from a sketch done about 1865.



COLLEGIUM BOSTONIENSE
IHS
FUND. A.D. 1863.

1863-1888

Madonna and Child, a delicate work which hangs in the office of the Bapst librarian. This Byzantine masterpiece, tooled in gold and silver, was a gift of His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing.



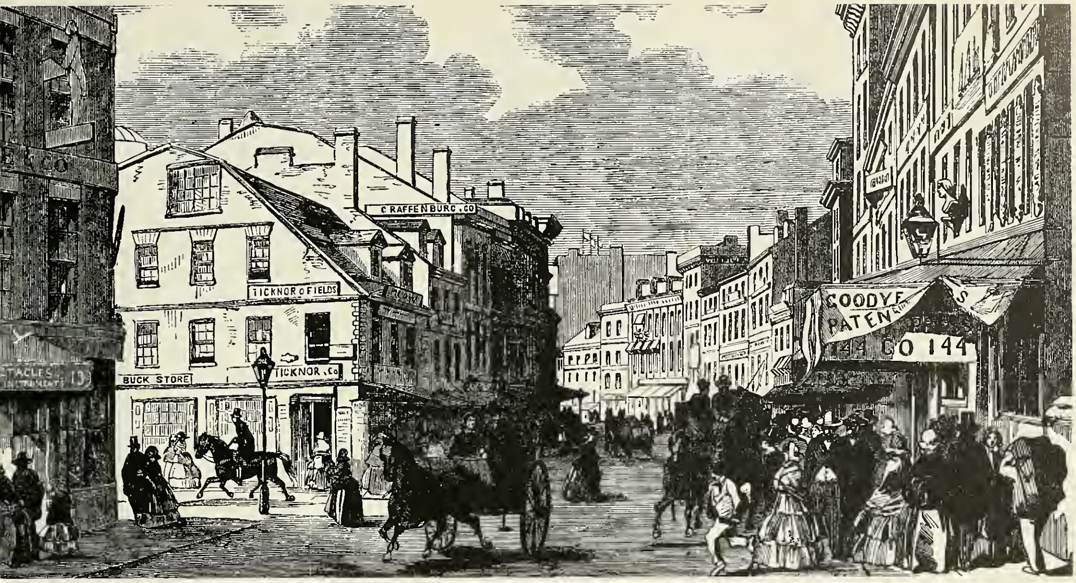
As spring burst upon the land in April of 1863, a war-weary nation waited expectantly for news of Grant's offensive against Vicksburg and of Lee's forthcoming campaign in Pennsylvania. With all eyes turned to these historic events on the national scene, few even in Massachusetts were aware of the important event taking place in the state capitol on April 1 of that year. Only a very small number were aware of the great struggle which had ended when Governor John Albion Andrews signed the charter entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Boston College." The trustees were a handful of hardy Jesuits who had fought tirelessly and determinedly to bring Catholic education to the people of Boston.

But even these stolid priests probably did not realize how much more they would have to struggle before their institution would become an integral part of the lives of the people of Boston and, eventually, of all the United States. They perhaps were not aware that the election of Fr. John Bapst, S.J., as first President of Boston College was far more a beginning than an end to their work. For, if anything was to keynote their next quarter century, it would be hardship, surmounted only by the perserverance of those laboring to establish an institution worthy of the tradition of Jesuit scholarship.

Because of the difficulties encountered in obtaining financial backing, classes did not actually begin until September, 1864, when 22 uncertain young men entered the doors of the building on James Street to be initiated into the mysteries of higher education. Undaunted by the small number of the 'elect,' the Prefect of Studies, Fr. Robert Fulton, S.J., energetically set about the task of organizing the students into classes and getting lessons under way.

Reverend John McElroy, S.J.

Church of the Immaculate Conception.

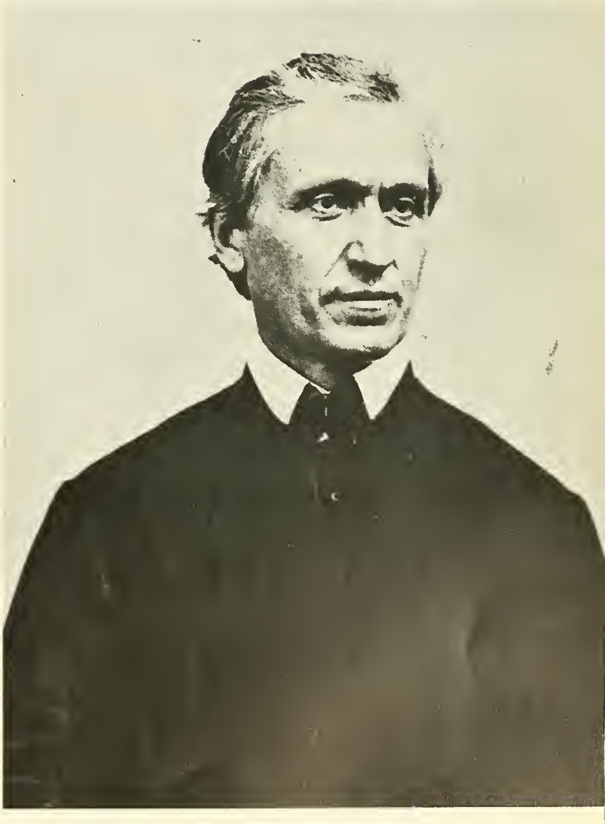


Washington Street in the 1860's.

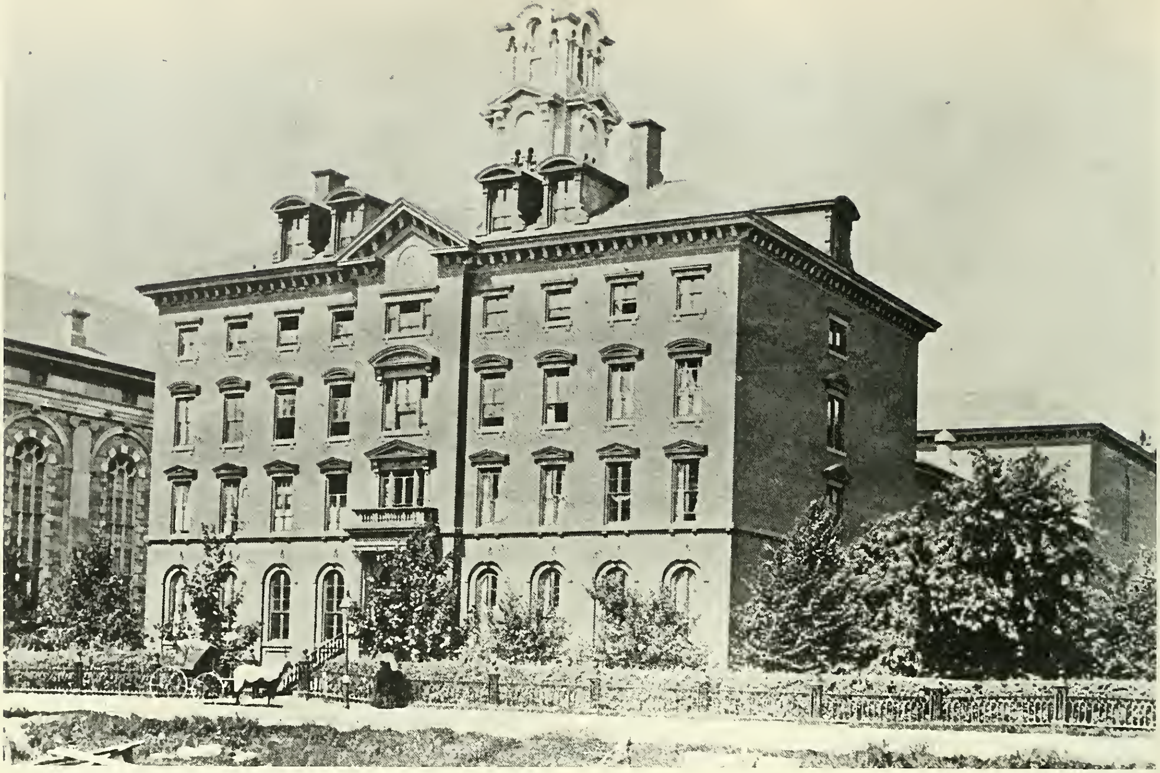
The school was formally organized in the European style: seven years of study starting with Rudiments, then 3rd, 2nd, and 1st Humanities, followed by Poetry, Rhetoric, and Philosophy. For several years it was standard practice to give the prospective student an examination to determine his capabilities in order to place him at the proper level (long before the College Entrance Examination Board). Only an ability to read and write, plus an understanding of the primary principles of grammar and arithmetic, was required for admission. Because of the haphazard preparation of the entrants, the college lacked the higher classes for several years. In the first year, for example, no one could be placed higher than 2nd Humanities.

Of the 62 boys who attended Boston College at one time or another during that first year, approximately 48 were on hand at the end of the year when the public was invited to the First Annual Exhibition. This exhibition had been a source of much concern for both Father Bapst and Father Fulton. In view of the sparse attendance at the college during the first year, it seemed necessary to encourage the public to entrust their sons to the school. With such thoughts in mind, Father Bapst wrote a letter to the Provincial in May of that year in which he proposed that an exhibition be held, an idea originally suggested by Father Fulton. The desired exhibition was to consist of two parts. On the first night, there was to be a regular public examination of the Rudiments and Humanities. The second night was to witness a religious drama, *Joseph Sold by His Brothers.* Father Bapst explained that the play was necessary:

> since an examination of the younger boys would certainly not prove to be of general interest . . . . I don't see anything calculated to popularize our schools but some brilliant exhibition, and for the present nothing else seems available but a drama such as I have proposed. If it cannot be permitted now, it can never be permitted. . . .



Reverend John Bapst, S.J., first President of Boston College.



Faculty Building on Harrison Avenue (Old Boston College).

> We are discouraged enough already, it would be dangerous to increase our discouragement, although certainly we shall submit to your decision no matter what the consequences may be.

Needless to say, the Provincial granted their request with due dispatch.

In addition to the play, Father Fulton arranged to have on hand the popular Germania band and the college choir. The venerable 83-year-old Father McElroy returned for the occasion to present books and silver crosses to the top members of the student body. Sixty-four awards in all were given out. The newspapermen of Boston commented that the first commencement exercises had "proved [the college's] claims on the patronage of a discriminating public."

Thus, as the nation entered the painful years of recovery and rebuilding, Boston College was at least guaranteed the opportunity to continue in existence and to strive to produce the kind of students it had promised the people of Boston. A start, however shaky, had been made. It was left to future years to build on this foundation.

The remaining five years of Father Bapst's administration were marked by steady growth, until the student body numbered 130 in 1869. Mere numbers, however, do not tell the whole story. There was also growth in excellence as the classes took on a more stable character and the school began to acquire a definite form.

The course of studies at this time, lacking the higher classes, centered on the classics and English, although arithmetic, French, and music were also taught. Lessons consumed six hours a day, four-and-a-half hours on Saturday. Parents were kept informed of the students' progress by weekly reports written by the Prefect of Studies himself; and each year was climaxed by the public exhibition, at which students were examined, declamations made, and plays presented. The practice of assigning students on the basis of an entrance examination continued. They were then allowed to advance

Some pioneers of the 1860's.

as quickly as possible in each subject, so that a person might be in different levels in different subjects (long before John Dewey).

It was never forgotten that the purpose of the college was to train Catholics. For this reason daily attendance at Mass was required, as well as monthly confession and an annual retreat. Attendance at daily catechism lessons and weekly lectures on the doctrines of the Church was also required of the Catholic students. There is no indication that there were any non-Catholics attending the college at the time, so most probably these activities involved the entire student body.

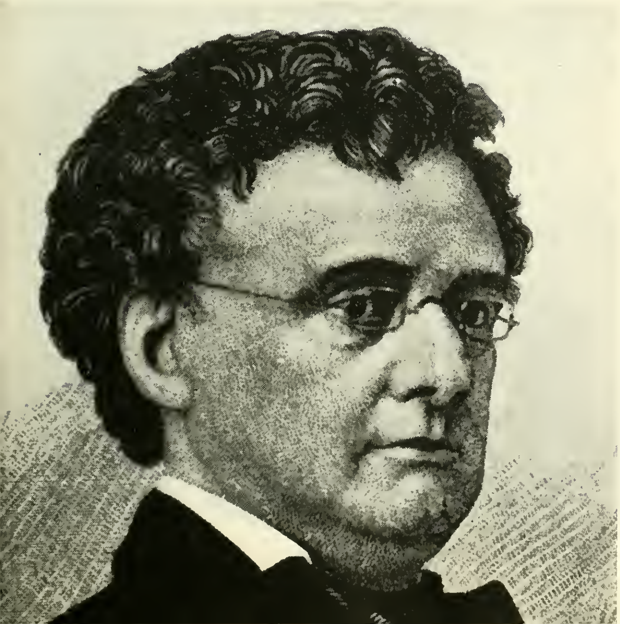
The foregoing descriptions give some idea of the classroom life of the students in the first few years of the college's existence. Perhaps just as important as the formal academic training received was the experience gained in extra-curricular activities. True to the Jesuit ideal of educating the whole man, different societies had grown up almost from the very first day of classes.

In addition to utilizing the opportunity provided by the productions and declamations which marked the end of the school year, the student could give vent to his forensic proclivities in the Debating Society, founded by Father Fulton himself and later to bear his name. The Society of St. Cecilia, a forerunner of the University Chorale, provided musical accompaniment for daily Mass and other liturgical celebrations, both at the college and at the neighboring Church of the Immaculate Conception. First place among the activities listed in the college's initial catalogue (published for the academic year 1868-69) went, of course, to the Sodality of the Immaculate Conception.

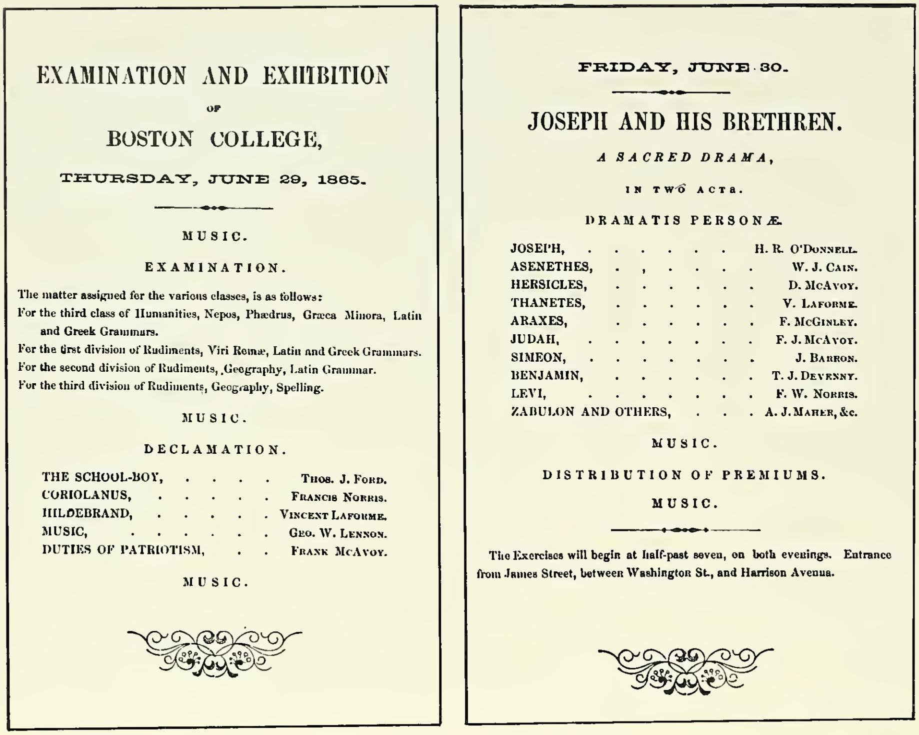
It is significant that in 1869, as a farewell present to Father Bapst, the sum of $20,000 was contributed to be applied to the school and church debt. While the academic life of Boston College had been taking shape for over five years, heroic efforts had been made to ensure that the school would not founder for lack of funds. The constant attempts to eliminate the claims against the college form an integral part of the struggle of the first few years.

Bishop John Fitzpatrick, who brought Jesuits to Boston in 1847.

Daniel M. C. McAvoy, the first student to register when Boston College opened in September, 1864.



John Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts, Patron of the College.



EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION

OF

BOSTON COLLEGE,

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1865.

MUSIC.

EXAMINATION.

The matter assigned for the various classes, is as follows:

For the third class of Humanities, Nepos, Phædrus, Græca Minora, Latin and Greek Grammars.

For the first division of Rudiments, Viri Romæ, Latin and Greek Grammars.

For the second division of Rudiments, Geography, Latin Grammar.

For the third division of Rudiments, Geography, Spelling.

MUSIC.

DECLAMATION.

THE SCHOOL-BOY, ...	Thos. J. Ford.
CORIOLANUS, ...	Francis Norris.
HILDEBRAND, ...	Vincent Laforme.
MUSIC, ...	Geo. W. Lennon.
DUTIES OF PATRIOTISM, . .	Frank McAvoy.

MUSIC.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

A SACRED DRAMA,

IN TWO ACTS.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

JOSEPH, ...	H. R. O'Donnell.
ASENETHES, . , ...	W. J. Cain.
HERSICLES, ...	D. McAvoy.
THANETES, ...	V. Laforme.
ARAXES, ...	F. McGinley.
JUDAH, ...	F. J. McAvoy.
SIMEON, ...	J. Barron.
BENJAMIN, ...	T. J. Devenny.
LEVI, ...	F. W. Norris.
ZABULON AND OTHERS, . . .	A. J. Maher, &c.

MUSIC.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

MUSIC.

The Exercises will begin at half-past seven, on both evenings. Entrance from James Street, between Washington St., and Harrison Avenue.

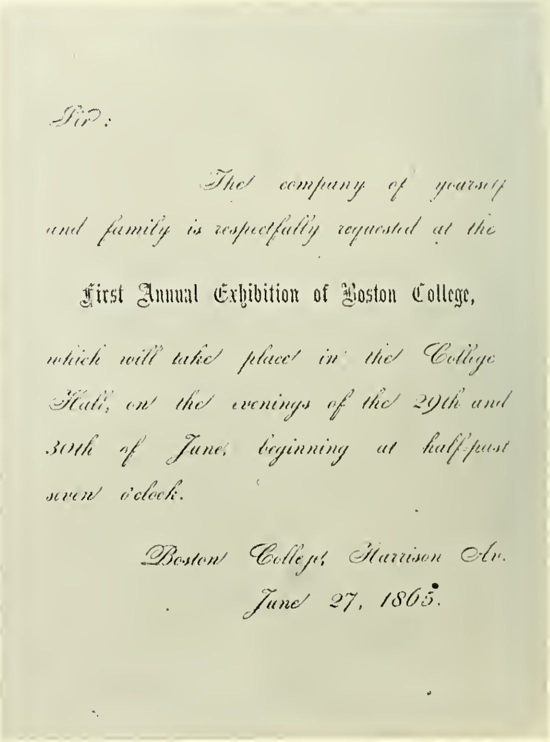
Program of the first Boston College Commencement, June 30, 1865.

November of 1863 had seen the debt at an all-time high of $156,666. After Sunday Mass on November 22, Father Bapst called a meeting of the men of the Immaculate Conception parish and proposed to raise $5,000 to meet the college's immediate needs. Andrew Carney, one of Boston College's most generous benefactors, perceiving that this would provide only temporary relief, immediately offered to donate $20,000 if the rest of the congregation would match this amount within six months.

Two days later, Father Bapst was able to reply to Mr. Carney:

> The proposition was received with a tremendous applause and to show they were in earnest $4,000 were subscribed on the spot by 64 men only. . . . The impetus is given, the excitement produced; it is within our power to have $40,000 within six months if the movement is skillfully directed. The cry is: we shall not lose the chance given by Mr. A. Carney!!

The $7,000 mark was reached by the end of the first week. Three weeks later the total hit $10,000. At this time the Irish Catholic purse was very lean and, as the drive started to lose momentum, Father Bapst set about seeking means for injecting new energy into the flagging effort. He would not "lose the chance given by Mr. A. Carney!!" On January 26, 1864, Father Bapst transmitted to the Provincial his ideas for raising the required money. He suggested that the college sponsor a "Grand Fair" at the Boston Music Hall, adding that if such a Fair were held the debt might be reduced enough to open the school in the fall of '64. The Provincial gave his immediate approval and the "Grand Fair" was scheduled for April 5 through 16. The shrewd Father Bapst had chosen



Sir:

The company of yourself and family is respectfully requested at the

First Annual Exhibition of Boston College,

which will take place in the College Hall, on the evenings of the 29th and 30th of June, beginning at half-past seven o'clock.

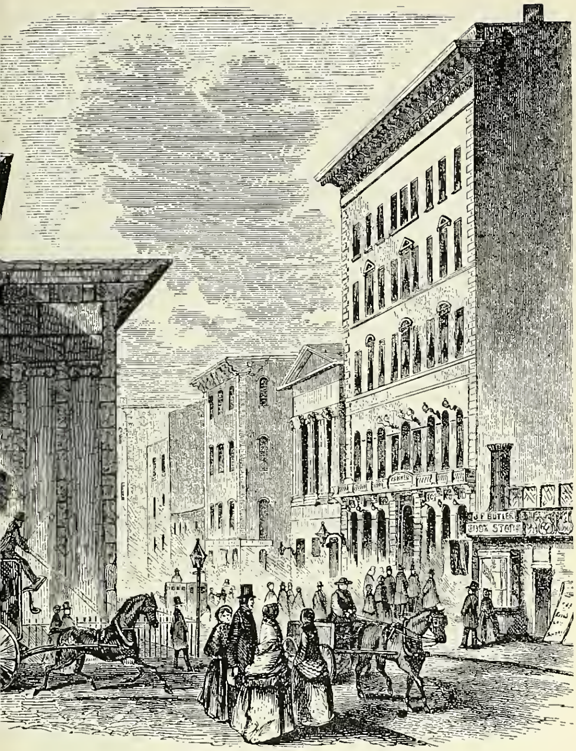
Boston College, Harrison Av.
June 27, 1865.

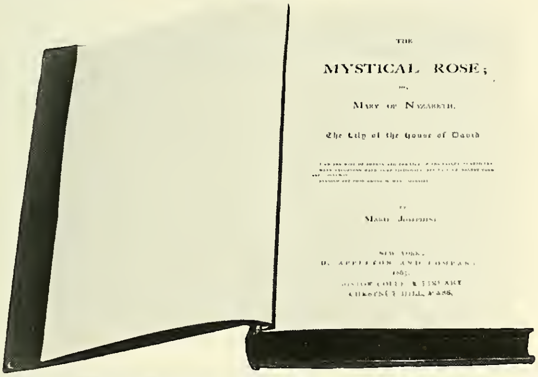
these dates because "later the days are too long. It is in the evening that money comes in; if the days are short, all is spoiled."

On April 4, while preparations for the Fair were being hastily concluded, Andrew Carney was struck dead by an attack of apoplexy. Three days later he was laid to rest on the grounds of the Carney Hospital which he had founded. Though his death dampened the spirits of all connected with the fair, the workers resolved to make it such a success that it would be a fitting tribute to Mr. Carney. By the sixteenth of April, the Fair had netted over $27,000. In addition to the promised funds, Mr. Carney willed the Church and Boston College another $25,000 in securities. Within a few months, Father Bapst had collected $62,000 in cash toward the liquidation of the college's $150,000 debt.

Once the college opened, tuitions were expected to take up some of the financial burden. However, since tuition was only $30 a semester and since even this was waived in cases of extreme need (of which there were many among the Catholics of the day), this did not go far toward meeting the school's expenses. Hence it was decided to offer, at $1,000 each, perpetual scholarships, which would guarantee the donor and his heirs the right to send a boy to Boston College as long as the institution remained in existence. But the perpetual scholarships inexplicably never became popular, and the college soon received a fresh blow when the annual contribution from St. Mary's Church in the North End (long a steady source of revenue for the college) was withdrawn. This necessitated a second fair, far more elaborate than the first.

Once again the Boston Music Hall was taken over for the event. From October 15 to November 23, 1866, the college held sway here, featuring such attractions as Gilmore's Irish Band, one of the most popular in the country. The final result was the collection of $30,728, which provided temporary freedom from monetary worries.





THE

MYSTICAL ROSE;

OR,

MARY OF NAZARETH,

The Lily of the House of David

BY

MARIE JOSEPHINE

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY.
1865.
BOSTON COLLEGE LIBRARY
CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.

Upper left: Looking down School Street. King's Chapel is at left. *Left:* Prize book awarded by Father McElroy at the college's first exhibition. *Lower left:* Melads awarded by Father McElroy.

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Athletic outfitters to the leading colleges, schools and athletic clubs of New England.

Base Ball

Supplies of Every Description for Athletic Sports

Discus Throwing

Full line of supplies for this popular sport.

Tennis, Golf
Cricket
Track and Field
Supplies

Gymnasium Equipments

Estimates and samples for team uniforms, etc., furnished on short notice. Secure our rates before purchasing. Special attention to mail orders. Catalogue free.

WRIGHT & DITSON, 344 Washington Street
BOSTON, MASS.

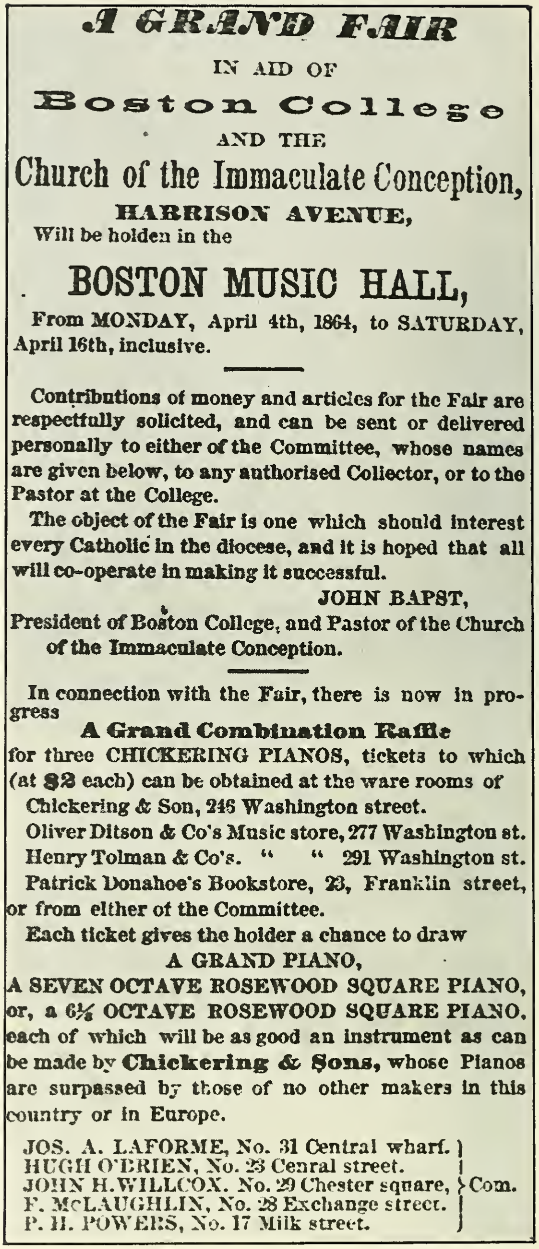
The second President of Boston College, Fr. Robert Brady, S.J., was another Southerner, like Father Fulton and many of the scholastics. In fact, the men of the Maryland Province played so important a role in the early days of Boston College that the first heroes of the traditionless school were graduates of Fordham and Georgetown, and the students always showed a certain sympathy for the Confederacy!

Father Brady himself did not stay long. His term of office, which began August 27, 1869, ended less than a year later on August 2, 1870, when he became Provincial of the Maryland Province. His successor was the dominant figure in the first quarter of Boston College's first century, Father Robert Fulton, formerly the Prefect of Studies.

As Prefect Father Fulton had worked for seven years to develop the academic disciplines at Boston College. He was largely responsible for the form which the school adopted at this early stage. Now, as president for an unprecedented and never repeated twelve years (1870-80, 1888-91), he was to further build the traditions and increase the stature of the Catholic college. In view of the formative role he played in the college's life, it is perhaps symbolic that his administration saw the replacement, in the official Jesuit catalogue, of the term *Collegium Bostoniense Inchoatum* by the designation now used, *Collegium Bostoniense.*

It is perhaps worthy of note that the first thing he did as president was to lower the school's debt by another $21,000 to $14,000. Financial solvency was always the first thought of any President of Boston College.

From the point of view of later generations, two events stand out as significant in this period. The first of these was the opening in February, 1875, of the first addition to the James Street buildings, thus beginning the trend of expansion at Boston College. The back wall of the college building had been moved out on rollers some six feet and classrooms had been expanded in the intervening space. Room was also provided for two large halls, one seating 400, the other more than 1,000. The net result was to double the capacity of the college which had by now grown to 150 students.



A GRAND FAIR

IN AID OF

Boston College

AND THE

Church of the Immaculate Conception,

HARRISON AVENUE,

Will be holden in the

BOSTON MUSIC HALL,

From MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, to SATURDAY, April 16th, inclusive.

Contributions of money and articles for the Fair are respectfully solicited, and can be sent or delivered personally to either of the Committee, whose names are given below, to any authorised Collector, or to the Pastor at the College.

The object of the Fair is one which should interest every Catholic in the diocese, and it is hoped that all will co-operate in making it successful.

JOHN BAPST,
President of Boston College, and Pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

In connection with the Fair, there is now in progress

A Grand Combination Raffle

for three CHICKERING PIANOS, tickets to which (at $2 each) can be obtained at the ware rooms of

Chickering & Son, 246 Washington street.
Oliver Ditson & Co's Music store, 277 Washington st.
Henry Tolman & Co's. " " 291 Washington st.
Patrick Donahoe's Bookstore, 23, Franklin street,
or from either of the Committee.

Each ticket gives the holder a chance to draw

A GRAND PIANO,
A SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD SQUARE PIANO,
or, a 6¾ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD SQUARE PIANO,

each of which will be as good an instrument as can be made by Chickering & Sons, whose Pianos are surpassed by those of no other makers in this country or in Europe.

JOS. A. LAFORME, No. 31 Central wharf.
HUGH O'BRIEN, No. 23 Cenral street.
JOHN H. WILLCOX, No. 29 Chester square,
F. McLAUGHLIN, No. 28 Exchange street.
P. H. POWERS, No. 17 Milk street.
Com.

Some of the early faculty members gathered on the porch of the Harrison Avenue residence.

This expansion in facilities was followed by the second event of really lasting significance—the first graduation. As early as 1869, some had suggested that there could be a philosophy class and a graduation, but Father Fulton had felt that it would be dangerous to try to grant degrees before the school was safely established. Thus the school's right to grant degrees, so long fought for and so dearly won, remained unexercised. A number of students, unwilling to wait any longer, had transferred to Georgetown or Fordham to complete their studies and obtain their degrees, but many of the faithful still wanted to receive their degree from the school at which they had spent so many years.

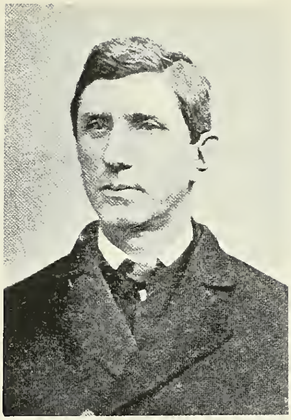
The academic year 1876-7 saw the establishment of the Professorship of Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics and the formation of a graduating class. Boston College thus prepared for its first commencement week.

The week opened with a science exhibition, featuring the demonstration of Bell's newfangled device for the transmission of speech. The next day saw the performance of a Latin play, *Philedonus,* while graduation day was marked by a literary exhibition. The previous year had seen the beginning of the tradition of having the archbishop hand out prizes for academic excellence, so Archbishop Williams was on hand again for the presentation of diplomas. Also present was the Governor of the Commonwealth, Alexander H. Rice, an old friend of Boston College. In view of the college's later impact on the community, it is interesting to note that, of the nine graduates, one died a few months later, two became doctors, and the other six became priests of the Boston Archdiocese. Already Boston College was performing a service role for the community.

Other events of greater or lesser importance helped to span the ten years of Father Fulton's first term of office. After the first graduation, the school was finally a complete institution, with all grades and studies offered. Thus it could attract students from greater distances who saw a chance to obtain a degree from a recognized institution of higher learning. One of these students, coming all the way from Lowell, was perhaps the most famous graduate of the college's first quarter-century: William O'Connell, later Cardinal-Archbishop of Boston and Dean of the American hierarchy.

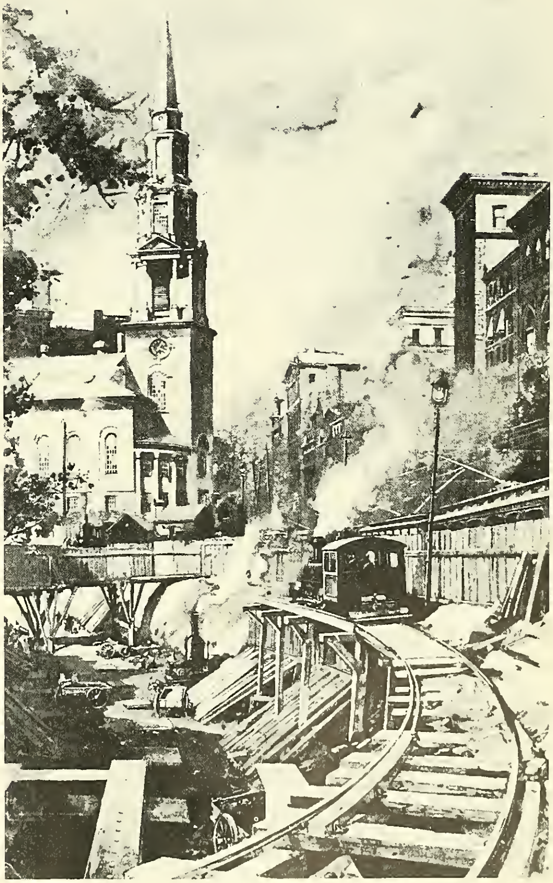
October of 1870 saw the formation of the first military drill unit on the Boston College campus, the Foster Cadets. This precipitated the college's first major crisis: Father Fulton required all sudents to participate and to purchase the college uniform, but such an expenditure was beyond the means of many students, who did not come from the city's wealthiest families by any means. The upper classes, who had only a year or two to go and who would have had to transfer to another institution to get their degree anyway, were especially unhappy. Thus September, 1871, saw classes open with 62 students out of 140 gone, including all of Rhetoric and Poetry and most of First Humanities. The cadets themselves made quite a presentable showing, winning several drill competitions and participating annually in the gala, rollicking St. Patrick's Day Parade. For fifteen years the streets around the college echoed to the music of fife and drum as the cadets' silver swords and Springfield rifles crisply responded to the commands of the drill master. "Protestant opposition to the drilling of cadets was tremendous, and rumors began circulating that the Jesuits were stacking arms in the cellar of Immaculate Conception Church." In 1885 the decision was made to permanently put aside the battalion's parade flags and silver standards.

(Continued on page 26)



Reverend Robert W. Brady, S.J., second President of Boston College (1869-1870).

The construction of the subway bed in the 1870's. Park Street Church in the background.



Rev. John McElroy, S. J. (1782-1877).

REV. JOHN MC ELROY, S. J.

FOUNDER OF BOSTON COLLEGE

"I was born in the province of Ulster, the most northern province of Ireland, . . . in 1782, . . . At the time of my birth, Catholic emancipation had made no headway in Ireland, and hence I received simply a common education, . . . I left Ireland for America, in 1803, when twenty-one years old. . . . I landed first at Baltimore, and went from there to Georgetown.

"Jefferson was president of the United States when I landed. I have met him several times, and often had occasion to admire his republican simplicity. When I took the stage in Baltimore and came to Washington . . . I went to Georgetown . . . and entered into commercial life. I gave up the mercantile life to go to college. I entered Georgetown College in the capacity of clerk or bookkeeper. The October following I entered the noviciate as lay-brother where I remained as such for nine years.

"(It was during this period that I witnessed, from the college windows, the burning of the capital by General Ross, after the battle of Bladensburg.)

"I remained in Georgetown four years, filling the same office I occupied before. I . . . came from there [to Frederick] in 1822. I remained until 1845. During that time I erected the center building of the Academy of the Visitation, over the way, for the Sisters of Charity. I was removed in 1845 to take charge of a church in Georgetown, of which I was pastor.

"The Mexican war having broken out, President Polk called upon the bishop for a chaplain for the army. I had the honor of being selected by them, and was sent with Father Ray to the army, . . . the President said the Mexicans were all Catholic and must be conciliated. I was with General Taylor's part of the army and became quite intimate with him. I remained with the army as chaplain for one year. In 1847 I went to Boston to see Bishop Fitzpatrick. He offered me a church and my provincial consented. I was placed in charge of St. Mary's and was there about seventeen years. My life in Boston was at times somewhat tempestuous, but it pleased the Almighty to bless my labors abundantly. I immediately set to work and built a number of schools. At length what was known as the jail lands were offered for sale, on which formerly stood the jail . . . the land was purchased by a gentleman and I succeeded in inducing him to part with a portion of it. My purpose was to erect a college. The cry was raised of "Church or no Church," "Father McElroy or not." A desperate struggle ensued. Finally . . . I sold the property back to the city and bought a lot, almost an entire square, on which I erected a college, which is at present in a very flourishing position. A violent prejudice was manifested against granting a charter with college rights, but I secured the services of General Cushing, whom I had known in Mexico. He introduced me to the Legislature, by whom I was received with great kindness and my modest petition was granted. It was on this occasion that I was introduced to Governor Andrew, who informed me that it would give him great pleasure to sign the bill as soon as it passed the Legislature. I subsequently built and dedicated in 1861 the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the finest church in Boston. It was consecrated with imposing ceremonies.

"Since leaving Boston I have been engaged in the ordinary duties of the ministry, my failing sight having curtailed and impaired, to a great extent, my usefulness. I still say Mass and preach here [Frederick] at the novitiate, but I am unable to travel without a guide, and that would be making two do the work of one. I have often known one to do the work of two, or even three, but I think the reversal of the rule would be unprofitable."

Based on a personal interview for the New York *Herald,* May 6, 1876, published May 8, 1876.

REV. JOHN BAPST, S. J.

FIRST PRESIDENT OF BOSTON COLLEGE

Possibly the only Rector of Boston College to be tarred and feathered, John Bapst was born at La-Roche, Fribourg, Switzerland, on December 7, 1816. The young Bapst studied at the Jesuit College in Fribourg, entered the Society in 1835, and was ordained in December of 1846. Shortly thereafter, the Jesuits were expelled from Switzerland (no fault of the future rector), and Father Bapst was assigned to do missionary work among the Indians at Old Town, Maine.

In 1854 Father Bapst, making his personal rounds, was apprehended by a local group of rather anti-Catholic Know Nothings, ridden on a rail to a distant point, stripped of his clothes, tarred and feathered, and nearly burned alive. Under the fire of such persecution, the Jesuits withdrew from Maine in 1859, and Father Bapst was appointed Spiritual Director at Holy Cross College, where he remained until he was made rector of the new Scholasticate of the Society of Jesus in Boston on July 2, 1860.

The tense national atmosphere of the time is demonstrated in a passage from a letter written by Father Bapst on March 3, 1861:

> Tomorrow Lincoln, the new President of the United States, will be installed in the office at Washington. You are aware, I suppose, that we are just at this moment resting upon a volcano; that the Southern States are about to separate from the Northern, and that the Union will probably be dissolved. They expect some great disturbances at Washington tomorrow. It is very likely a civil war will ensue. And then, what is going to become of us? God alone knows.

Meanwhile, however, Father Bapst had other concerns of a more immediate nature. He wrote in 1863 to the Provincial of the Order regarding the seminary in Boston, which had for the first time been called Boston College: "Is it not high time that Boston College should be opened for the boys of the city? They have waited so long that they begin to think that it will never be opened." It was not long before the Provincial heeded Father Bapst's rather urgent request, and in August, 1863, the rector of the former Jesuit seminary became its first president, now that it had become a college for the "boys of the city." His appointment to the post followed the three-month honorary tenure of Fr. John McElroy, elected for purposes of incorporation.

Father Bapst's early disappointment and despair yielded to hopes for his college. His administration was an eventful one, and by the end of it, prospects for the successful development of Boston College were high. When Father Bapst retired from office in August of 1869 to become superior of the New York-Canada Mission, he wrote to the Jesuit Superior in Rome: "Boston College, despite serious obstacles in the way, seems now to enjoy a success beyond all expectations and to hold out great hopes for the future."

The interest of Father John Bapst in his school continued unwaning until his death on November 2, 1887.

Rev. John Bapst, S. J. (1816-1887)

Reverend Robert Fulton, S. J., third President of Boston College (1870-1880).

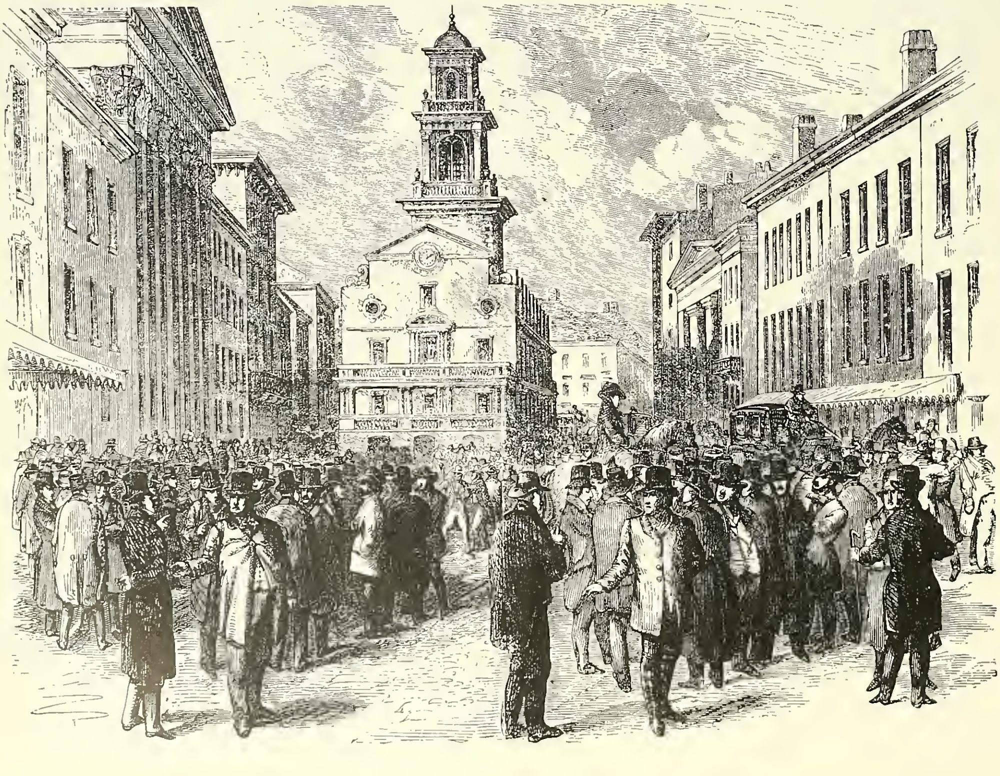
Academically this decade witnessed not only the introduction of a philosophy course and an initial graduating class but also a program of study leading to majors in classics and English. It was at this time that the practice of sending weekly reports to anxious parents was cancelled, due to the ever-increasing number of students and the impracticality of the measure from a clerical standpoint.

Father Fulton was extremely active at this time in an organization which, though not directly connected with Boston College, was very definitely linked with it, and which was to play an important role in the life of the Catholics of Boston for many years. The Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston College was inaugurated to provide a means of recreation for young Catholic men unable to attend college for financial or other reasons.

The association itself was organized during the winter of 1874-5. Father Fulton drew up the constitution of the group, which made the President of Boston College president of the association and gave him a veto power. This was a necessary formality because the group used Boston College property for its activities, but in actual practice the elected vice-president had control of the group's activities.

The association had ups and downs in its membership and activities. When it was strongest it staged dramatic productions, debates, and lectures, while also sponsoring reunions and athletic events. Later it became too big for the Boston College campus and moved to its own quarters. For about thirty years it conducted an evening school well known to many Boston

State Street, Boston, in 1875.



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At convincing prices. There are other dealers who sell good hats, ours **are the finest** that can be produced.

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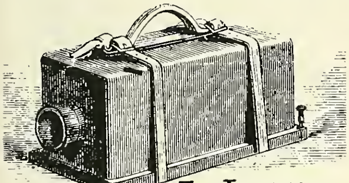
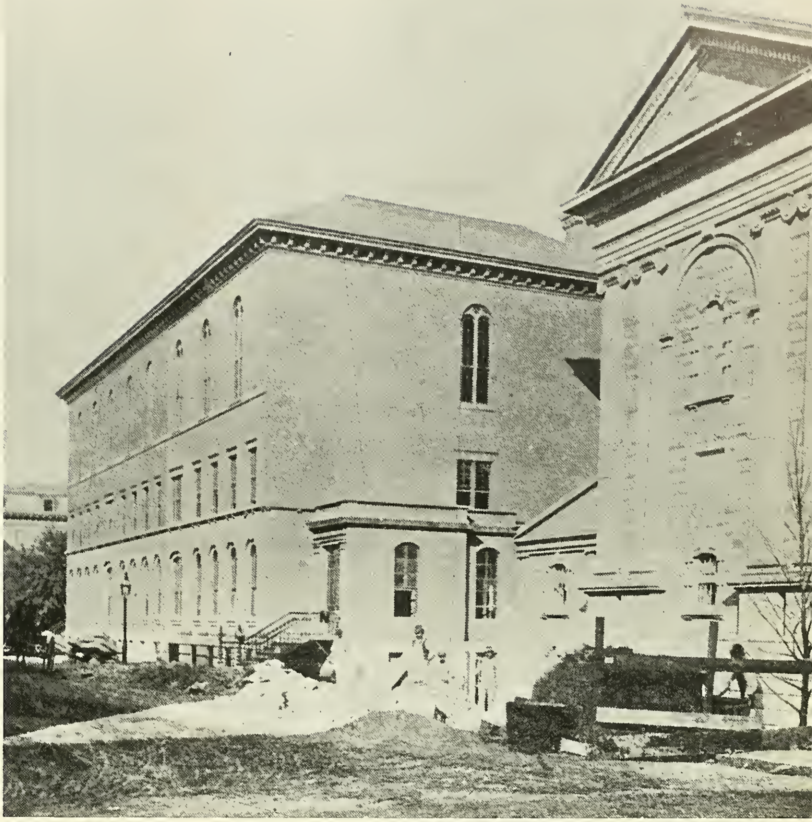
OPEN EVENINGS

December 1899



THE TELEPHONE



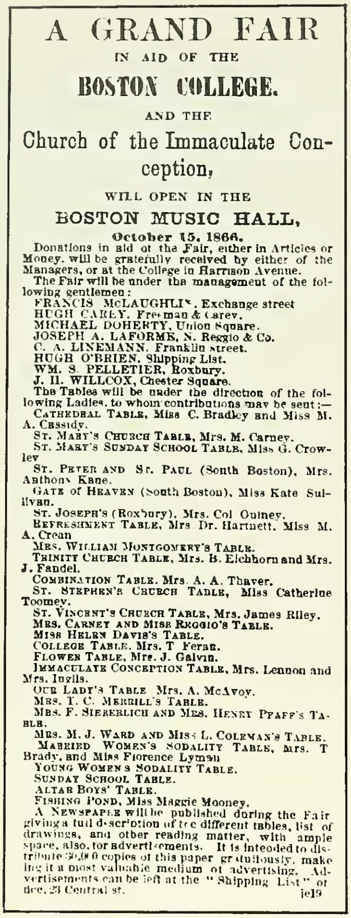
The rear entrance to the college buildings shortly after Father Fulton moved the back wall out to the street.

Catholics as an excellent preparation for civil service exams. Both the school and the Young Men's Catholic Association went out of existence during World War II, as the city's Catholics became prosperous enough to do without what was essentially an association for the less well-to-do.

In 1879 Father Fulton wrote to his superiors asking that he be relieved from office. He was deeply concerned lest too much of one man should stifle the growth of the institution he loved so dearly. Yet the fall of 1879 found him still behind the rector's great oak desk, and it was with some reluctance that he greeted the incoming freshmen. His relief from office was long overdue and uncertainty as to his future troubled his waking moments. He penned a number of requests to Rome and the polite reply he received did little to comfort him. He was told that there was little that could be done at the moment since no decision had been made concerning a replacement; he would, however, "receive a few weeks' notice once the decision had been made." Father Fulton carried on his work until Friday afternoon, January 9, 1880, when he received a letter from the Provincial informing him that he was to be relieved of his office in two days by Father Jeremiah O'Connor, S.J. He knew Father O'Connor well since he was the assistant pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church a scant 50 yards from his office. No doubt Father Fulton read the Provincial's letter with pleasure since, as he must have realized, Father O'Connor was a very capable replacement.

But if Father Fulton was pleased with his successor, he must have been astonished and shocked at his own future. He was to remain at the college until further notice as the Prefect of Schools and "general assistant" to the new rector. His astonishment can be more easily understood when one realizes that it is a time-honored custom to transfer a superior to another house as soon as his term of office has expired. The wisdom and charity of such a practice is obvious, but if it ever needed demonstration it could be found abundantly in this case. As it happened, Father Fulton knew and loved Father O'Connor and he was able to write quite frankly, "I think Father O'Connor is doing first rate, and he has made a splendid beginning." But, in spite of this, he was forced to confess that it was hard to see his pet projects abandoned and his decisions reversed.

Father Fulton quitely endured the painful humility of his new position until May 13 of 1880, when he was notified that he was being transferred to St. Lawrence Parish (now St. Ignatius Loyola) of New York City. He was given many honorary degrees by the populace of his "favorite city" and testimonial banquets in his honor abounded as the day of



A GRAND FAIR
IN AID OF THE
BOSTON COLLEGE.
AND THE
Church of the Immaculate Conception,
WILL OPEN IN THE
BOSTON MUSIC HALL,
October 15, 1866.

Donations in aid of the Fair, either in Articles or Money, will be gratefully received by either of the Managers, or at the College in Harrison Avenue.

The Fair will be under the management of the following gentlemen:

FRANCIS McLAUGHLIN, Exchange street
HUGH CAREY, Freeman & Carey.
MICHAEL DOHERTY, Union Square.
JOSEPH A. LAFORME, N. Reggio & Co.
C. A. LINEMANN, Franklin street.
HUGH O'BRIEN, Shipping List.
WM. S. PELLETIER, Roxbury.
J. H. WILLCOX, Chester Square.

The Tables will be under the direction of the following Ladies, to whom contributions may be sent:—

CATHEDRAL TABLE, Miss C. Bradley and Miss M. A. Cassidy.
ST. MARY'S CHURCH TABLE, Mrs. M. Carney.
ST. MARY'S SUNDAY SCHOOL TABLE, Miss G. Crowley
ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL (South Boston), Mrs. Anthony Kane.
GATE OF HEAVEN (South Boston), Miss Kate Sullivan.
ST. JOSEPH'S (Roxbury), Mrs. Col Quiney.
REFRESHMENT TABLE, Mrs Dr. Hartnett, Miss M. A. Crean
MRS. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY'S TABLE.
TRINITY CHURCH TABLE, Mrs. B. Eichhorn and Mrs. J. Fandel.
COMBINATION TABLE, Mrs. A. A. Thayer.
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH TABLE, Miss Catherine Toomey.
ST. VINCENT'S CHURCH TABLE, Mrs. James Riley.
MRS. CARNEY AND MISS REGGIO'S TABLE.
MISS HELEN DAVIS'S TABLE.
COLLEGE TABLE, Mrs. T Feran.
FLOWER TABLE, Mrs. J. Galvin.
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION TABLE, Mrs. Lennon and Mrs. Inglis.
OUR LADY'S TABLE Mrs. A. McAvoy.
MRS. T. C. MERRILL'S TABLE.
MRS. F. SIEBERLICH AND MRS. HENRY PFAFF'S TABLE.
MRS. M. J. WARD AND MISS L. COLEMAN'S TABLE.
MARRIED WOMEN'S SODALITY TABLE, Mrs. T Brady, and Miss Florence Lyman
YOUNG WOMEN'S SODALITY TABLE.
SUNDAY SCHOOL TABLE.
ALTAR BOYS' TABLE.
FISHING POND, Miss Maggie Mooney.

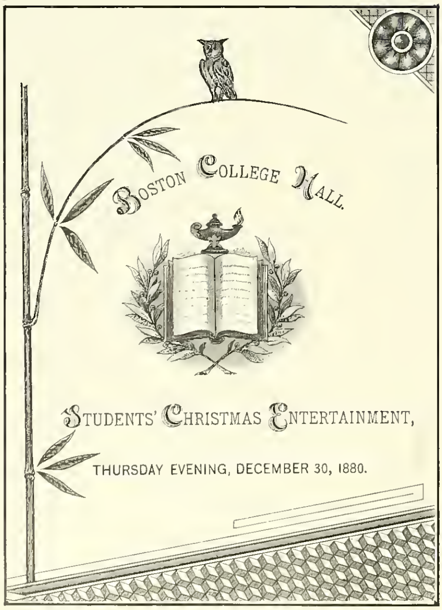
A NEWSPAPER will be published during the Fair giving a full description of the different tables, list of drawings, and other reading matter, with ample space, also, for advertisements. It is intended to distribute 30,000 copies of this paper gratuitously, making it a most valuable medium of advertising. Advertisements can be left at the "Shipping List" office, 23 Central st. je19

departure grew near. As early as February of that year, the Young Men's Catholic Association, which Father had helped to found, sponsored a reception for him in College Hall. On this occasion all the great and powerful friends which his literary tastes and energetic activity had won for him were in attendance. Renowned educators and distinguished professional men gathered to hear the Governor of the Commonwealth, John O. Long, and Mayor Prince of Boston describe glowingly the man and his works. John Boyle O'Reilly, a popular newspaper columnist and poet, wrote a tribute to him appropriately entitled "The Empty Niche." The poem was victorian in its style and by modern standards certainly lacks sophistication, but without doubt it expressed and mirrored the feelings of the people of Boston on the occasion of Father's transfer. The Young Men's Catholic Association gave the college $500 to found the Fulton Medal, a prize still awarded by the university for outstanding speaking ability. A bust of Father Fulton was unveiled at the close of the evening and it was praised in print for the "fire and magnetism" which it had captured. It is unfortunate that the statue is now lost to the college.

This reception only begins to give the proper impression of the city's esteem for Father Fulton. He had acquired for both the college and himself a position of prominence and leadership within the community.

Although Father Fulton was editorialized in *The Pilot* on a number of occasions, the scope of his personality and energy was never so well described as in the issue of January 24, 1880:

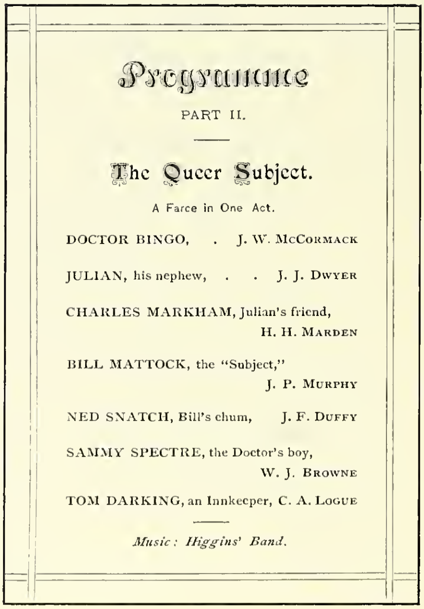
> . . . Father Fulton has grown to be a feature of Boston Catholicity. His name and his person were everywhere respected and beloved. The remarkable influence he possessed as a spiritual guide and as a friend is rarely equaled. Under his wise and temperate direction, Boston College has grown into splendid promise. . . . He is necessarily a large figure socially and intellectually. . . . Wherever he may go, Father Fulton carries with him the love and respect of Boston.



BOSTON COLLEGE HALL.

STUDENTS' CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT,

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1880.



Programme

PART II.

The Queer Subject.

A Farce in One Act.

DOCTOR BINGO, . J. W. McCORMACK
JULIAN, his nephew, . . J. J. DWYER
CHARLES MARKHAM, Julian's friend, H. H. MARDEN
BILL MATTOCK, the "Subject," J. P. MURPHY
NED SNATCH, Bill's chum, J. F. DUFFY
SAMMY SPECTRE, the Doctor's boy, W. J. BROWNE
TOM DARKING, an Innkeeper, C. A. LOGUE

Music: Higgins' Band.

Cadet Brigadier General P. H. Callahan.

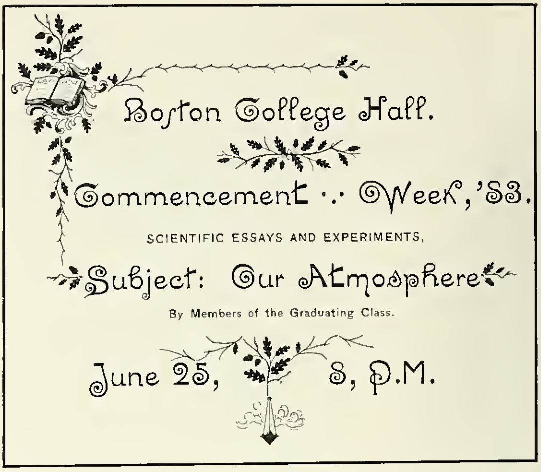
Foster Cadet. Note B.C. emblem on hat.

The humble Fulton must have blushed at such public praise. Nowhere in his personal effects were found any newspaper accounts of his accomplishments. He kept but one letter, which the Provincial, his immediate superior, had written in January of 1880, to congratulate him at the termination of his rectorship. It closed with the remark: "The college which under Divine Providence owes everything to you has won a prestige which, as it has been the effect of its past, is now the guarantee of its future prosperity."

Father O'Connor's term of office passed smoothly and efficiently and would have been almost entirely uneventful, save for the founding of two organizations which are now respected and integral parts of campus life. In 1883 the students of the class of '84 circulated a petition which requested the establishment of a literary and news journal. In January of that same year, the rector of the college announced the appointment of Fr. Thomas Stack as the moderator of the newly formed *Stylus*. The format was radically different from what today's undergraduate recognizes as the university's literary quarterly. The original specifications called for a magazine about 12 pages in length with dimensions of approximately 10 by 12 inches. Poetry, occasional short stories, various announcements, and a news column call "Domi" were featured. Financial considerations ruled out the possibility of illustrations and pictures, although there were occasional advertisements depicting the latest in derbys and wing collars. The new publication was in effect a combination newspaper, literary journal, yearbook, and alumni news letter. It received a tremendous response from the student body and many of the alumni, now 125 strong. Indeed, the circulation outside

The gymnasium at Old Boston College.

of the college grounds must have been at least as great as that on campus, since an average of 600 copies of each issue were distributed among only 260 students. The professional press of the day termed the *Stylus* "unquestionably one of the best college papers published." In 1889 the *Stylus* temporarily suspended publication because its offices had fallen to the sledge hammers of progress. New construction had begun on the college buildings and, regrettably, there was no alternative. For four years the students went without their *Stylus*, but finally, in 1893, it was revived under the direction of Fr. Timothy Brosnahan. Since that time, the *Stylus* has never suffered another interruption of publication, although more than once the financial ice has been thin and the issues even thinner.



Boston College Hall.

Commencement .·. Week, '83.

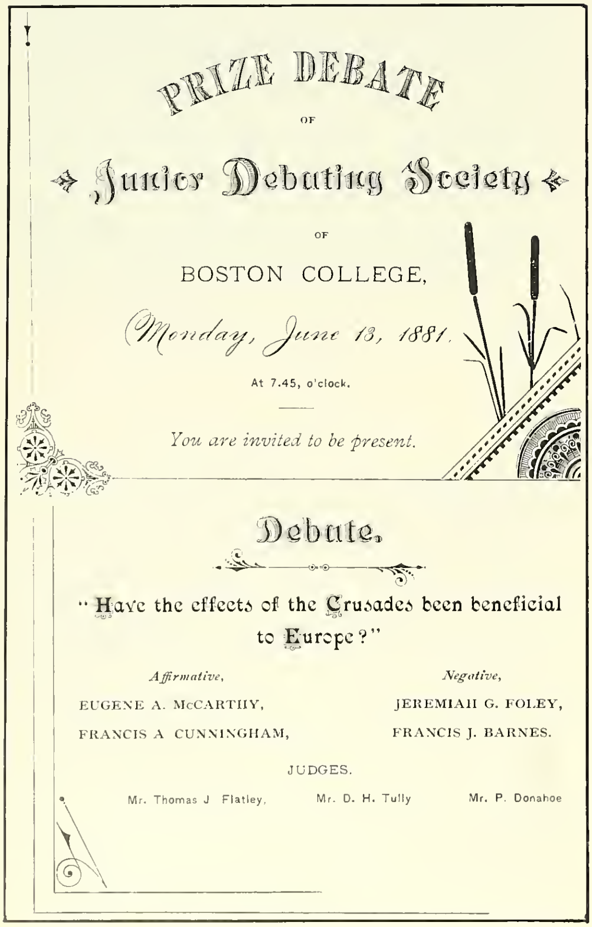
SCIENTIFIC ESSAYS AND EXPERIMENTS.

Subject: Our Atmosphere

By Members of the Graduating Class.

June 25, 8, P.M.

In 1883 the *Stylus* was able to report to the student body the efforts of Messrs. T. W. Coakley '84, J. P. McGuigan, and T. J. Hurley '85, to form the Boston College Athletic Club. Up to this time, sports had been organized on a game-to-game basis with no official notices or teams to bear the college standard. The absence of an official athletic program up until this time is explained by the lack of facilities, the day student composition of the school, and the fact that up until the middle seventies the school had no students old enough to compete on the intercollegiate level. In the period 1870 to 1877, there were a number of attempts to organize a baseball team, but the "Fairgrounds" across the street from the school could not always be had and the only other suitable sites for a ball game were "picnic distance" from the college.



PRIZE DEBATE

OF

Junior Debating Society

OF

BOSTON COLLEGE,

Monday, June 13, 1881.

At 7.45, o'clock.

You are invited to be present.

Debate.

"Have the effects of the Crusades been beneficial to Europe?"

Affirmative,	*Negative,*
EUGENE A. McCARTHY,	JEREMIAH G. FOLEY,
FRANCIS A CUNNINGHAM,	FRANCIS J. BARNES.

JUDGES.

Mr. Thomas J Flatley, Mr. D. H. Tully Mr. P. Donahoe

The rector, Father O'Connor, immediately approved the plans laid before him in 1883 and appointed a Jesuit scholastic, Mr. D. L. Brand, S.J., as moderator. Timothy Coakley was elected first president of the Athletic Association by the forty-odd men who made up its membership in its first year. In the college catalogue for the years 1883-84, the purpose of the Athletic Association was stated: "Its object is to encourage the practice of the manly sports, and to promote by these the *esprit de corps* of the college students who are its members."

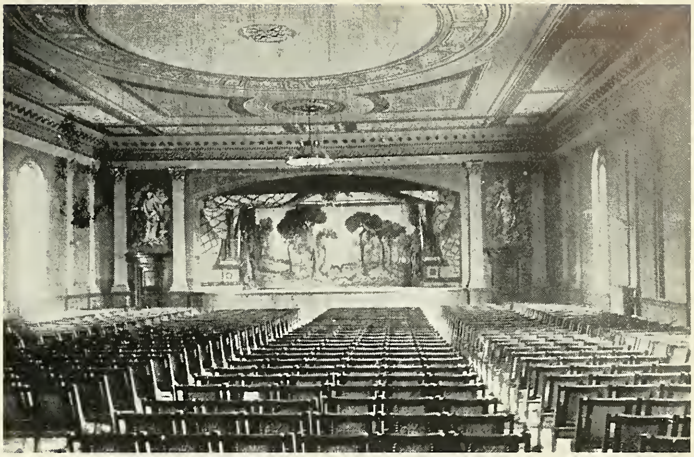
Fired with vernal vigor, the association quickly organized a baseball team. In May of 1884 the *Stylus* commented on the spring activities with a classic piece of partisan reporting:

> The Baseball team has been reinforced by many efficient players. Under Manager Hopwood, it is prepared to do some good work in the field. Already it has defeated the South Boston Athletic Club 14-3, the Roxburys 15-5, the Adams Academy nine 21-12, and though defeated by the Lynns, it owes its defeat not to the superior playing of its adversaries but to the friendship of the Umpire to that nine. . . ."

On July 31, 1884, Father O'Connor stepped down from the presidency and turned over the "reins of government" to "a familiar face and a well-remembered voice," Fr. Edward V. Boursaud, S.J., who had been a teacher of Poetry and Rhetoric at Boston College back in 1879-81. Father was well-liked by his students and by the poor of the Boston area. He was quiet and mild-mannered, but he managed to create a furor in the city when he demonstrated his sympathy for the striking street car employees by avoiding the scab-operated vehicles and publicly riding in the strikers' protest barges.

Under Father Boursaud's leadership, the enrollment of the college brushed the 300 mark for the first time and the student chapel in the basement of Immaculate Conception Church was expanded and redecorated. Father also felt that it was time for the college to begin a Master of Arts program. The catalogue for the years 1884-85 announced the requirements: "For the . . . degree of A.M. it will be required that the applicant shall have continued his studies within the college for one year, or studied, or practiced a learned profession for two years." If the requirements seem loose by present stand-

Reverend Jeremiah O'Connor, S. J., fourth President of Boston College (1880-1884).



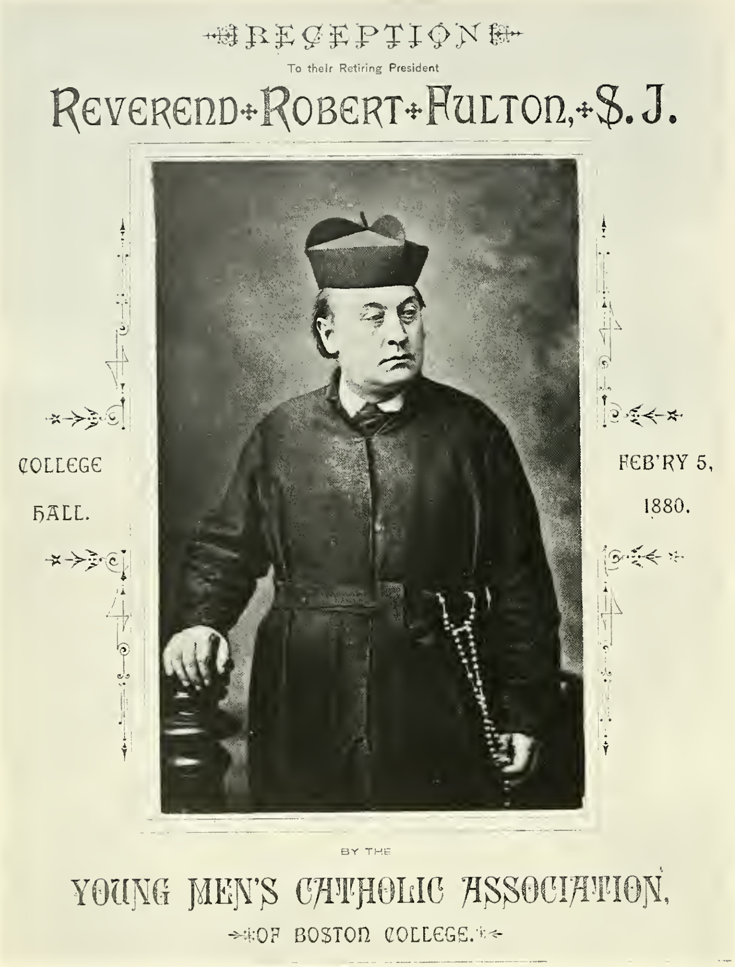
The College Hall.

ards, it should be noted that there were only seven such degrees conferred by the college in the 30 years until 1913.

It was Father Boursaud who gave his permission for the founding of the Alumni Association. As early as the spring of 1884, the editors of the *Stylus* began campaigning for such an organization: ". . . It would materially aid us by making the college more widely known and esteemed, and by infusing a lively and kindlier interest among the older students for us of the present. . . ."

The enthusiasm for such an undertaking was not at first what the *Stylus* would have liked to engender, but some of the graduates of the Class of '84 did form a committee under Mr. E. A. McCarthy and in 1885 they approached Father Boursaud with plans for an Alumni Association. Father doubted that enough people were interested and a discouraged band of young men left his office, only to return a few months later after sounding out the alumni support for such a project. When the rector perceived that there was indeed sufficient popular sentiment among the 136 living alumni, he immediately gave his permission for the formation of the association. In June of 1886, the first reunion was held in Young's Hotel. The success of this affair provided an indication of the success the group has had ever since.

On August 5, 1887, Fr. Thomas Stack, S.J., was appointed the sixth President of Boston College. Father Stack, remembered as founder of the *Stylus,* was at the time a very popular professor of Physics and Chemistry. He was a perpetual delight to the student body because of his endless repertoire of Civil War tales. Their joy at the announcement of his appointment was short-lived, however, for Father fell grievously ill a scant seventeen days after the announcement. On August 30 his death ended a career as rector which never even began. The suddenness of this loss temporarily put the college at a loss for leadership. There was no time before the opening of classes to go through the procedure of electing a new president, so Father Nicholas Russo, Professor of Philosophy and a prolific author in his field, was chosen as vice-rector to fill the gap. His term of office proved brief and uneventful. Less than one year later, on July 4, 1888, the news of a new president swept the college. The great Father Fulton was returning.



RECEPTION

To their Retiring President

REVEREND ROBERT FULTON, S. J.

COLLEGE HALL.

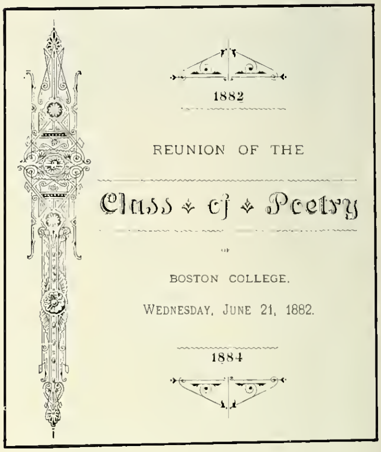
FEB'RY 5, 1880.

BY THE

YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION,

OF BOSTON COLLEGE.

Program for the reception given to Father Fulton by the Young Men's Catholic Association.



1882

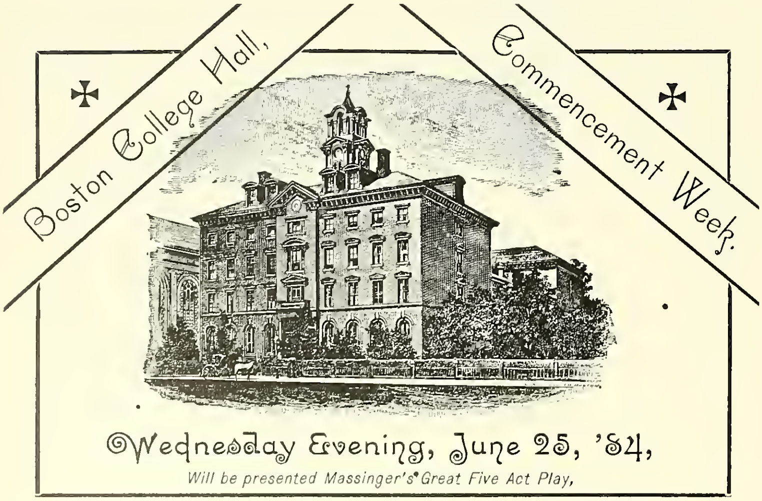
REUNION OF THE

Class of Poetry

BOSTON COLLEGE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1882.

1884



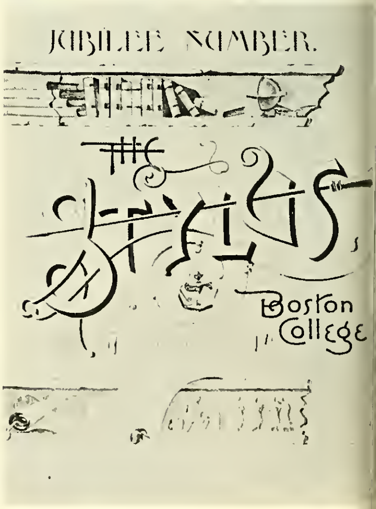
Boston College Hall,

Commencement Week.

Wednesday Evening, June 25, '84,

Will be presented Massinger's Great Five Act Play,

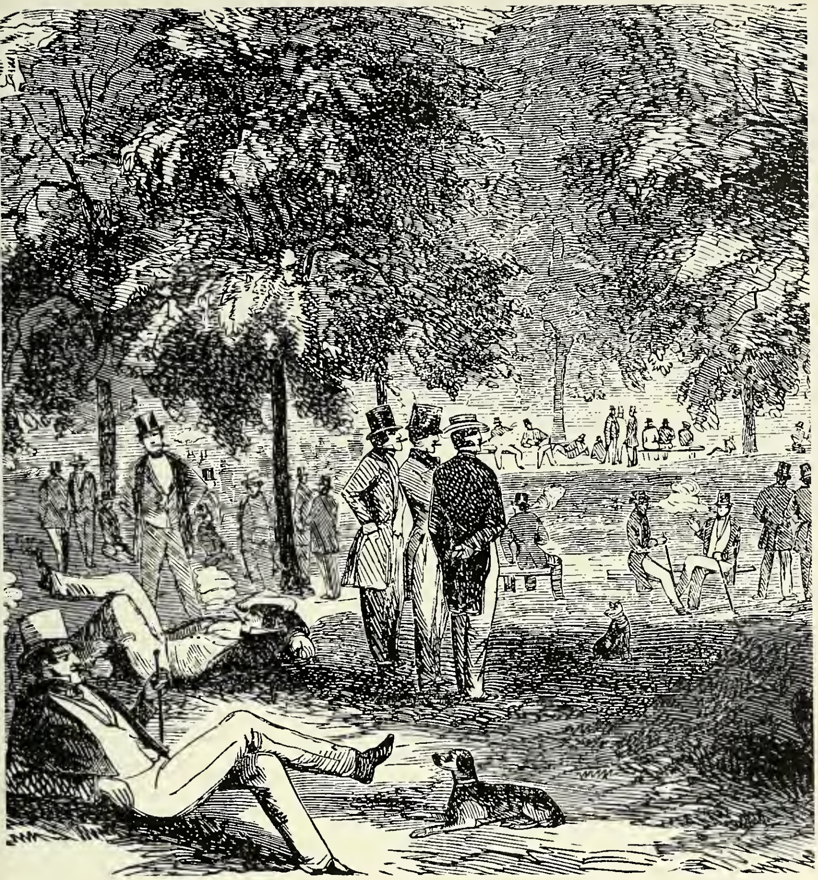
Cover of an early *Stylus,* May 1895, in honor of the Jubilee of Archbishop Williams.



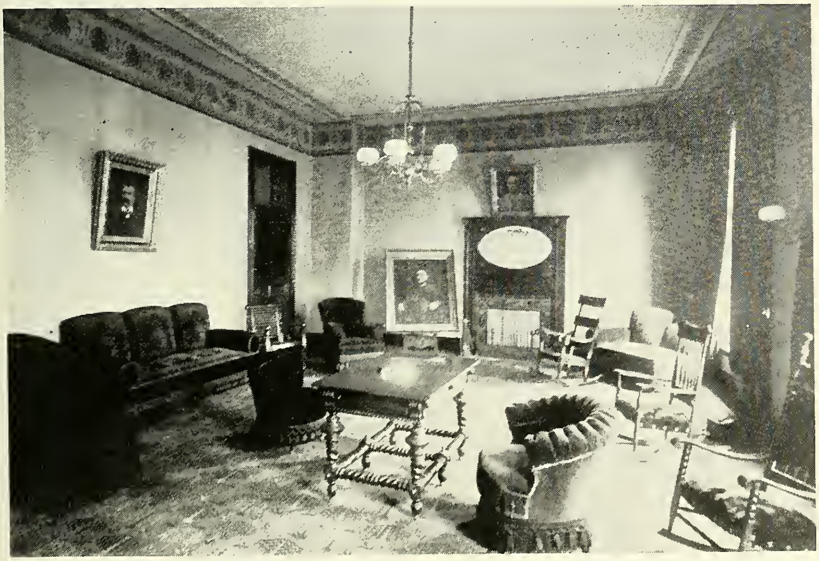
JUBILEE NUMBER.

THE STYLUS

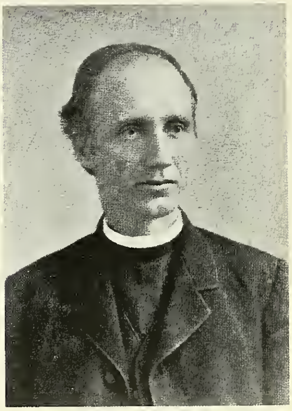
Boston College



The reception room, Old Boston College.



Reverend Edward V. Boursaud, S. J., fifth President of Boston College (1884-1887).



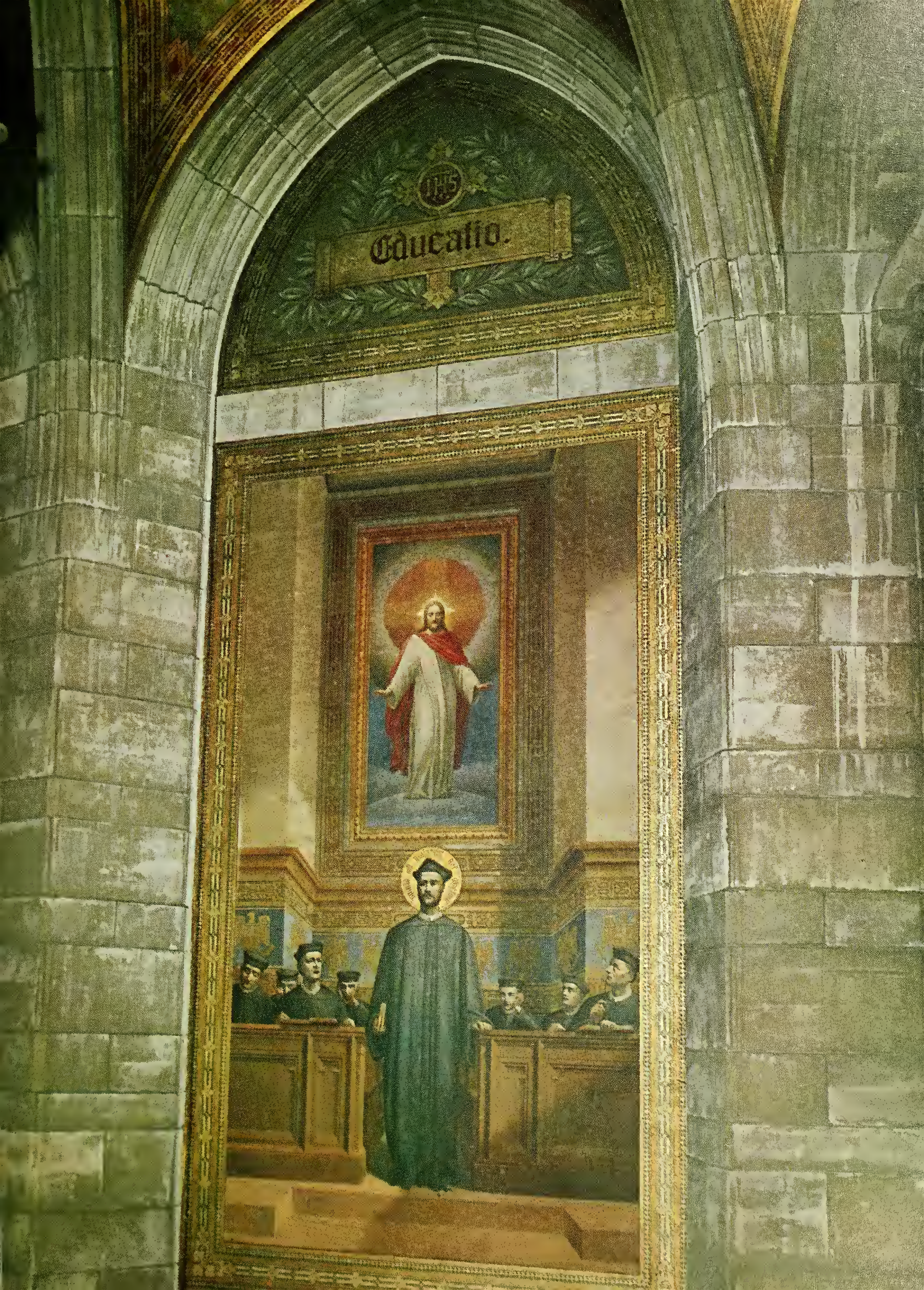
Reverend Thomas H. Stack, S.J., sixth President of Boston College (1887).

Reverend Nicholas Russo, S.J., seventh President of Boston College (1887-1888).

COLLEGIUM BOSTONIENSE
FUND. 1863

1889-1913

Mural depicting St. Ignatius of Loyola, one of a series of four such paintings in the Rotunda of Gasson Hall which were done by Brother Francis C. Schroen, S.J.


IHS
Educatio.

The second quarter century of Boston College's history could not have had a more auspicious start than to have the inimitable and beloved Father Fulton back at the helm. His eight year absence from Boston had been filled with activity both at home, where he became Provincial of the Maryland Province, and abroad, where he became Inspector General of the Irish Province. He had exhibited boundless energy in his every undertaking, and he brought back to his beloved college a zeal which immediately began to recall the spirit of the sixties and seventies.

For a number of years, there had been a great deal of discussion about the adequacy of the existing college accommodations. The archbishop was insistent that the first three years of the college's European-style seven year course be revamped and that, in addition, a four year commercial course be instituted. Such action was deemed necessary because of the rising popularity of the "public high school." Up until that time, it was only possible to get a degree from the college after completing the full seven year curriculum, and so the student who dropped out after three or four years received no credit for his endeavor, despite the fact that he had completed the equivalent of the public high school course. Father Fulton also recognized the pressing need for larger quarters for the Young Men's Catholic Association, which held a special place among his many interests. Space was desparately needed.

Father Fulton placed the expansion program at the top of his list, and the plans of the five previous years began to become a reality. Upon his return he was fortunate in finding a large number of influential friends who could help immeasurably in the task, while the Young Men's Catholic Association plunged the entire effort of its large membership into the work. When ordinary means threatened to fail, he energetically turned to the "Grand Fair," that ingenious device which had twice previously saved the college from insolvency. Needless to say, with Father Fulton directing the project, the drive was a success.

Work was begun on the portion of the building facing James Street in 1889. The plan was to extend the building toward Newton Street on one end and toward Concord Street on the other. As a result, the frontage on James Street would

BOSTON COLLEGE

ADMIT BEARER

TO

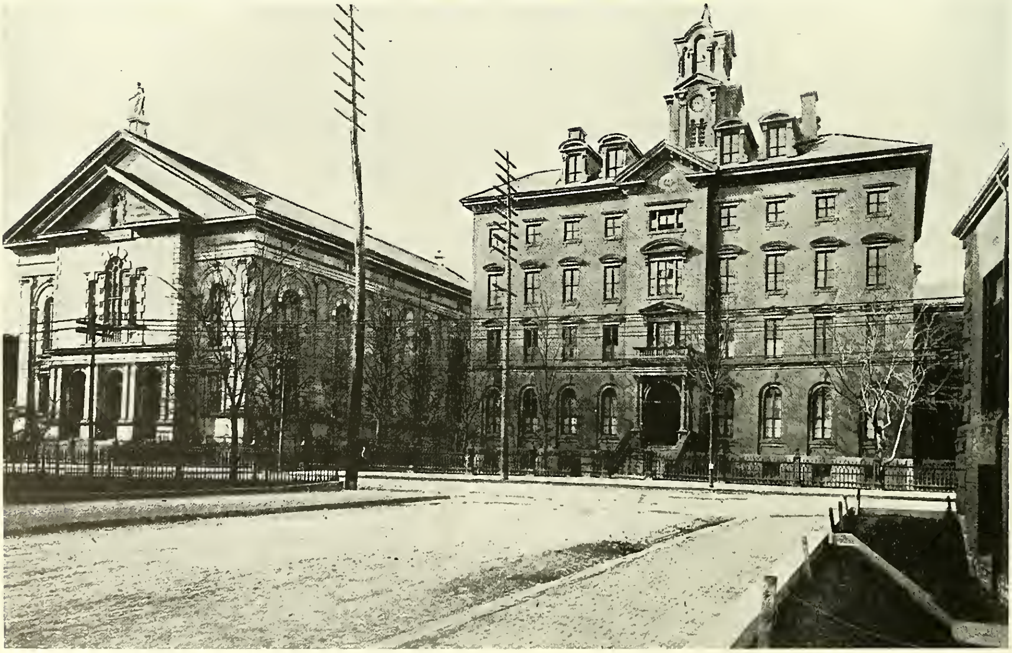
The Fair for the Building Fund

OF BOSTON COLLEGE.

BEGINNING NOVEMBER 27TH, 1889.

ADMISSION FROM HARRISON AV., BETWEEN CHURCH AND COLLEGE.

Boston College faculty residence and the Church of the Immaculate Conception as they appeared in 1895.



Allie Gleason — 5' 2", 120 lb. fullback for Boston College.

The first official football team at Boston College (1893).

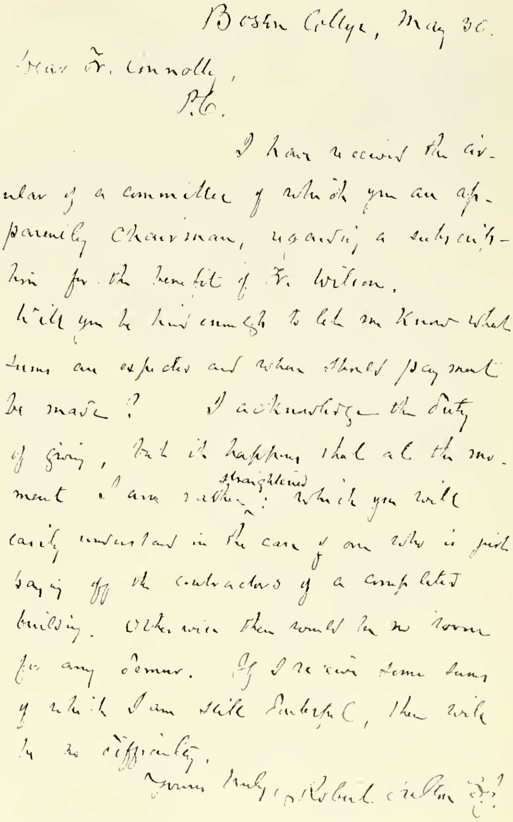
be increased by almost one hundred feet. A number of strikes in May of '89 delayed the completion of the additions until spring of the following year. In the meantime, the English School, as the high school was then called, was set up and its division from the college made complete with the announcement that the students of this school were to use their own private entrance! Although the English School conducted a series of courses designed to prepare the student for activities in commerce, the seven-year requirement for an A.B. degree remained. With these manipulations, the rector was able to satisfy the demand of the archbishop and still maintain a time-honored system.

September of 1890 saw a record high enrollment of 315 students. The genial Father Fulton was on hand to greet the new freshmen with a number of fatherly admonitions and directives, not the least of which was a detailed explanation of "Jug," as the Jesuit detention system was called. His energy was beginning to flag, however, as the effects of his constant activity began to tell on his health. Severe rheumatic pains now crippled him for longer and longer periods. Samples of his handwriting at this time, which are preserved in Bapst Library, give eloquent testimony of the heroic effort he was obliged to make in writing even the briefest notes.

On the evening of October 15, 1890, Father Fulton, Archbishop Williams, and ex-Mayor Collins marked the fifteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Catholic Association by dedicating the new wing. It was the last event Father was ever to attend at Boston College. The following morning, at the directive of the Provincial, Father Fulton set out for Hot Springs, Arkansas, hoping to regain his health.

When it became obvious that there was little hope for improvement in Father Fulton's health, Rev. Edward I. DeVitt, S.J., of Holy Cross was appointed vice-rector of the Boston school. In September of '91, Father DeVitt's title was changed to that of rector and president. With this action Father Fulton's records were permanently closed and with them passed an era which would be long remembered.

Father DeVitt was a studious man, better suited for research than for the duties of a public functionary. His main accomplishment while rector aptly reflects his real love in life, for he devoted almost all of his energies to the improvement



Boston College, May 30.

Dear Fr. Connolly,
P.C.

I have received the circular of a committee of which you are apparently Chairman, regarding a subscription for the benefit of Fr. Wilson.
Will you be kind enough to let me know what sums are expected and when should payment be made? I acknowledge the duty of giving, but it happens that at the moment I am rather straightened: which you will easily understand in the case of one who is just paying off the contractors of a completed building. Otherwise there would be no room for any demur. If I receive some sums of which I am still doubtful, there will be no difficulty.

Yours truly, R. Robert Fulton S.J.

This sample of Father Fulton's handwriting vividly illustrates the severe rheumatoid pains he encountered in penning even the shortest note.

The library, Old Boston College.

of the library. The first gifts to this library had been made a full decade before the birth of the college. In 1853 Rev. J. C. Shaw, S.J., contributed a small but valuable collection which he had acquired while traveling abroad.

A second patron of the Boston College library was Col. Daniel S. Lamson of Weston, Massachusetts, who gave one third of his personal library to the college. In 1865 he also transferred to the Trustees of Boston College a Proprietor's Share of the Boston Athenaeum which he had inherited from his father.

In 1875 a secular priest, Rev. Stanislas Buteux, bequeathed his collection of five thousand volumes to Boston College. The gift assumed great sentimental value when it was learned that the donor had been an invalid throughout much of his life and in personal financial difficulties a great part of the time. He had gathered the books with a discriminating eye and at great personal sacrifice, with the intention of one day presenting them to the Jesuit Fathers, so that he could have some small part in helping to continue the fine education for which they were renowned. The acquisition supplied a full line of literature on slavery, the Civil War, and education, as well as a badly needed backlog of the best in periodicals.

Another priest of the Boston Archdiocese, Father Manasses P. Dougherty, left the college a personal library rich in Irish history and biography. In 1882 the library acquired from the estate of Robert Morris, Esq. a large number of volumes on English and American Literature, which up until that point had been sadly lacking. At about this time it was decided that the college was secure enough financially to allow the administration to allot a modest budget for the purpose of acquiring new books. Before this the library had been almost totally dependent upon the generosity of patrons.

Father DeVitt found this accumulation of some 22,000 books shelved in two rooms. He promptly began updating the card index and purchasing books whenever investigation proved that a department was weak. By the end of his term, he was able to report that the college was in possession of 28,319 volumes "arranged in 137 cases, distributed over three rooms." This represented an increase of over 25% in four short years.

Father DeVitt also undertook an expansion of the science departments. A chronicler in the *Woodstock Letters* gives an idea of the innovations he brought about and an excellent insight into the rigorous science course of that period:

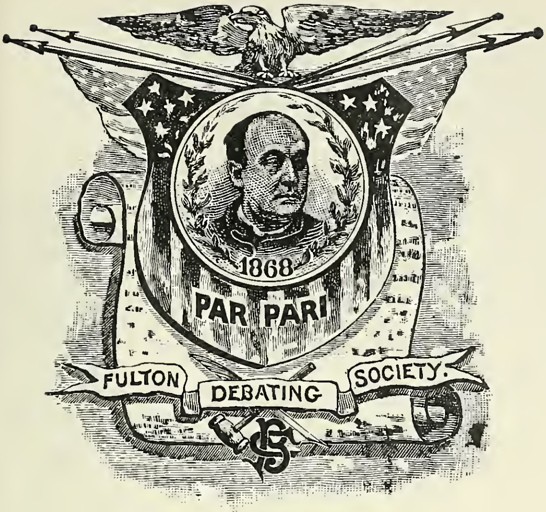
> A roomy cabinet has been added to the new science lecture rooms. Several additions to the collection of instruments have been made during the year, among them a fine Polariscope, imported from Paris. The class of astronomy used the telescope very frequently during the year. This instrument, made by Clark last year, will be employed in the study of variable stars. Physics, mechanics, chemistry, astronomy, and geology seem to be a rather heavy task for the young intellects, to be taught during the graduating year, and a change, therefore, is now being contemplated.

In 1890 the college debating society took the name, the Fulton Debating Society, in honor of its founder, the recently departed rector. The next year saw the organization of a school orchestra and a dramatic society called the Boston College Athenaeum. In 1892 a natural history club called the "Agassiz Association" was formed under the direction of Father Fullerton.

Athletic interest, meanwhile, continued to grow. Students at Boston College made frequent visits to the rector in 1889 and 1890, seeking permission to establish a football team. The interclass games had given impetus to the sport, and in 1891 a delegation led by Joseph O'Connell '93 and Joseph Drum

Reverend Edward I. Devitt, S.J., ninth President of Boston College (1891-1894).

The recreation room, Old Boston College.

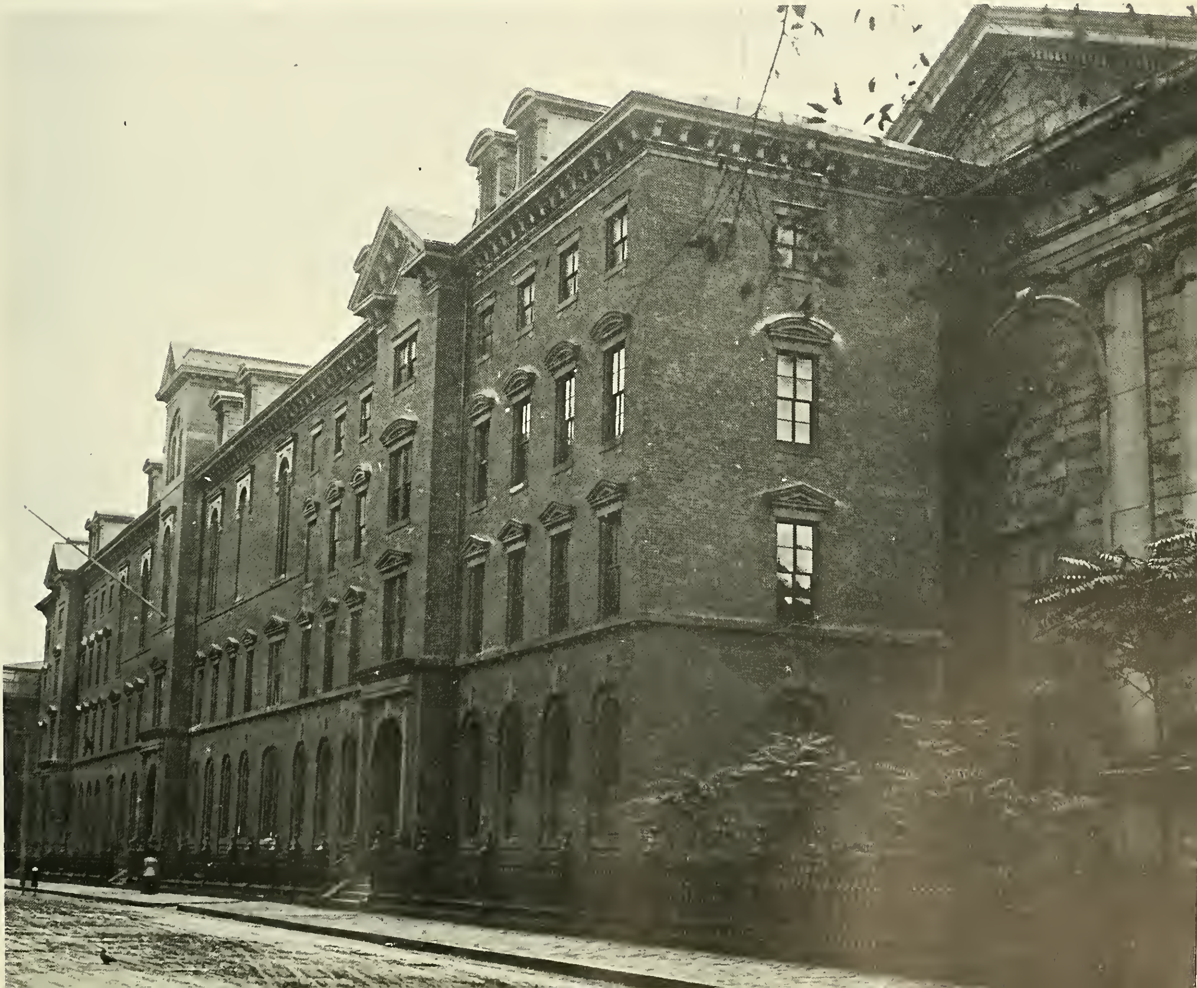


'94 finally received sanction to field a team. O'Connell served as captain of the first two "elevens," which were run on an informal basis.

In 1893 football was officially recognized on James Street. At least six games, and probably more, were played by this squad. In an auspicious debut for the fledgling Boston College unit, the season opened with a 4-0 victory over St. John's Institute, at that time a power in amateur circles. The Maroon and Gold climaxed the season by defeating Boston University 10-6, the first encounter in a long and important rivalry. One of the standouts of the '93 squad was Allie Gleason, who at 5' 2" and 120 pounds was the smallest player in Boston College football annals.

A major innovation occurred in 1894 when for the first time a paid coach was hired—William Nagle from Mount St. Mary's. The year 1896 witnessed the birth of one of the nation's greatest sports rivalries, as Captain Joe Walsh, one of B.C.'s All-Time centers, led Boston to 6-4 and 8-6 decisions over the Holy Cross Purple. The outcome of the second contest has been disputed by authorities of both colleges to the present day. The Boston *Globe* of November 15, 1896 carried the following story on the mix-up:

A view of the college from James Street after the alterations of 1890 were completed.



> Four minutes before time was called, young McGrath (B.C.) started around right end, but Sockalexis (H.C.) brought up the blockers and brought the little fullback down behind the line. A squabble followed, and McGrath, taking advantage of it, ran to the goal line for a touchdown. Holy Cross would not allow it and the officials upheld the visitors. Referees Clarkson and Dadmun called for play, and as B.C., arguing for the touchdown, did not line up in two minutes, the officials told Captain Finn that Boston had refused to play, and Holy Cross was declared the winner, 6-4. Then the Worcester team cheered Boston College and left the field. Captain Walsh here remonstrated, stating that he had not refused to play. Mr. Clarkson then sent two men to the Holy Cross Tally-ho, but as neither of them were officials, Holy Cross refused to come back. . . . The umpires finally told Boston College to put the ball in play and another touchdown was scored by White.

On July 16, 1894, Fr. Timothy Brosnahan, S.J., succeeded Father DeVitt as president and rector of the college. The new rector was chosen from the ranks of the teaching faculty, on which he had served four years as a scholastic and three years as a priest. Father Brosnahan threw himself energetically into his new role and immediately revised and upgraded the curriculum. The students recalled him as "the man who introduced philosophical psychology and the ninety-hour chemistry lab requirement." Father also proved himself an extremely capable financier in his handling of the scholarship funds and the general income of the college.

In 1894 he proposed that there be an intercollegiate debate between Boston College and Georgetown. What is now commonplace was then a rare treat. Permission had to be received from the Rector of Georgetown, the Provincial, and the bishop. It is an interesting note on the morals of the time that the prime consideration was that, in order to avoid scandal, the Georgetown men would have to be shepherded every inch of the five hundred miles between the schools by a Jesuit Father. It may seem incomprehensible to us that three college students could not make this short journey on their own, but Father Brosnahan's words are a testament to the close care they received:

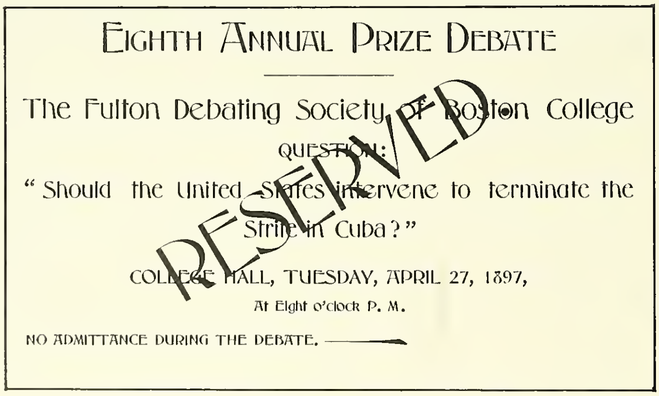
> I asked that three boys be allowed to come and promised that they should be given quarters at the College and consequently all appearance of undue liberty be taken away. They are to come direct from Georgetown to Boston and to return in a like manner. This is important, because if anything should happen to give grounds for complaint, the scheme would end with its beginning.

Finally, in May, 1895, the much heralded and long awaited event took place. The Georgetown men arrived under the watchful eye of Father DeVitt, and no undue liberty was allowed them. Debating "The Equity of the Income Tax Law as Passed by the Last Congress," the Georgetown men carried the field and returned home with their chastity unmarred, while the *Woodstock Letters* reports that "the philosophic Bostonians found consolation in the fact that victory still remained in the Society."

Five days after the great debate, on May 6, 1895, the Trustees of Boston College gave the rector permission to purchase a small brick apartment house at 39 Newton Street, and the following March the college acquired the adjoining structure at 41 Newton Street. That summer it was decided that it would be more convenient to move The Young Men's Catholic Association to this new site, thus keeping the actual teaching facilities of the college within the same building, while giving the association a building all its own.

Having expanded the actual classroom space, Father Brosnahan turned his attention to the need for an athletic field. In June of 1898 he proposed to the college trustees that they purchase a lot on Massachusetts Avenue a short distance from the college. By the end of the month, college officials had contacted the estate of Oakes A. Ames and had bought up some 402,000 square feet of land.

When the news that an athletic field had been acquired was released to the student body, the *Stylus* exulted: "There is nothing that brings greater joy to all than the final crowning of the efforts for an athletic field." The students were led to believe that the land would be cleared by the following spring and made into a baseball diamond with a track running around the perimeter, but their hopes were short-lived. For two years the brambles and goldenrod precluded any chance



EIGHTH ANNUAL PRIZE DEBATE

The Fulton Debating Society of Boston College

QUESTION:

" Should the United States intervene to terminate the Strife in Cuba? "

COLLEGE HALL, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1897,

At Eight o'clock P. M.

NO ADMITTANCE DURING THE DEBATE.

RESERVED

One of the Fulton Debate Society's timeless topics.

Reverend Timothy Brosnahan, S.J., tenth President of Boston College (1894-1898).

The 1896 football team which whipped the Cross twice in the same year.

of using the Massachusetts Avenue lot. The sports editor of the *Stylus* moaned: "The same heavy drawback, the lack of a suitable field for preliminary practice, stares the baseball team in the face. . . . Once again there is strong likelihood that it will not be used for baseball purposes . . . during this spring."

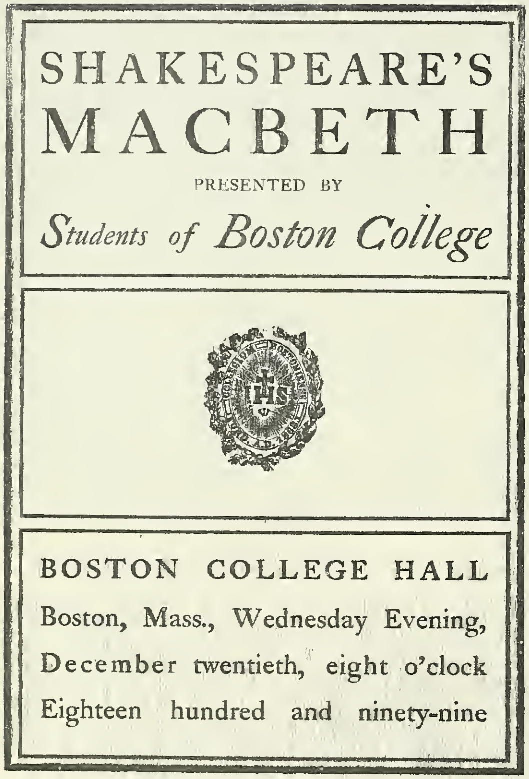
In 1900 the president, Father Mullan, announced to the alumni that the reason for the long delay was that it would cost at least $15,000 to clear and grade the land. This sum was totally out of the question unless a gift were made for the purpose. The gift was not forthcoming; the field lay athletically fallow for another two years.

In June of 1898, when Father Brosnahan had just completed arrangements for the new athletic field, he received word that he was being transferred. The new rector, the soft-spoken yet courageous Father Mullan, spent the summer rearranging and beefing up the existing courses. With the opening of classes, students found that three completely distinct departments now existed within the institution: the college proper, consisting of four regular classes leading to the A. B. degree; the academic department, consisting of three classes preparatory to the college course; and the English department, consisting of graded classes in which English, modern languages, and the sciences were studied. A section was also set up to teach those not old enough or well enough prepared to enter the academic department.

A year later, Father Mullan announced that efforts were being made to acquire an endowment which would enable the college to hire lay professors. Financial considerations had long excluded any but the unsalaried clergy from teaching. On that occasion he also promised that every effort would be made to expand the facilities of the school. Under the present

"Vous insultez ma mère, chapeau bas devant elle." From *Les Enfants d'Edward*, performed by the B.C. French Academy.

Reverend W. J. Read Mullan, S. J., eleventh President of Boston College (1898-1903).



SHAKESPEARE'S
MACBETH
PRESENTED BY
Students of Boston College

BOSTON COLLEGE HALL
Boston, Mass., Wednesday Evening,
December twentieth, eight o'clock
Eighteen hundred and ninety-nine

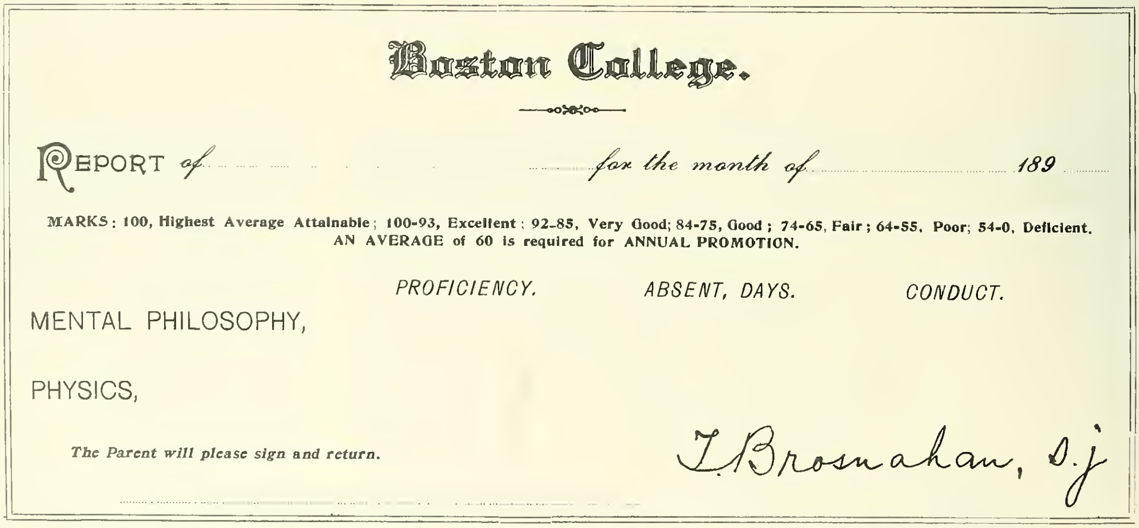
conditions no more than 40 additional students could be added to the 460 already enrolled.

Father Mullan was justly proud of the academic standards which he was constantly improving, so his normally calm blood must have boiled when Harvard University withdrew the name of Boston College from the list of institutions whose graduates would be admitted as regular students at the Harvard Law School. Behind this move there lay a Harvard tradition of accepting no other degree as equal to its own. Each applicant for advanced studies was screened and placed where the Harvard officials felt he ought to begin. Hence it was often necessary for graduates of other schools to make up one or two years of undergraduate training before being admitted to the graduate school. Harvard Law adopted its own variation of this ruling in 1894 and drew up a list of approved colleges from which students would be accepted directly into the Law School, while students from all other colleges would be individually screened. Only one Jesuit college, Georgetown, made the list. Boston College and Holy Cross immediately protested on the grounds that their course of studies was exactly the same as Georgetown's. The list was revised so that the two schools' names appeared on it. In early 1898 Fordham College appealed on the same grounds, and a revised list was again drawn up. This time, however, not only was Fordham's name omitted, but also the names of Boston College and Holy Cross.

Father Mullan leaped into the fray and demanded to know why Boston College students were being slighted. Dr. Charles Eliot, President of Harvard, replied:

> We found on inquiry that the graduates of Boston College . . . would not be admitted even to the Junior class of Harvard College. . . . Furthermore, we have had experience at the law school of a considerable number of graduates of . . . Boston College and these graduates have not as a rule made good records at the school.

Father Mullan immediately asked for a meeting of representatives of the two colleges. Dr. Eliot agreed and sent Dr. VonJagemann and a number of others to a conference with



Boston College.

REPORT *of* .... *for the month of* .... *189* ....

MARKS: 100, Highest Average Attainable; 100-93, Excellent; 92-85, Very Good; 84-75, Good; 74-65, Fair; 64-55, Poor; 54-0, Deficient.
AN AVERAGE of 60 is required for ANNUAL PROMOTION.

	PROFICIENCY.	*ABSENT, DAYS.*	*CONDUCT.*
MENTAL PHILOSOPHY,			
PHYSICS,			

The Parent will please sign and return.

T. Brosnahan, S.J.

....

the Jesuits. Von Jagemann denied that Harvard College rated any institution and insisted that each case was a separate one. It was then discovered that only four men from Boston College had attended Harvard Law within the preceding ten years, of whom two had completed the course of studies. Father Mullan asked why there was any list at all if each student was really an individual case and also wondered whether the good doctor thought that four students constituted a "considerable number of graduates of . . . Boston College" upon which to base a judgment. Dr. Eliot did not reply. The next month, on January 17, 1900, Dr. Eliot published a letter saying that he had no intention of discrediting Catholic institutions as such and then promptly ended with a blast against all Jesuit colleges:

> We would be heartily glad . . . if the Jesuit colleges would so amplify their courses of instruction, and raise their standards of admission, that they could be fairly put upon a level with such institutions as Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams, Harvard, Lafayette, Oberlin, Rutgers, Trinity (Conn.), and Wesleyan (Conn.).
>
> On this level, in the judgement of Harvard University, the Jesuit Colleges in the United States do not stand and have never stood.

Father Mullan was justifiably wild with anger. He promptly wrote and asked the Doctor if he had any facts "other than the ones which you have already set down and had refuted" to prove this new statement. Dr. Eliot replied that he wished to terminate the correspondence. He added that an answer to Father's request "would involve my making a detailed statement concerning the inferiority of Jesuit Colleges," which, in his opinion, "would serve no good purpose at the time."

Father Mullan promptly retorted: "You have said that Jesuit Colleges are inferior. I have asked you to tell me why you say that Boston College is inferior. You are not only unwilling to answer my question, but unwilling to even give me a chance to reply to your imputation."

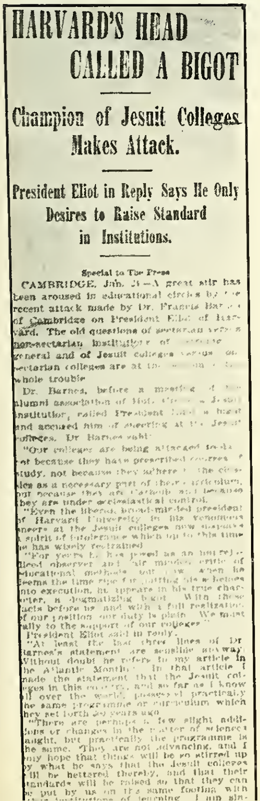
To this Dr. Eliot replied that he would not issue a public statement of his reasons, but would convey them to Father on a personal basis. Father righteously answered that this was unfair: ". . . You have damned Boston College before the community, and you intend to make it impossible for Boston College to defend itself before the community."

Father Brosnahan, the recently retired president of Boston College, watched the early stages of this controversy very closely. Since he was no longer the official leader of the college, there was little else he could do. Nevertheless, he still itched to get into the fight. His opportunity came in late 1889 when Dr. Eliot published an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* which encouraged the formation of colleges without stipulated courses of studies. In his praise of the elective system he took time out to take the Jesuit colleges to task.

> Another instance of a uniform prescribed education may be found in the curriculum of the Jesuit colleges, which has remained almost unchanged for four hundred years, disregarding some trifling concessions made to the natural sciences . . . Nothing but an unhesitating belief in the Divine Wisdom of such prescriptions can justify them, for no human wisdom is equal to contriving a prescribed course of study equally good for even two children of the same family . . . Uniform prescriptions of study are absurd and impossible."

Father Brosnahan took up the challenge on behalf of the Jesuit system of education and promptly submitted a rebuttal

Some clippings from the great Harvard-Boston College dispute.

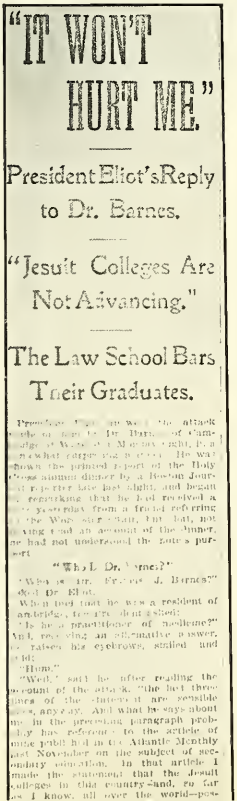


HARVARD'S HEAD CALLED A BIGOT

Champion of Jesuit Colleges Makes Attack.

President Eliot in Reply Says He Only Desires to Raise Standard in Institutions.

Special to The Press

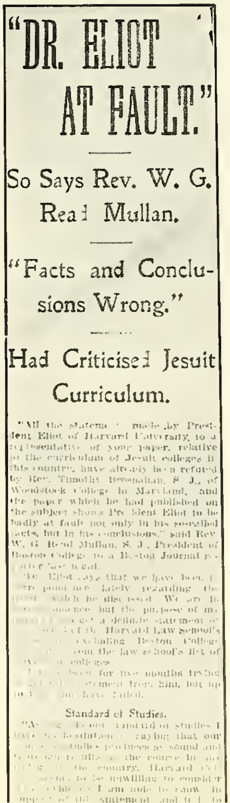


"IT WON'T HURT ME."

President Eliot's Reply to Dr. Barnes.

"Jesuit Colleges Are Not Advancing."

The Law School Bars Their Graduates.



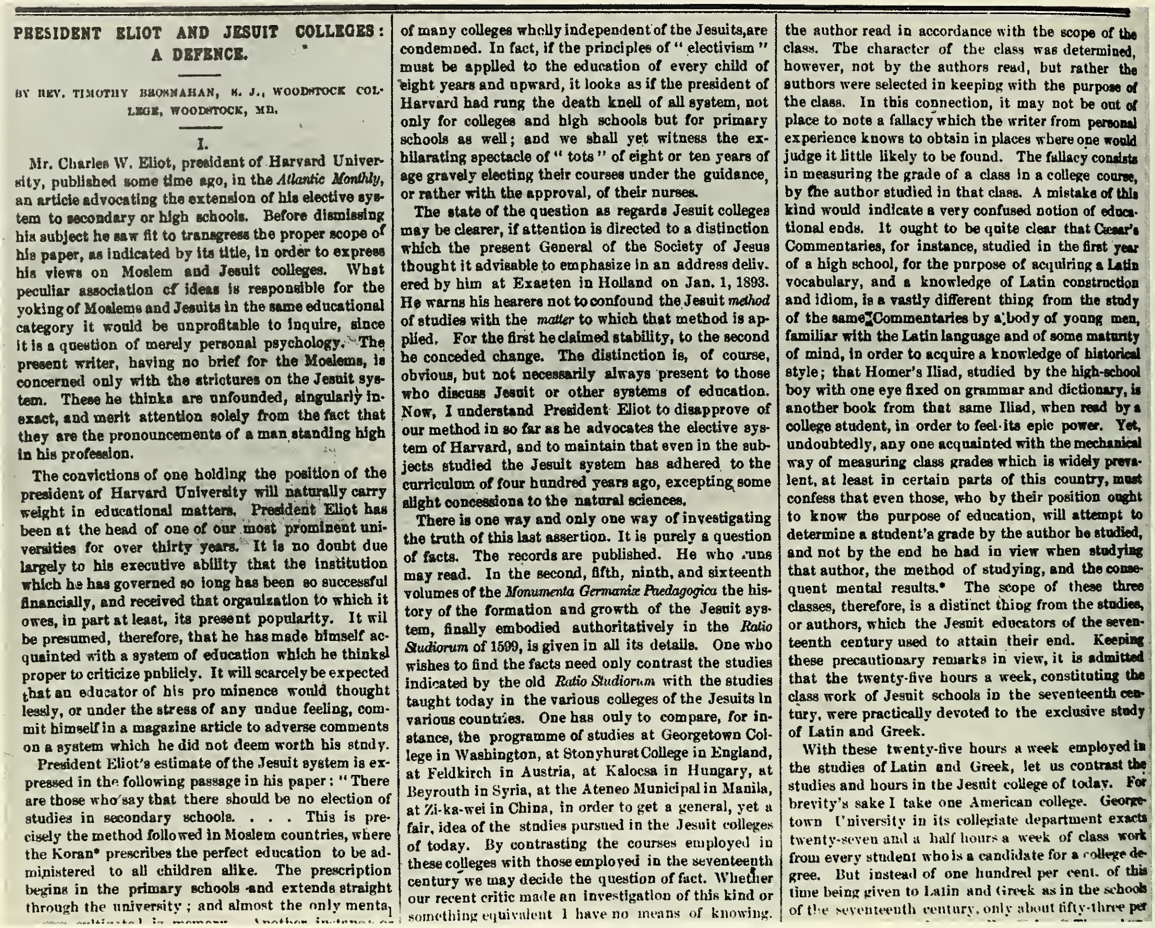
"DR. ELIOT AT FAULT."

So Says Rev. W. G. Read Mullan.

"Facts and Conclusions Wrong."

Had Criticised Jesuit Curriculum.

Standard of Studies.



PRESIDENT ELIOT AND JESUIT COLLEGES: A DEFENCE.

BY REV. TIMOTHY BROSNAHAN, S. J., WOODSTOCK COLLEGE, WOODSTOCK, MD.

I.

Mr. Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, published some time ago, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, an article advocating the extension of his elective system to secondary or high schools. Before dismissing his subject he saw fit to transgress the proper scope of his paper, as indicated by its title, in order to express his views on Moslem and Jesuit colleges. What peculiar association of ideas is responsible for the yoking of Moslems and Jesuits in the same educational category it would be unprofitable to inquire, since it is a question of merely personal psychology. The present writer, having no brief for the Moslems, is concerned only with the strictures on the Jesuit system. These he thinks are unfounded, singularly inexact, and merit attention solely from the fact that they are the pronouncements of a man standing high in his profession.

The convictions of one holding the position of the president of Harvard University will naturally carry weight in educational matters. President Eliot has been at the head of one of our most prominent universities for over thirty years. It is no doubt due largely to his executive ability that the institution which he has governed so long has been so successful financially, and received that organization to which it owes, in part at least, its present popularity. It wil be presumed, therefore, that he has made himself acquainted with a system of education which he thinks proper to criticize publicly. It will scarcely be expected that an educator of his prominence would thoughtlessly, or under the stress of any undue feeling, commit himself in a magazine article to adverse comments on a system which he did not deem worth his study.

President Eliot's estimate of the Jesuit system is expressed in the following passage in his paper: "There are those who say that there should be no election of studies in secondary schools. . . . This is precisely the method followed in Moslem countries, where the Koran* prescribes the perfect education to be administered to all children alike. The prescription begins in the primary schools and extends straight through the university; and almost the only menta

of many colleges wholly independent of the Jesuits, are condemned. In fact, if the principles of "electivism" must be applied to the education of every child of eight years and upward, it looks as if the president of Harvard had rung the death knell of all system, not only for colleges and high schools but for primary schools as well; and we shall yet witness the exhilarating spectacle of "tots" of eight or ten years of age gravely electing their courses under the guidance, or rather with the approval, of their nurses.

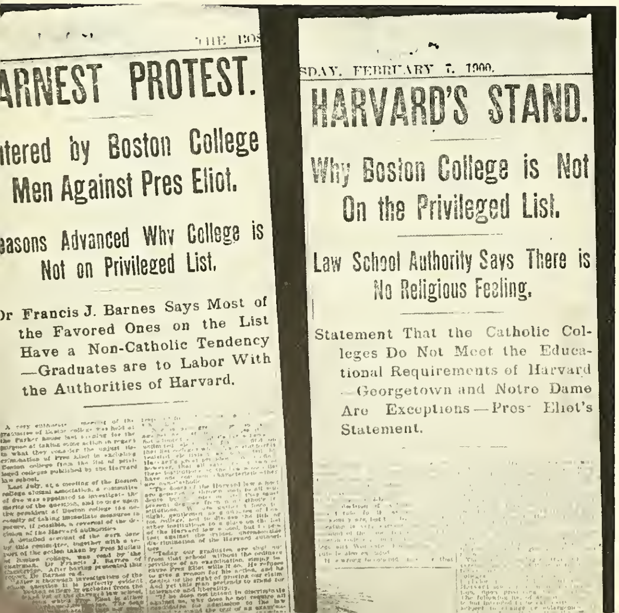
The state of the question as regards Jesuit colleges may be clearer, if attention is directed to a distinction which the present General of the Society of Jesus thought it advisable to emphasize in an address delivered by him at Exaeten in Holland on Jan. 1, 1893. He warns his hearers not to confound the Jesuit *method* of studies with the *matter* to which that method is applied. For the first he claimed stability, to the second he conceded change. The distinction is, of course, obvious, but not necessarily always present to those who discuss Jesuit or other systems of education. Now, I understand President Eliot to disapprove of our method in so far as he advocates the elective system of Harvard, and to maintain that even in the subjects studied the Jesuit system has adhered to the curriculum of four hundred years ago, excepting some slight concessions to the natural sciences.

There is one way and only one way of investigating the truth of this last assertion. It is purely a question of facts. The records are published. He who runs may read. In the second, fifth, ninth, and sixteenth volumes of the *Monumenta Germaniæ Paedagogica* the history of the formation and growth of the Jesuit system, finally embodied authoritatively in the *Ratio Studiorum* of 1599, is given in all its details. One who wishes to find the facts need only contrast the studies indicated by the old *Ratio Studiorum* with the studies taught today in the various colleges of the Jesuits in various countries. One has only to compare, for instance, the programme of studies at Georgetown College in Washington, at Stonyhurst College in England, at Feldkirch in Austria, at Kalocsa in Hungary, at Beyrouth in Syria, at the Ateneo Municipal in Manila, at Zi-ka-wei in China, in order to get a general, yet a fair, idea of the studies pursued in the Jesuit colleges of today. By contrasting the courses employed in these colleges with those employed in the seventeenth century we may decide the question of fact. Whether our recent critic made an investigation of this kind or something equivalent I have no means of knowing.

the author read in accordance with the scope of the class. The character of the class was determined, however, not by the authors read, but rather the authors were selected in keeping with the purpose of the class. In this connection, it may not be out of place to note a fallacy which the writer from personal experience knows to obtain in places where one would judge it little likely to be found. The fallacy consists in measuring the grade of a class in a college course, by the author studied in that class. A mistake of this kind would indicate a very confused notion of educational ends. It ought to be quite clear that Cæsar's Commentaries, for instance, studied in the first year of a high school, for the purpose of acquiring a Latin vocabulary, and a knowledge of Latin construction and idiom, is a vastly different thing from the study of the same Commentaries by a body of young men, familiar with the Latin language and of some maturity of mind, in order to acquire a knowledge of historical style; that Homer's Iliad, studied by the high-school boy with one eye fixed on grammar and dictionary, is another book from that same Iliad, when read by a college student, in order to feel its epic power. Yet, undoubtedly, any one acquainted with the mechanical way of measuring class grades which is widely prevalent, at least in certain parts of this country, must confess that even those, who by their position ought to know the purpose of education, will attempt to determine a student's grade by the author he studied, and not by the end he had in view when studying that author, the method of studying, and the consequent mental results.* The scope of these three classes, therefore, is a distinct thing from the studies, or authors, which the Jesuit educators of the seventeenth century used to attain their end. Keeping these precautionary remarks in view, it is admitted that the twenty-five hours a week, constituting the class work of Jesuit schools in the seventeenth century, were practically devoted to the exclusive study of Latin and Greek.

With these twenty-five hours a week employed in the studies of Latin and Greek, let us contrast the studies and hours in the Jesuit college of today. For brevity's sake I take one American college. Georgetown University in its collegiate department exacts twenty-seven and a half hours a week of class work from every student who is a candidate for a college degree. But instead of one hundred per cent. of this time being given to Latin and Greek as in the schools of the seventeenth century, only about fifty-three per

Father Brosnahan's reply to Dr. Eliot, President of Harvard.



THE BOS

ARNEST PROTEST.

tered by Boston College Men Against Pres Eliot.

easons Advanced Why College is Not on Privileged List.

Dr Francis J. Barnes Says Most of the Favored Ones on the List Have a Non-Catholic Tendency —Graduates are to Labor With the Authorities of Harvard.

SDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900.

HARVARD'S STAND.

Why Boston College is Not On the Privileged List.

Law School Authority Says There is No Religious Feeling.

Statement That the Catholic Colleges Do Not Meet the Educational Requirements of Harvard —Georgetown and Notre Dame Are Exceptions—Pres Eliot's Statement.

to the *Atlantic*. The editor of the magazine refused the manuscript on the grounds that the *Atlantic* "does not publish articles in controversy." Such a statement gives one a picture of the power and stature which Dr. Eliot held in educational circles. He had attacked the Jesuit system and, once he had spoken, controversy supposedly ceased. While other educators were cowed by his bold statements, Father Brosnahan determined that he would not follow suit. He turned to the Catholic press and had his reply printed in the *Sacred Heart Review*, then reprinted in a pamphlet for distribution throughout the country.

Critics greeted the essay with overwhelming enthusiasm, and Father Brosnahan was hailed from coast to coast for the efficiency with which he had dismissed the arguments of Dr. Eliot. The editor of the *Bookman*, Prof. T. T. Peck of Columbia, commented in print:

> It is a model of courtesy and urbanity . . . Its style is clear as crystal, . . . its logic faultless. We have not in a very long time read anything which compacts into so small a compass so much dialectic skill, so much crisp and convincing argument, and so much educational good sense . . . As the information would

> probably never reach [Dr. Eliot] from Harvard sources, we may gently convey to him the information that throughout the entire country professional educators and men and women of cultivation generally are immensely amused at the cleverness with which his alleged facts and his iridescent theories have been turned into a joke.

Father expected a salvo from Cambridge, but none was forthcoming. He gave numerous talks on the topic and discussed in minute detail "the relative values of courses which lead to a Baccalaureate at Boston College and at Harvard College." Once again, the press was enthusiastic in its reviews of these talks and in Boston the *Globe* published the full text of his speech. Still there was silence in Cambridge. The last volley was fired when Father Mullan presented the entire content of his correspondence with Dr. Eliot for publication. The very logic and system of education which Dr. Eliot so roundly condemned had defeated him.

In the midst of the academic storm, sports at Boston College set new records, and then met total disaster. The greatest Boston College football team of the '90s, and one of the strongest in B.C. history, was that of '99, scored upon but once in ten games and then only by a Brown team which was one of the six best in the country. Led by All-Time greats Charlie Kiley and Tim Murphy, Boston compiled an 8-1-1 record, including a 17-0 whipping of Holy Cross. Unfortunately, Boston College was desperately poor at the time, and sports were run at a great loss. As a result, the authorities decided that they could not afford to sponsor a football team and the entire schedule for 1900 was cancelled. In spite of this decision, courageous Captain John Kelly gathered his team together and went by boat to Maine, where B.C., under the name of the Boston Combination, defeated Bates by a 5-0 score. This was the only game played by the team of 1900, however, for, after fruitless discussions with the president, the club was disbanded.

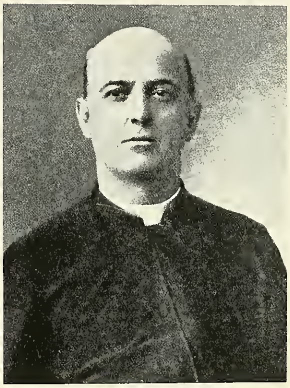
Athletics were re-established the following year on a pay-as-you-go basis, but the quality of the football team was far below that of previous years. In a noteworthy incident, the game with Holy Cross was forfeited after an argument over a questionable decision. According to 1901 rules, a ball was in play as soon as it was moved. Joe Kenney, B.C. center, watched his opponent place the ball down. Then Kenney pushed the ball with his toe, and a mad scramble for the pigskin ensued. During the argument that followed, the Holy Cross coach ordered his team off the field. The B.C. eleven lined up and carried the ball unopposed over the goal line, Captain Kenney still claiming that his play was within his rights. The referee, who, it must be noted in due justice, was a Holy Cross man, ruled otherwise, and the game was awarded to the Purple, 11-0. This decision caused the only major rift in the entire seven decades of B.C.-H.C. relations, but before another pigskin season had rolled around, the wounds were healed and the teams met again in football.

Contrary to the desires of the student body, football was not played at the college from 1902 until 1908. For the following four years the school fielded only mediocre teams, but the little college on James Street was building well for the future.

Hockey, or Ice Polo as it was then called, one of the first sports at James Street, had begun informally in the 1880's and was played until the turn of the century. Ice Polo was much the same as modern hockey with two notable exceptions: a rubber ball was used instead of a puck, and polo sticks were shaped differently from the modern hockey stick. Hockey, under its new name, was inaugurated at Boston College during the winter of 1897-1898, just one year after the Maroon and Gold had compiled a spectacular record on the Ice Polo rinks. The subsequent change in Boston College administration, however, brought a new president who was not favorable to intercollegiate athletics. With the curtailment of all sports in 1900, hockey was completely dropped, and nothing definite was done toward restoring it until the college moved to University Heights in 1913.

The earliest records of baseball at Boston College refer to contests played in the '70's during school picnics at Miller's Field, Roxbury, near what is now the Dudley Street Terminal. Line-ups for the games frequently included the name of Dennis Sullivan, a catcher, who was later to be B.C.'s first contribution to major league baseball when he played with

(Continued on page 46)



Reverend William F. Gannon, S.J., twelfth President of Boston College (1903-1906).

Reverend Thomas I. Gasson, S.J., thirteenth President of Boston College (1907-1914).

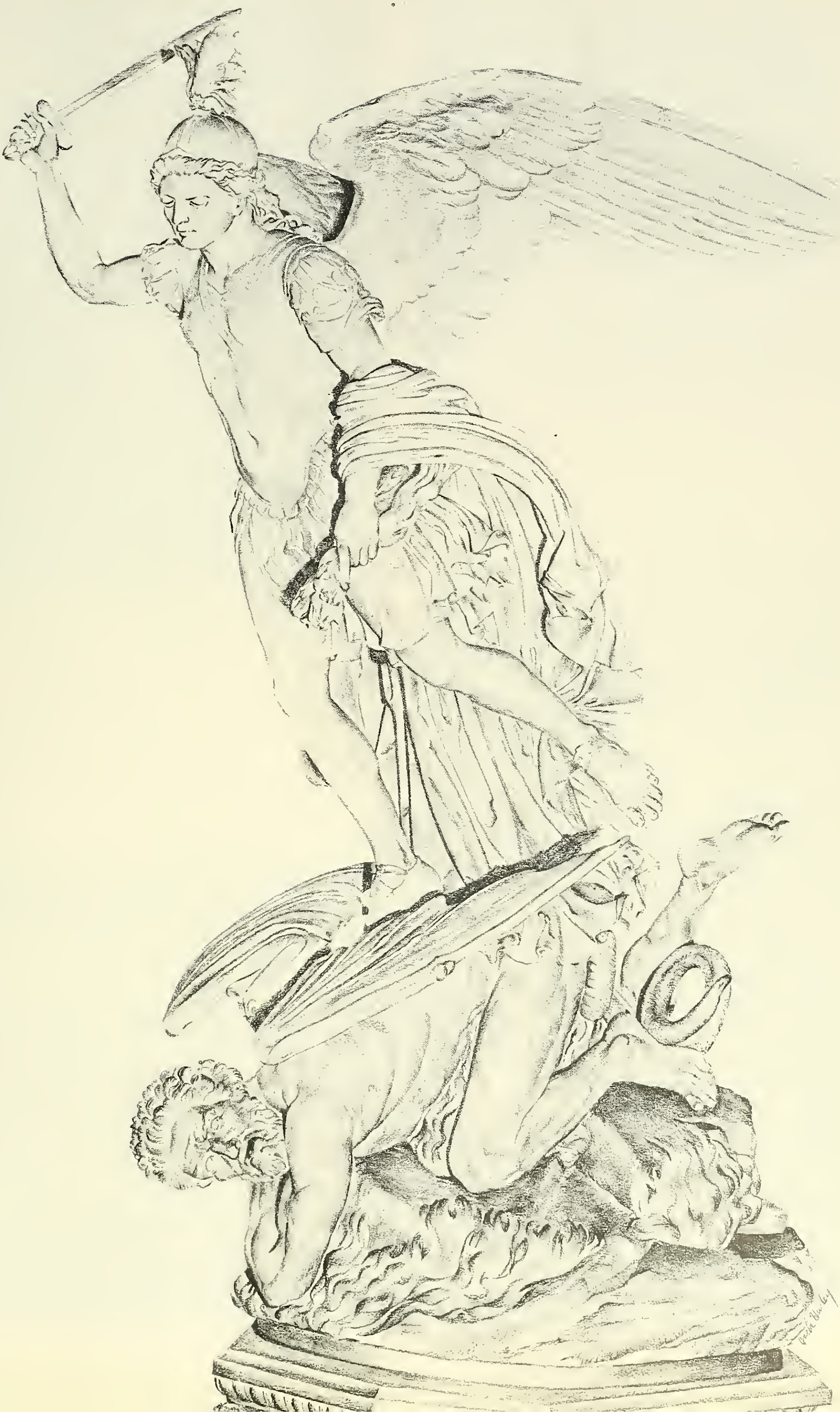
Dominating the rotunda in Gasson Hall is a large white marble statue of St. Michael subduing Satan, which, including the finely sculptured base, stands eleven feet, three inches high. The most striking feature of the group is its remarkable integral vitality and its feeling of frozen motion. St. Michael, brandishing a sword on high, hovers airily over the crouching, furious Lucifer. The pose of the angel suggests a certain divine placidity: smooth limbs, unruffled expression, easy gesture, aloof posture, majestic sweep of wing, flowing cape draped over left forearm. The devil, surrounded by leaping flames, cuts a sharply antithetical figure: snaky tail, smallish, bat-like wings, muscular, straining limbs, and a grimace expressing disgruntlement at his unenviable position. The juxtaposition of the two figures is resolved in an artistic synthesis of the highest sophistication, a sublime affirmation of the integrity of world order which finds a delightfully appropriate analogy in the concept of harmony between the Church and the world, so essential and so insistently propounded in the Jesuit educational system. Even the most casual onlooker cannot fail to be impressed by the allegorical significance of the symbolic contrast between the lofty figure of St. Michael and the low, creeping beast-like form of Satan.

The idea for the sculptured group struck Gardner Brewer, a wealthy Boston merchant and art lover, one day in 1865. He contacted the noted Italian sculptor Adam de Chevalier Scipio Tadolini and offered him a most liberal commission to sculpt such a piece. Tadolini readily accepted the generous offer of $20,000 (quite a sum in those days) and immediately began studies on the subject. After nearly two years of painstaking planning and drafting, Tadolini procured an immense single block of the finest Caralla marble and, with a crew of highly skilled craftsmen, tackled the demanding subject. While his artisans labored feverishly on the figures under Tadolini's expert supervision, the *maestro* himself prepared and sculpted the equally imposing companion piece—the octagonal pedestal, with its four *bassorilievos* of Biblical scenes concerning Blessed Michael. While the work was in progress, Scipio kept a running correspondence with the eager purchaser Brewer, informing him of every bit of detail and embellishment. Meanwhile, the artistic world of Rome held its breath in expectation of Tadolini's *capo lavoro*.

When the group was completed in 1869, Scipio's studio was mobbed for days with curious visitors and vociferously appreciative artists. Outstanding among the many distinguished personages paying due homage to Scipio's artistry was His Holiness Pope Pius IX. The good pontiff scrutinized the group with a knowing eye, blessed Tadolini, smiled benignly, and dropped that oft-quoted tribute, "The devil is not so black as he has been painted." Nor was the artistic sensation engendered by the group limited to Rome. As Scipio remarked in a letter to Brewer: "The number of foreigners who come to see it (the group) is immense."

Regarding the difficulties involved in the transportation of the unwieldly group to Boston, Scipio expressed in the same letter preference for a "steam vessel," to minimize injury to the marble in the event of an unfortunately rough voyage. He also firmly requested fare from Brewer to make the passage himself. He felt that his personal presence was indispensable to supervise the unloading, remove the supports from the marble, affix the wings and sword to Michael, and otherwise care lovingly for his creation. As Scipio candidly put it: "It is therefore to avoid as far as possible every chance of misfortune, in this respect, that I have decided to ask you to pay the expenses of my journey both for your and my advantage."

The statue group resided in comparative seclusion in the Brewer mansion for several years. Upon the dissolution of the estate at Brewer's death, St. Michael and Fiend was brought to the auctioneer's block in 1909, where it fetched a disappointing $700. The anonymous buyer forthwith donated the sculpture, in the name of Rev. Charles Lane, S.J., to Boston College, where it was to adorn the proposed Recitation Building on Father Gasson's new Heights. Through the spring and summer of 1909, the group was presented to the Boston public in one of the old campus buildings on James Street, until the Recitation Building (now Gasson Hall) was sufficiently completed to house the great work. Amid the resurging autumn rush of fresh students, Tadolini's masterpiece was set in the class building's arching rotunda, and for 54 years Michael "refulgent in divine beauty," impassive, and grandly indignant in meting out devine justice to the Archfiend, has inspired awe in all who behold him, from the meekest freshman to the grandest administrator.



the Boston Nationals. Although the *Stylus* of May, 1883, registered a plea to make baseball intercollegiate, and although there are references to a game with Holy Cross in July of the same year, the sport did not really develop until Father Gasson moved the college to Chestnut Hill in 1913.

At these same picnics, track also had its humble beginnings in three-legged, sack and potato races, father-son relays, rock-tossing, and other such spirited field events.

Athletics received a much-needed boost on July 30, 1903, when Rev. William Gannon, S.J., undertook the administration of the college. He found that Father Mullan had left the academics of the school in superior shape and, in order to restore some balance, he sought to bring the opportunities for physical exercise up to the same fine level. One of his first actions was to prepare the athletic field for daily use, thus providing long-awaited practice facilities. He also began to stir up interest in sports among the prep-school students, so that his later activity on the college level would find strong support.

From 1900 on, the attendance at the college had slowly ebbed. No adequate explanation can be provided for this phenomenon except perhaps that prospective students may have been discouraged because of the barriers Harvard had erected to prevent Boston College students from entering any of its graduate schools. At any rate, a trend toward recovery began shortly before 1906. But even though this augured well for the future of the college, it did not compare with the impetus which was given by the election of Fr. Thomas Gasson, S.J., as President of Boston College.

Since he took office on January 6, 1907, Boston College has never been the same. He had been a teacher at the school since 1895, and his ten years of experience must have been spent in planning what he would do if he were ever to become the president! After only two months in office, he approached Archbishop Williams about the possibility of moving the college to another site. The archbishop was well-disposed toward the idea and even magnanimously offered to give the site parish rights. Father Gasson had long known of the existence of three different parcels of land in the Newton

Amos Lawrence, owner of the Chestnut Hill property which Boston College purchased. This picture was donated by his grandson, the Rt. Rev. Frederick C. Lawrence.

Looking up from Old Alumni Field to the Lawrence family home, present site of Gasson Hall.

A view across Commonwealth Avenue to the barns of the Lawrence property, present site of St. Mary's Hall.

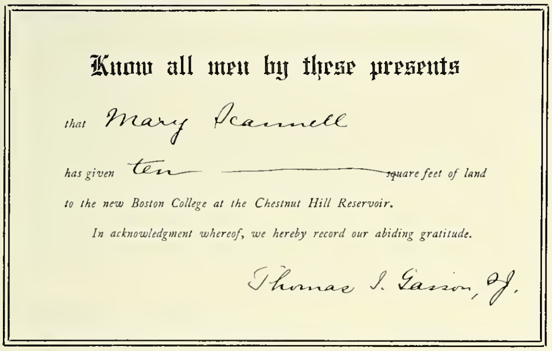
area, which the real estate firm of Meredith and Grew had offered for sale as early as 1900. The most appealing of these parcels was Amos Lawrence's farm, located on the top of Chestnut Hill. According to the letter from Meredith and Grew: "It may safely be called the finest piece of land in the vicinity of Boston. . . . It commands a superb view across the water of Brighton and Brookline . . . and seems almost intended by nature to be the site of a large institution." The two other sites which were offered are now occupied by Mt. Alvernia Academy on Waban Hill and St. Elizabeth's Hospital on a craggy plateau in Brighton.

In May of 1907, Father Gasson broached his plan to the enthusiastic alumni, and a board of advisors was formed immediately to seek the financial means whereby this vision might become a reality. Meanwhile, he was busily renovating the old structure for the arrival of a record 500 students in September of '07.

In August of that same year, Archbishop Williams passed away, and the throne of the See of Boston was occupied by Archbishop William O'Connell, an alumnus of the Harrison Avenue-James Street school. He greeted Father Gasson's plan for changing the site of the college with the warm approval that only an alumnus could have given.

On November 11, 1907, the Trustees of Boston College voted to buy the land in question and further granted Father Gasson permission to buy a number of neighboring tracts.

Father Gasson breaking ground for the Tower Building, June 19, 1909.



Know all men by these presents

that Mary Scannell

has given ten ——— *square feet of land*

to the new Boston College at the Chestnut Hill Reservoir.

In acknowledgment whereof, we hereby record our abiding gratitude.

Thomas I. Gasson, S.J.

The first great lawn party on University Heights.

SEND YOUR BOYS
TO
BOSTON COLLEGE

An informal picnic in 1907 where the library now stands.

On November 25, they extended the purchase rights to another tract of land bordering on Beacon Street, Hammond Street, and College Road. The college thus found itself in possession of some 30 acres, worth an estimated $187,000.

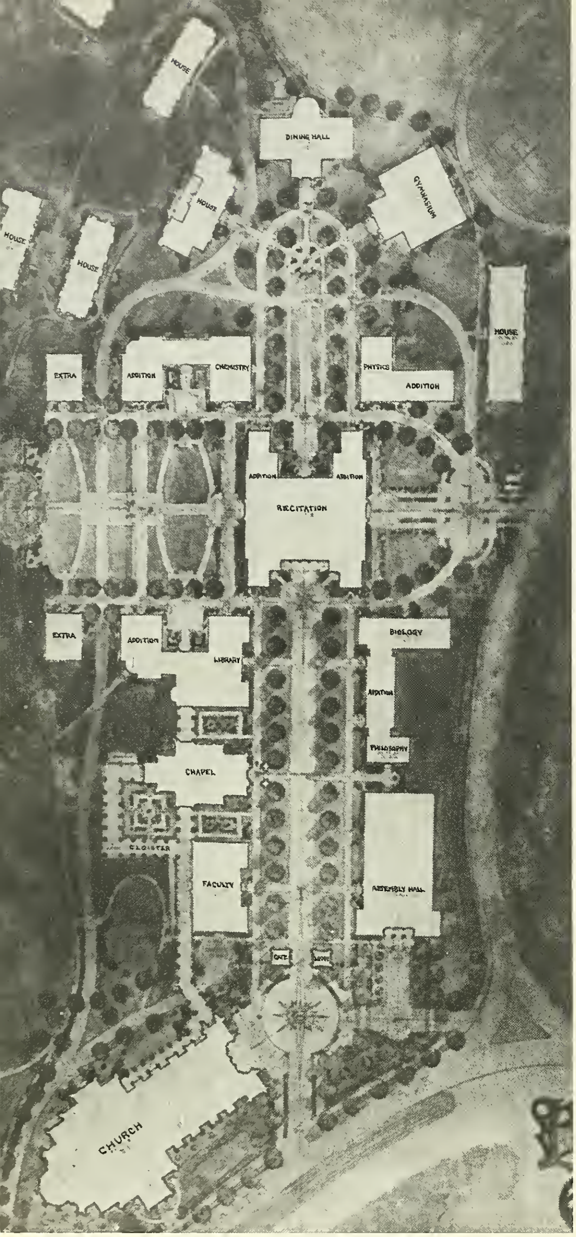
Father Gasson acted quickly and called a mass meeting at the College Hall for the night of January 20, 1908. Alumni and friends packed the auditorium's 900 seats, and $50,000 was raised that night in response to the speakers' pleas. Dr. J. F. O'Brien, the chairman and director of the first meeting, was so pleased and encouraged by this response that he organized another meeting at which an additional $137,000 was pledged. A week later, on February 24, the formation of the "Boston College Club" was announced, its membership open "to those interested in the extension of Boston College."

On June 20, 1908, the first lawn party for the benefit of the new college was held on the Chestnut Hill site. On that day, before some 25,000 people who had made the trip "into the country," Father Gasson dedicated the new land as "University Heights."

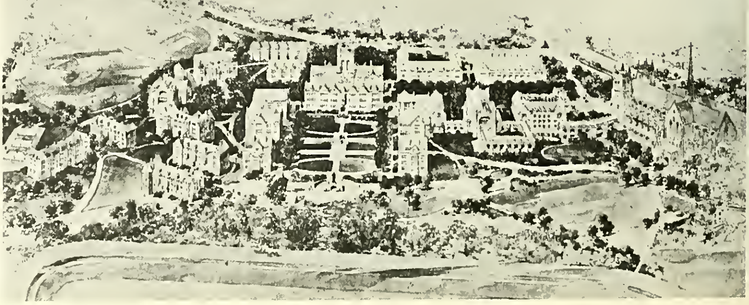
On January 25 of the following year, he announced a competition to determine the best general plans for the new buildings. The American Institute of Architects supervised this contest, in which four prominent local architects were invited to compete. First prize of $1000 was offered for the best general plan, $500 for the next best general plan, while third prize was the commission to design and supervise the construction of the Recitation Building.

On April 12, it was announced that Maginnis and Walsh were the winners of the first and third prizes and Edward T. P. Graham was the winner of the second prize. The Maginnis and Walsh master plan called for a group of 15 buildings done in the English Collegiate Gothic style. Such an architectural style "would blend harmoniously with the natural characteristics of the site" and provide an atmosphere which would reflect a long tradition of collegiate life. The design called for a series of quadrangles lined with trees and framed by connecting passageways and parapets. These plans were later submitted as part of an exhibition of the Society of American Architects which toured the principal cities of Europe. The tower has often been favorably compared with the spire surmounting Magdalen College at Oxford: both are near-perfect embodiments in stone of the educational traditions which they represent.

It was hoped that construction on the Recitation Building could begin at once so that it might be finished by the fall of 1910. Father Gasson was overjoyed with the plans for this building with its great tower topped by four delicate spires. It would provide a central line of focus and draw all of the other buildings into their proper setting. It is interesting to note that, according to the original master plan and the design of the Recitation Building, the front of the college was to



The prize-winning design submitted by Maginnis and Walsh to the Boston College Competition.



A general view of the proposed Boston College by Maginnis and Walsh.

The old tradition of Freshman Rush.

face the Lawrence reservoir. The present main entrance, Linden Lane, was actually intended to be the side door to the campus.

In April of 1909 the Young Men's Catholic Association sponsored a gigantic music festival at Mechanics Hall. A chorus of four hundred voices was the feature attraction and 10,000 tickets were sold in advance. The funds realized from this venture were turned over to Father Gasson for the construction of the new building. On June 19, another garden party was held on University Heights. This function was even more successful than the first one, drawing over thirty thousand people in the course of the day. At about 3 p.m. Father Gasson strode to the staked-out area and a hush fell over the crowd. In his hand he held a ribboned silver spade. Addressing the crowd, he spoke the formal words of dedication:

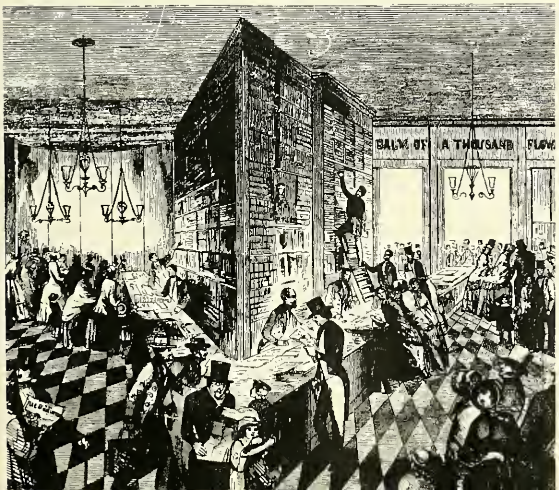
> In the name of the august Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in the name of Jesus Christ, Savior of the world, and who has given us the only civilization by which a nation can endure, in the name of all that is high and noble, we perform the first act of this series of tremendous acts which are to result in this great blessing for the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

He lifted the spade and formally turned the first sod.

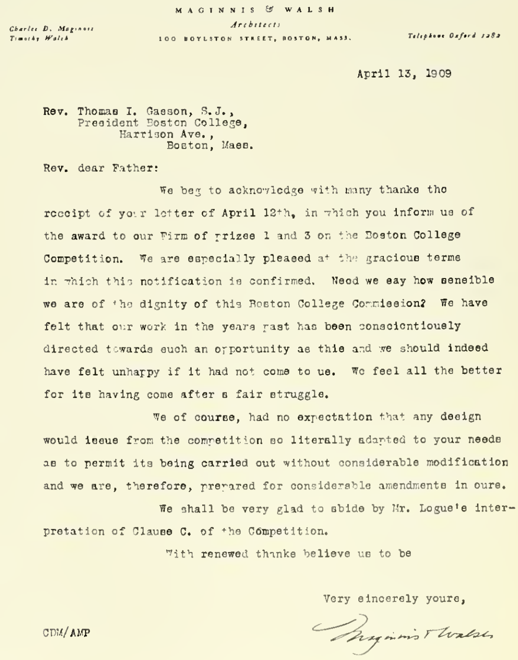
There was at this time a scheme to erect the "Daniel O'Connell Memorial Building and Irish Hall of Fame." Father McGuire of the Immaculate Conception Church had organized

(Continued on page 52)

The interior of a fashionable Boston store in the early 1900's.



BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOW



MAGINNIS & WALSH
Architects
100 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Charles D. Maginnis
Timothy Walsh
Telephone Oxford 1282

April 13, 1909

Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S.J.,
President Boston College,
Harrison Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

Rev. dear Father:

We beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your letter of April 12th, in which you inform us of the award to our Firm of prizes 1 and 3 on the Boston College Competition. We are especially pleased at the gracious terms in which this notification is confirmed. Need we say how sensible we are of the dignity of this Boston College Commission? We have felt that our work in the years past has been conscientiously directed towards such an opportunity as this and we should indeed have felt unhappy if it had not come to us. We feel all the better for its having come after a fair struggle.

We of course, had no expectation that any design would issue from the competition so literally adapted to your needs as to permit its being carried out without considerable modification and we are, therefore, prepared for considerable amendments in ours.

We shall be very glad to abide by Mr. Logue's interpretation of Clause C. of the Competition.

With renewed thanks believe us to be

Very sincerely yours,

Maginnis & Walsh

CDM/AMP

REV. ROBERT FULTON, S. J.

FIRST PREFECT OF STUDIES AT BOSTON COLLEGE

Of the twenty two young men who were present for the opening of classes at Boston College in September of 1864, "many came gratuitously and only one or two had talent," or at least so observed Rev. Robert Fulton, S.J., then prefect of studies and later president of the college.

Robert Fulton was born June 28, 1826, at Alexandria, Virginia, son of an Irish Presbyterian father and a County Clare Catholic mother. Educated first at home by his mother and then at various private schools, Robert began work as a congressional page at the age of twelve. He had the opportunity during his four years in the Senate chambers to hear and observe the great orators of the day: Webster, Clay, and Calhoun. Of the termination of his service as a page, Fulton states in his diary:

> After four years, William Henry Harrison came into power; Edward Dyer, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, notified me that I was too old to remain a page. I believe the real reason for my dismissal was my strong Democratic leanings, and the fact that Dyer had a favorite young Republican of his he wished to appoint to the post. My happiness was over. My mother could not support me, even while I was studying a profession. I tried to get some employment and failed. I could not be a mechanic. I even attempted during this time to take up the study of medicine, aided only by some books and instruments borrowed from a friendly physician. This venture, of course, came to nothing.

Rev. Robert Fulton, S.J. (1826-1896)

Young Fulton next set his sights on West Point and a military career. Lacking the proper credits for entrance there, he enrolled at Georgetown as a means of preparation. His life there began unhappily because of the embarrassment caused him by his poverty in the midst of his wealthy fellow-students. "Why didn't someone teach me that poverty was not disgraceful, that the opinions of others were not formidable!" But with the passing months a new consideration arose which made him forget his other concerns: he had become aware of his vocation to the religious life. Fulton entered the Jesuit novitiate at Frederick, Maryland, on August 31, 1843. It is interesting to note that Fulton's mother, now widowed and inspired by her son's vocation, later entered the Convent of the Visitation in Washington.

Fulton spent the long years preparing for his ordination at St. John's College, Georgetown, Loyola, and Holy Cross and was finally ordained at Georgetown by Archbishop Francis P. Kenrick on July 25, 1857. After becoming a priest he taught rhetoric at Georgetown, until he was sent to the Jesuit seminary in Boston in 1861 to teach theology and administer Immaculate Conception Church on James Street. As one of the most capable young men of the Order, he was selected as the first prefect of studies at the new Boston College. He was given an opportunity to better the quality of the students he had earlier deplored when, on August 2, 1870, Fr. Robert Fulton was appointed third president of the college; a glance at the college history of the period will show how energetically and successfully he served in the post. His tenure came to an end almost ten years later, even though the usual term of office was only three years. Because of his administrative abilities, Father Fulton was reappointed eighth president of the college in July of 1888, but was finally forced by severe arthritic pain to retire to Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1891. His health failed rapidly and the once dynamic Father Fulton succumbed on September 4, 1896.

Rev. Thomas Gasson, S.J. (1859-1930)

REV. THOMAS GASSON, S. J.

SECOND FOUNDER OF BOSTON COLLEGE

Thomas Ignatius Gasson was born of a Huguenot father and a Catholic mother in the tiny village of Seven Oaks on the twenty-third day of September, 1859. Though descended from a long and distinguished family, Thomas Gasson could boast no great material resources. His first schooling was at St. Stephen's in London, where he pursued academic studies and was given a thorough training in Protestant Christianity. After two years' tutelage under a minister, Tom followed his brother to the United States, where the latter's straitened circumstances forced the youth to support himself as best he could.

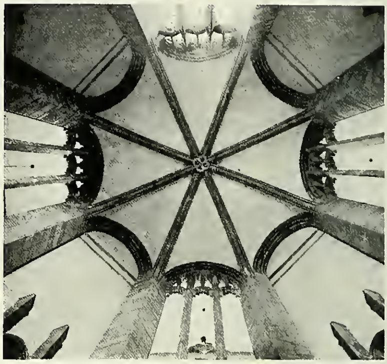
Thomas's interest in the Catholic Church was awakened at this time through the guidance of a poor Catholic laywoman, Miss Catherine Doyle, whose kindness and assistance were a great comfort to the lonely lad. She read the Anglican tracts that he brought her and explained to him how they differed from Catholic teaching. When his insatiable curiosity began posing too difficult questions, she referred him to the local Sacred Heart Convent, and got the Mother Superior to assign him a special tutor in the fundamentals of the faith. Another Catholic woman, Miss Anne McGarvey, despite her limited means, cared for Thomas like a mother during this period of instruction. His gradual conversion was culminated by his reception into the Church in October, 1874.

A year and five weeks later, Thomas Gasson joined the Society of Jesus at Frederick, Maryland. His studies consisted of the usual two years novitiate, followed by two years of classical studies (plus a special added year for outstanding work), and then the traditional philosophy at Woodstock College. In the summer of 1883 his regency commenced with three years at Loyola College in Baltimore, and two more at St. Francis Xavier College in New York. In August of 1888 he was selected to pursue theology studies at Innsbruck University in Austria. He was ordained there at the University Church on the twenty-sixth of July, 1891, and remained for another year of theology. He then taught metaphysical poetry for two years to the juniors at Frederick, before devoting a year there to further studies in ascetical theology.

In August, 1895, Father Gasson came to Boston College, on assignment to teach the juniors metaphysics and ethics; two years later he was made a professor in those fields. He was appointed President of Boston College on the sixth of January, 1907, and immediately manifested great desire for the development and expansion of the college. Through his indefatigable efforts and monumental undertakings, the campus was moved to the Heights; St. Mary's Hall and Gasson Hall (renamed in his honor in 1954) were the happy fruits of his careful planning and intense interest.

As President of Boston College, Father Gasson also assumed duties as Rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and served both college and Church well until 1914, when he was succeeded in both capacities by Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S.J. He was then made dean of Georgtown's graduate school; in 1923 he became retreat master at Mount Manresa on Long Island. He was later instrumental in establishing Jesuit university education in Canada. Father Gasson also lectured exhaustively on historical, philosophical, and economic subjects throughout the United States and contributed frequently to religious and educational periodicals. He died in Montreal on the twenty-seventh of February, 1930.

The southern approach to Gasson Hall shortly after completion.



The undecorated dome as Father Gasson and the Class of 1913 found it.

all of the Irish societies in the Boston area and had accumulated enough money to hire an architect to design the building. These people hoped to build this domed edifice on the site of the present library and donate it to the college. But when it was seen that the Irish societies could by no means begin to collect the necessary $300,000, the plan was dropped, and all of the funds acquired up to that time were turned over to Father Gasson.

The fall term of 1909 was routine at Harrison Avenue; the situation at Chestnut Hill was anything but. For weeks the sound of falling trees and dynamite blasts shook the locality. The basement was blasted out of solid rock, which was then cut up and prepared for use in the walls. As the work progressed, it became evident that costs were spiraling upward beyond the wildest expectations. No large gifts were forthcoming and the only means of support were the collections at the Immaculate Conception Church. As things became more desperate, the Fathers' Mass stipends were pooled and soon the entire Jesuit community began living on a very frugal basis. At one point construction was actually stopped and the completed work covered over until the necessary funds could be accumulated to enable the project to progress. A little over a year after the work began, Father Gasson's administrative assistant wrote: "Gasson saw all too clearly that unless the unforeseen happened, the building would never reach completion. The winter of 1910 saw him face to face with failure."

Father Gasson finally appealed to his superiors in Rome for permission to sell the athletic fields on Massachusetts Avenue. They were agreeable to this transaction and so in March of 1911 the Trustees of Boston College authorized the sale of these lands to a utility company. Father Gasson, with his financial condition now somewhat improved, instructed the contractors to resume work as soon as possible. On May 11 work was begun again. At the end of the summer the tower was completed, and by mid-October all of the heavy masonry work had been finished. It was hoped that the cornerstone might be laid the following spring, but again all hopes were frustrated by dwindling funds and various strikes.

The Harrison Avenue school, meanwhile, had reached its all-time enrollment record with 1000 students, a 100% increase since Father Gasson took office in 1906. That same year the *Stylus* had the pleasure of quoting the rector's comments concerning an attempt on the part of another local university to buy part of the Chestnut Hill grounds: "I have refused an enormous and magnificent sum—a sum which would erect a number of our proposed buildings—if I would part with a portion of our grounds. But I concluded that if our site was so good and fitting for other institutions, it was worthy of Boston College."

Throughout the winter of 1911-12, work on the interior of the tower building continued. The heating and wiring were all in place, and arrangements were being made for the use of stained glass in the assembly hall (the present treasurer's office). Plans were made to move into the new structure by the following spring, but once again there were "unforeseen delays," a term which by now was becoming a by-word in the *Stylus's* description of progress on the Heights. While all of these plans were being executed, Father Gasson was also busy expanding the curriculum of the college. In response to requests by many prominent men of Boston, he and Father Fortier began giving lectures in philosophy and professional ethics. Father Fortier insisted that something more than casual attendance could be obtained if the lectures were so arranged that papers, examinations, and finally credit could be given to those who wished to obtain a Master of Arts degree. Father Gasson liked the idea, and so the first of a series of post-graduate courses was set up. Meanwhile, the Young Men's Catholic Association took it upon themselves to provide classes for those who were not well enough prepared for these post graduate lectures. A large number of adults were thus able to continue or complete their college education which for one reason or another had been interrupted. The success of the program was never in doubt, and in 1913 nineteen M.A. degrees were conferred, with 42 more being granted the following year. At the end of 1914, the new rector, Father Lyons, was forced to discontinue the program because of faculty, library, and financial problems. The question of graduate classes was not taken up again until after World War I.

Throughout the winter and early spring of 1913, the work on the interior of the Recitation Building continued. The plasterers had finished their work in December and the four month waiting period before mural decoration could begin passed quickly. Father Gasson had secured the services of Brother Francis C. Schroen, S.J., for the task of decorating. When the painter-brother arrived in March to begin the magnificent work which now adorns the Tower Buildings, the papers accompanied the news of his arrival with an announcement that classes would open on Chestnut Hill by the end of the month. It was decided, however, that the entire student body should not be moved at once, since many of the facilities were still undergoing construction and there was as yet no adequate place to house the faculty. For some time Father Gasson had been pondering the idea of renovating an old stone barn which was situated on the present site of St. Mary's Hall and which would be capable of housing the entire faculty, but the purse was already lean enough without any added debt. Although a number of alternate plans were proposed, none of them ever materialized, and so the faculty were obliged to commute from Harrison Avenue until 1918. Nevertheless, Father Gasson and Father Brett (a member of the first graduating class of Boston College) went ahead with plans to greet the "golden anniversary seniors" when they transferred to the Heights.

On Friday morning, March 28, 1913, a large group of young men in derby hats and carrying "Boston bags" jammed their way into a few streetcars and began the long journey up to Lake Street. At half past nine they were all assembled on South Street (College Road) where they posed with the faculty for the photographers. They then formed a procession which entered the Recitation Building through the West porch and proceeded to the Rotunda where Father Gasson addressed them:

> Gentlemen of the Class of 1913; this is an historic moment. We now, in an informal manner, take possession of this noble building, which has been erected for the greater glory of God, for the spread of the true faith, for the cultivation of solid knowledge, for the development of genuine science, and for the constant study of those ideals which make for the loftiest civic probity and for the most exalted personal integrity. May this edifice ever have upon it the special blessing of the Most High, may it ever be a source of strength to the Church and her rulers, a source of joy to the Catholics of Boston and its vicinity, a strong bulwark of strength for our country and a stout defence for the illustrious state of which we are justly proud.

With this simple and solemn act of dedication and consecration, Father Gasson and the Class of 1913 took possession of University Heights and the great gothic tower which crowns it. A new age was dawning for Boston College. For fifty years she had grown in a small corner of Boston; now she looked forward to a vastly more magnificent expansion on a hill high above her city.

The Manasses P. Dougherty Entrance to the Rotunda.

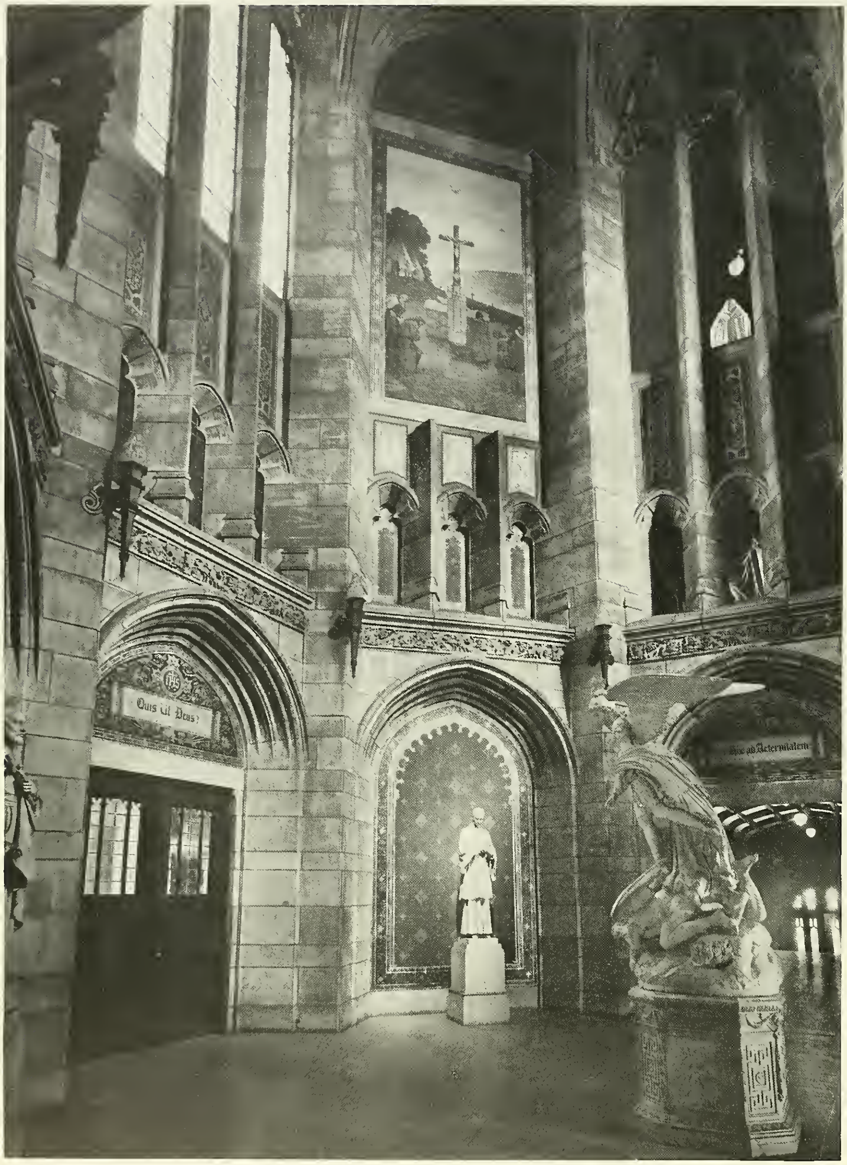
The assembly hall in the new Tower Building.

The Class of 1913, the Golden Anniversary Class, bring for the first time the derby and the "Boston Bag" to University Heights.

RELIGIONI ET BONIS ARTIBUS

1914-1938

Ford Memorial Tower of the Bapst Library of Boston College. Ford Tower houses a famed medieval staircase and three magnificent Flemish tapestries donated by the Hearst Foundation.

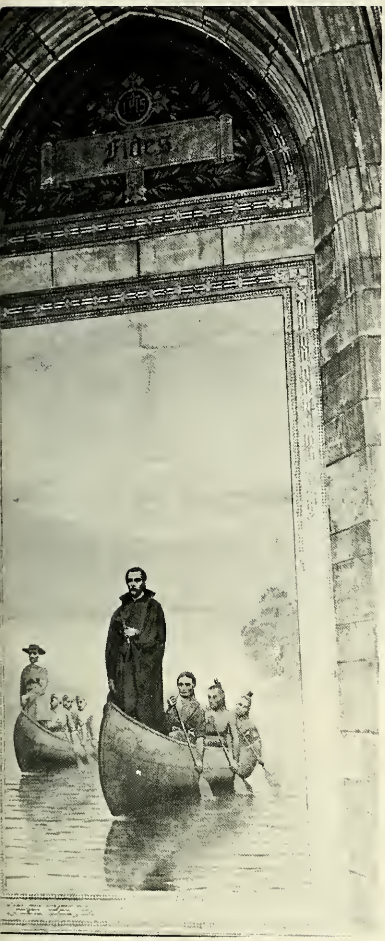


The Rotunda of Gasson Hall with its final decorations.

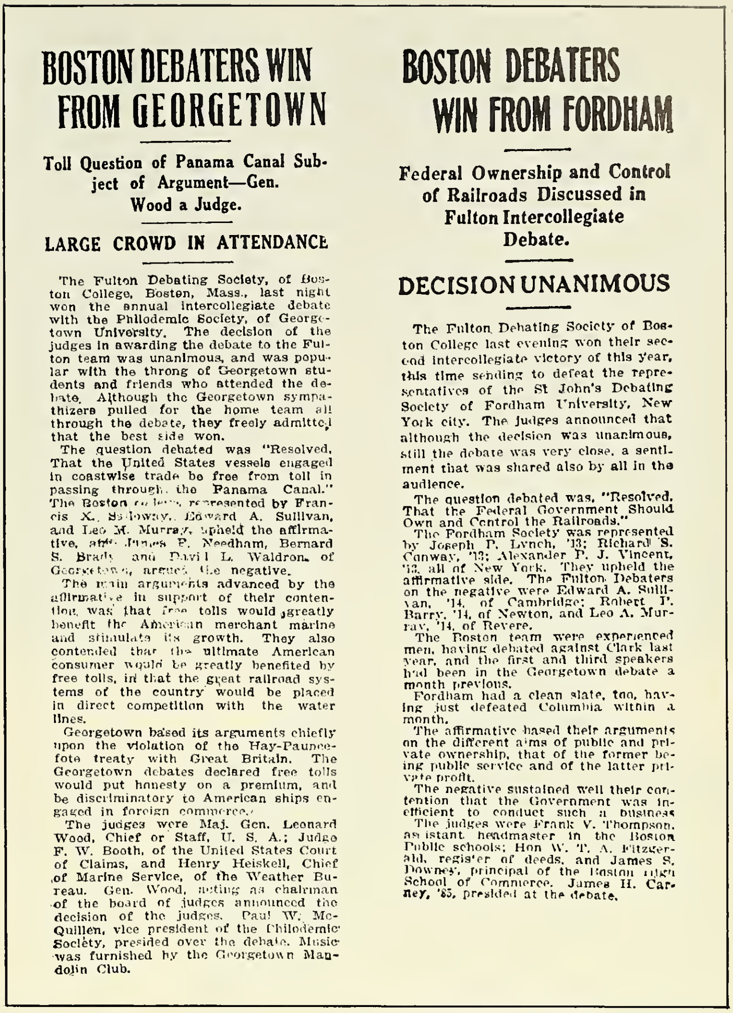
St. Stanislaus Kostka in carrara marble, Gasson Rotunda. The fine detail work on the wall behind the statue was done by Brother Schroen, S.J.

The third 25 years of Boston College's history had dawned on that cold March day in 1913 when Father Gasson took possession of the Recitation Building just a few short days before the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the college. Fr. John McElroy had been dead for almost 20 years now, but he could scarcely have asked for a better substitute than the energetic Father Gasson. The man was an artist in every sense of the word. He lived solely to create his vision of Boston College and he channeled every available once of strength into the completion of this task.

The early part of June found him busy supervising last-minute touches on the new building in order that all might be ready for the laying of the cornerstone on June 15. The four great bells, which are now such an inescapable part of campus and neighborhood life, were being tuned and Brother Schroen was hastening to conclude his work in the assembly hall and in the Rotunda. Before Father Gasson had time to think about it, the great Sunday afternoon was upon him and he was ushering the bishop, monsignori, and government officials to their places. A heavy stone with the simple inscription



Father Marquette and Joliet on the Mississippi, Gasson Rotunda.



BOSTON DEBATERS WIN FROM GEORGETOWN

Toll Question of Panama Canal Subject of Argument—Gen. Wood a Judge.

LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE

The Fulton Debating Society, of Boston College, Boston, Mass., last night won the annual intercollegiate debate with the Philodemic Society, of Georgetown University. The decision of the judges in awarding the debate to the Fulton team was unanimous, and was popular with the throng of Georgetown students and friends who attended the debate. Although the Georgetown sympathizers pulled for the home team all through the debate, they freely admitted that the best side won.

The question debated was "Resolved, That the United States vessels engaged in coastwise trade be free from toll in passing through the Panama Canal." The Boston college, represented by Francis X. Salloway, Edward A. Sullivan, and Leo M. Murray, upheld the affirmative, and James F. Needham, Bernard S. Brady and David L. Waldron, of Georgetown, argued the negative.

The main arguments advanced by the affirmative in support of their contention, was that free tolls would greatly benefit the American merchant marine and stimulate its growth. They also contended that the ultimate American consumer would be greatly benefited by free tolls, in that the great railroad systems of the country would be placed in direct competition with the water lines.

Georgetown based its arguments chiefly upon the violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain. The Georgetown debates declared free tolls would put honesty on a premium, and be discriminatory to American ships engaged in foreign commerce.

The judges were Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief or Staff, U. S. A.; Judge F. W. Booth, of the United States Court of Claims, and Henry Heiskell, Chief of Marine Service, of the Weather Bureau. Gen. Wood, acting as chairman of the board of judges announced the decision of the judges. Paul W. McQuillen, vice president of the Philodemic Society, presided over the debate. Music was furnished by the Georgetown Mandolin Club.

BOSTON DEBATERS WIN FROM FORDHAM

Federal Ownership and Control of Railroads Discussed in Fulton Intercollegiate Debate.

DECISION UNANIMOUS

The Fulton Debating Society of Boston College last evening won their second intercollegiate victory of this year, this time sending to defeat the representatives of the St John's Debating Society of Fordham University, New York city. The judges announced that although the decision was unanimous, still the debate was very close, a sentiment that was shared also by all in the audience.

The question debated was, "Resolved, That the Federal Government Should Own and Control the Railroads."

The Fordham Society was represented by Joseph P. Lynch, '13; Richard S. Conway, '13; Alexander P. J. Vincent, '13, all of New York. They upheld the affirmative side. The Fulton Debaters on the negative were Edward A. Sullivan, '14, of Cambridge; Robert P. Barry, '14, of Newton, and Leo A. Murray, '14, of Revere.

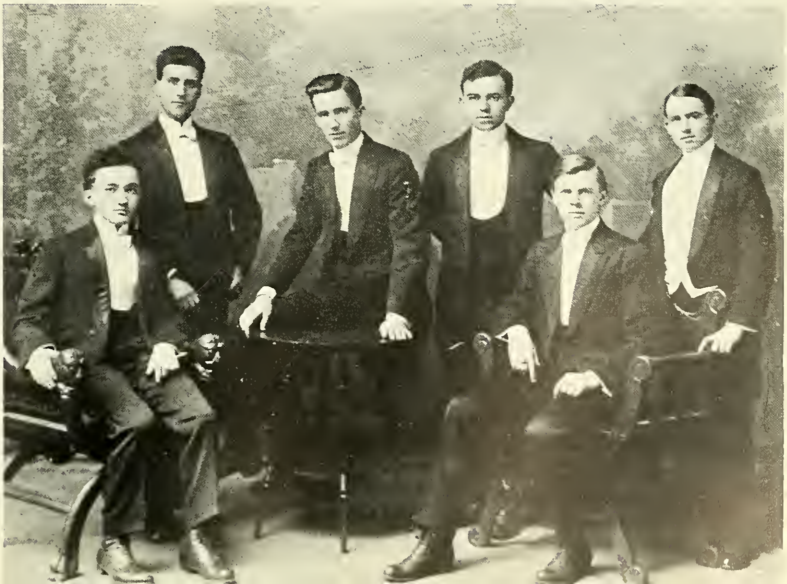
The Boston team were experienced men, having debated against Clark last year, and the first and third speakers had been in the Georgetown debate a month previous.

Fordham had a clean slate, too, having just defeated Columbia within a month.

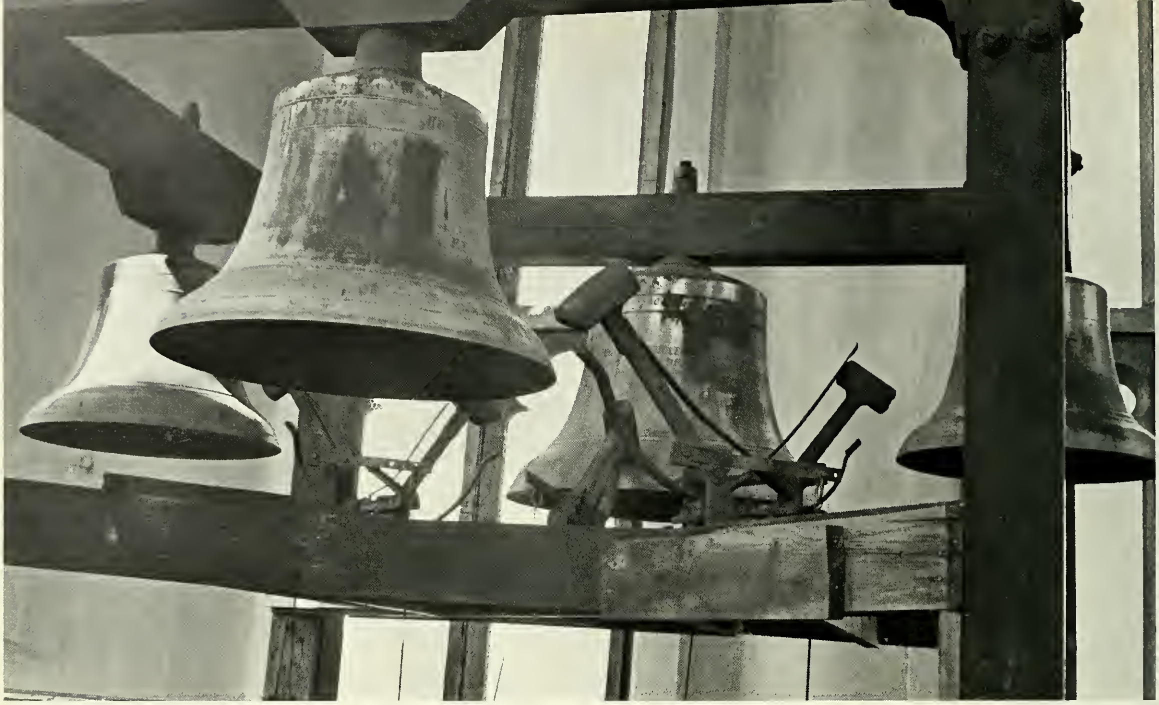
The affirmative based their arguments on the different aims of public and private ownership, that of the former being public service and of the latter private profit.

The negative sustained well their contention that the Government was inefficient to conduct such a business

The judges were Frank V. Thompson, assistant headmaster in the Boston Public schools; Hon W. T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds, and James S. Downey, principal of the Boston High School of Commerce. James H. Carney, '85, presided at the debate.



The Marquette Debating Society of 1913.



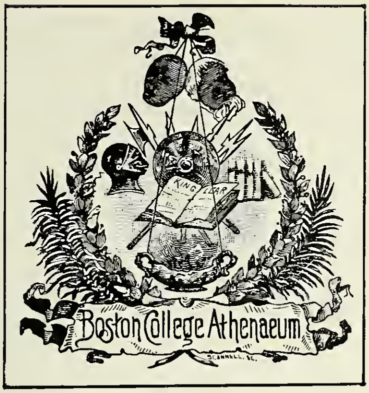
The great bells of Boston College: Ignatius, Xavier, Berchmans, Gonzaga.

Murals in the Fulton Debate Hall, Tower Building.

"1913" stood at the left of the speakers' platform. Father Gasson handed the silver trowel to an alumnus, Archbishop O'Connell, and the new Boston College was officially and firmly embedded on Chestnut Hill. Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, grandfather of the President of the United States, approached the podium to praise the college's contribution to the city and wish her well in her next fifty years.

The fall of 1913 found the interior of the college still abustle with workmen putting on the finishing touches. Brother Schroen had moved his paints to the third floor where he was decorating the Fulton Debate Hall with the portraits and speeches of the great classical orators. On the first floor a number of marble statutes, depicting such men as SS. Stanislaus, Berchmans, and Aquinas, were being set in place. The *chef d'ouvre,* a statue of St. Michael destroying Lucifer, was placed on an elaborate base in the center of the Rotunda. Father Gasson considered ordering seven new bells for the tower in order to create a complete tune-playing chime. The cost, however, outweighed the aesthetic beauty of the

The 1913 cast of *Macbeth*.



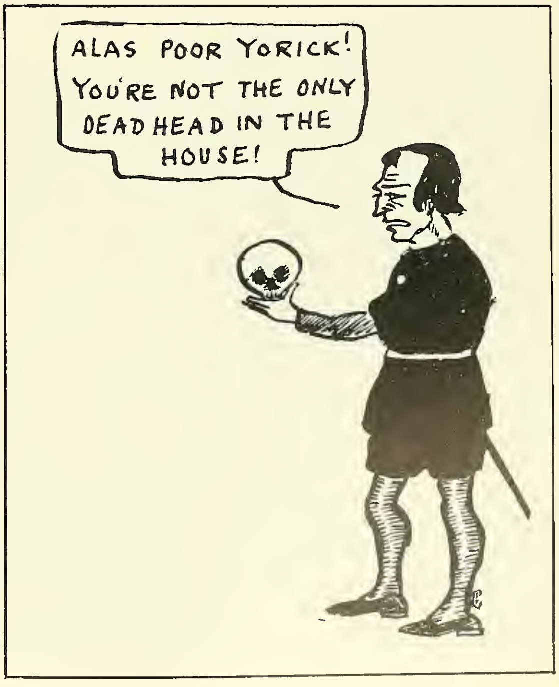
scheme, and the project was indefinitely postponed.

Even as these preparations were being completed, Father Gasson was occupied with the architects' plans for the construction of a Faculty House. It was obvious already that the long trip every morning and evening was detrimental to the health and well-being of the community. The Fathers had to consult one another before making appointments for tutorial classes so that they would all be able to leave at the same time. Dinner hours at the rectory were scheduled at all sorts of odd hours and occasionally someone would even be left behind at the new campus. Father Gasson, however, was not to see the completion of this work. In December he received notice that as of January 11, 1914, the Rev. Charles Lyons, S.J., would assume command of the Heights.

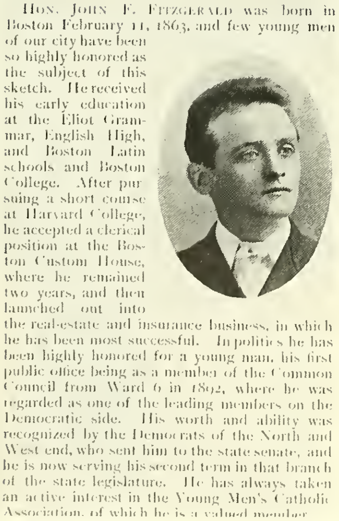
Father Lyons had taught as a regent at the old Boston College. Since then he had been the President of Gonzaga College in Washington, D.C., and of St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia. He brought with him a mind used to the administrative affairs of colleges and a keen eye for the future growth of the Chestnut Hill campus. In March of '14 he received the completed plans for the faculty building, but was disappointed because the structure was only three stories high and the chapel could only hold the present faculty. He reasoned correctly that the college was on the threshold of a new expansion which would necessitate a chapel twice the size of the one planned and that the number of rooms for housing the faculty would have to be increased by almost fifty per cent. Consequently, he had Maginnis and Walsh add another story to the building and expand the chapel to accommodate 250. On June 14, the alumni presented the rector with a check for $40,000. The following September they had the pleasure of seeing their money put to work when ground was broken for the new building. A year later the structure had risen to the level of the second floor and it was conjectured that the building might be occupied by the summer of 1916.

Things passed quietly in the classrooms of the college during these years. The hours after class were spent practicing ball in the neighboring lots, working on the *Stylus,* or helping to prepare the *Sub Turri* for printing. The latter activity was begun as the official yearbook in the waning months of 1912 and the first volume appeared in time for a copy to be placed in the cornerstone of the Tower Building. The early editions of this book are filled with numerous pictures of students posing in unfilled niches, leaning over parapets, or hanging from the topmost spires of the tower—a vivid attestation to the limits of the campus at that time.

In 1915 the Philomatheia was organized to advance the general welfare of the college. Its members were women who up until this time had had no opportunity to direct their energies toward the betterment of the institution which their husbands


ALAS POOR YORICK! YOU'RE NOT THE ONLY DEAD HEAD IN THE HOUSE!

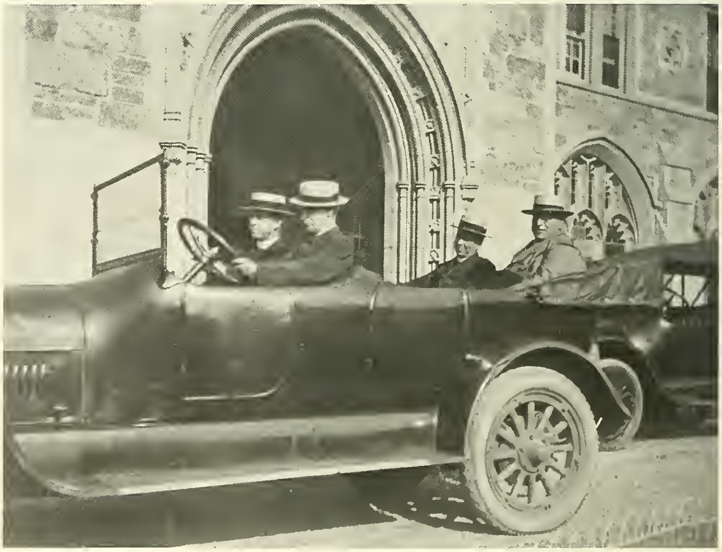
The editors of the first *Sub Turri,* 1913.



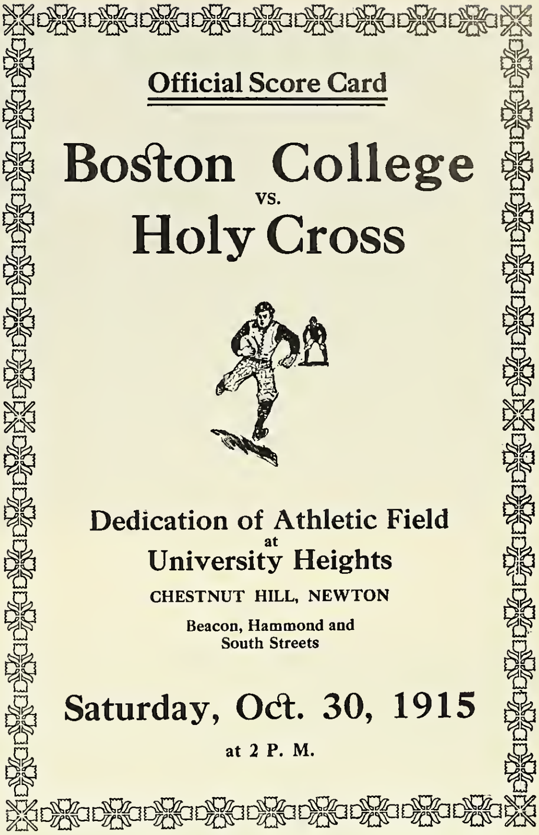
HON. JOHN F. FITZGERALD was born in Boston February 11, 1863, and few young men of our city have been so highly honored as the subject of this sketch. He received his early education at the Eliot Grammar, English High, and Boston Latin schools and Boston College. After pursuing a short course at Harvard College, he accepted a clerical position at the Boston Custom House, where he remained two years, and then launched out into the real-estate and insurance business, in which he has been most successful. In politics he has been highly honored for a young man, his first public office being as a member of the Common Council from Ward 6 in 1892, where he was regarded as one of the leading members on the Democratic side. His worth and ability was recognized by the Democrats of the North and West end, who sent him to the state senate, and he is now serving his second term in that branch of the state legislature. He has always taken an active interest in the Young Men's Catholic Association, of which he is a valued member

Boston's "Honey Fitz," who as mayor represented the city at the opening of the New Boston College. He was the grandfather of President Kennedy.

Father Lyons nobly seated in the back of the faculty Pierce Arrow Touring Car.



The first kickoff on the new field, October 30, 1915.



Official Score Card

Boston College
vs.
Holy Cross

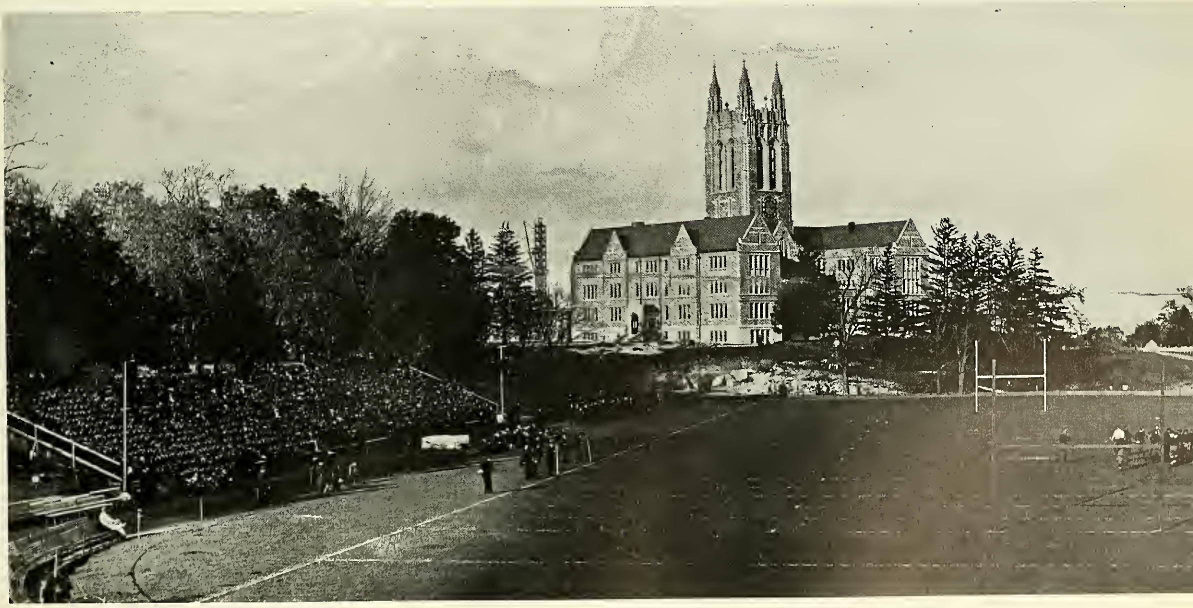
Dedication of Athletic Field
at
University Heights
CHESTNUT HILL, NEWTON
Beacon, Hammond and
South Streets

Saturday, Oct. 30, 1915
at 2 P. M.

and sons attended. Although the original idea of the club was to provide moral and financial support for athletic events, this narrow framework was soon expanded; and the women began to provide scholarships, paintings, and small buildings for the use of the college. The first social event, a formal ball and reception for the senior class, was such a success that the ladies were able to present Father Lyons with a check for $1,400, earmarked for educational work. Pianos, scientific instruments, and expensive altar missals were but a few of the items donated during the first years of the club's activity.

The fall of 1915 found the hopes of 25 years realized with the opening of the new athletic field, which had been carefully laid out by professional architects and which won the enthusiastic admiration of all. The *Stylus,* which had so long

The first of the New Boston College's athletic facilities, Alumni Field.



urged the administration to do something about a playing field, took particular delight in envisioning "maroon goal posts . . . on a field of green!" For a while it appeared, however, that the new field would open without any facilities for spectators. The Holy Cross game was scheduled as the dedication and four days before the contest began there were no prospects for a grandstand. Messrs. Mullin '00 and Lavelle took it upon themselves to organize a hasty drive among the alumni and $1,600 was donated to the project.

On October 30, 1915, with 2,200 people filling the semi-permanent grandstand and another thousand sitting on the track which ringed the field, a procession filed down the hill from the Tower Building to the brassy beat of a military band, and Father Lyons formally dedicated the new Alumni Field. The weather was perfect, the crowd was good, but for most the afternoon was marred by the Cross victory, 9 to 0.

That evening all the papers were filled with news of the dedication and the big game. Even the normally conservative *Saturday Evening Transcript* appeared with a lead article on the "great progress that has been made up on the Hill." It referred appreciatively to the campus as "Chestnut Hill's Touch of Oxford" and heralded it as "one of the sights of Boston." It also thought to correct the mistaken impression that the new edifice was a seminary, a not uncommon idea since St. John's Seminary is located less than a mile away.

The significance of this dedication can be realized if we remember that only two years before, a B.C. team had played its first complete collegiate schedule, managing to win four while tying one with Fordham and losing three. Football fortunes improved in subsequent years with the appointment of Charlie Brickley, former Harvard All-American, as coach in 1916. His appointment proved to be a wise move, since his name attracted many schoolboy stars who have become immortals in the annals of B.C. sports. Notable among these is B.C.'s first All-American, Luke Urban, a tremendous pass receiver for the 1917 eleven, who was on the end of countless tosses from a brilliant, ambidextrous halfback, Jimmie Fitzpatrick.

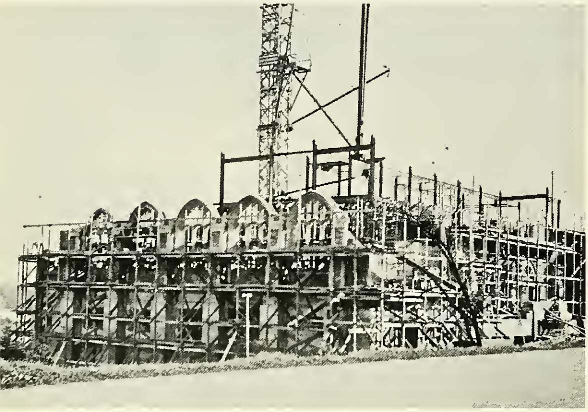
Fitzpatrick was later destined to become one of the greatest punters in collegiate football. In the West Point game, while only a sophomore, Fitzie averaged 72 yards per punt. The bitterly fought battle with Army saw a courageous B.C. center, who was later to become the famous Commander Shea, stop raging Cadet backs four times in a row within the five-yard line. Only 40 seconds before the whistle, the running of Army All-American Oliphant carried his team to a 14-7 victory.

The first years on Chestnut Hill also saw the revival of hockey. An intercollegiate club in 1918 included such stalwarts as Jimmie Fitzpatrick and Phil Corrigan of football fame, as well as Frank Morrissey, one of five brothers to play hockey for B.C.

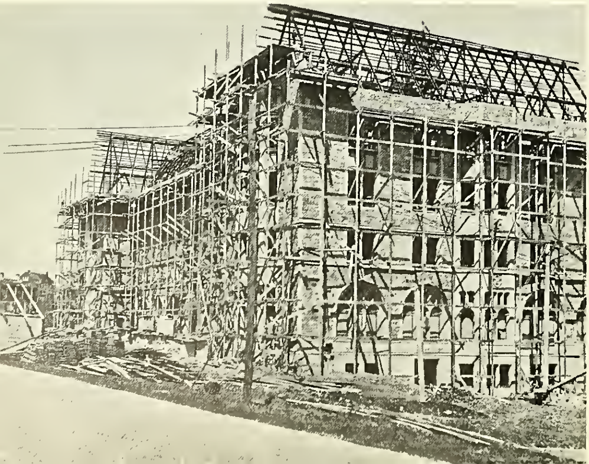
With the completion of the new athletic facilities at the Heights, baseball, along with track, moved onto the campus, which was soon the scene of intercollegiate encounters with such teams as Stanford, Penn State, Seton Hall, Georgetown, Catholic University, Manhattan, and Fordham. Basketball, which was revived in 1916 after a six-year lapse, was played at St. Mary's Gymnasium in Cambridge. Although the early squads were successful and crowd-pleasing, it was not recognized as a major sport until 1920. Luke Urban and the ever-present Jimmie Fitzpatrick were the outstanding players of the period.

The winter of 1915 found the Boston College Athenaeum,

The first winter at Chestnut Hill. The old barn at the left stands on the present site of St. Mary's Hall.



An "unforeseen delay" halts construction on St. Mary's Hall at the second floor.



By the spring of 1916, it appeared that the faculty residence would soon be ready.

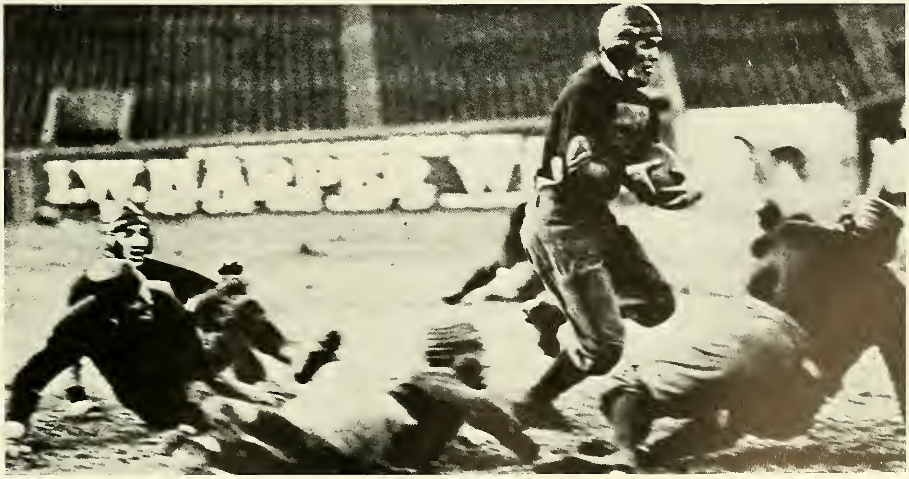
A saint in stone upon whose shoulders rests one of the huge beams which support the ceiling of the Assembly Hall in the Tower Building.

Laying of the cornerstone for St. Mary's Hall, June 7, 1917.

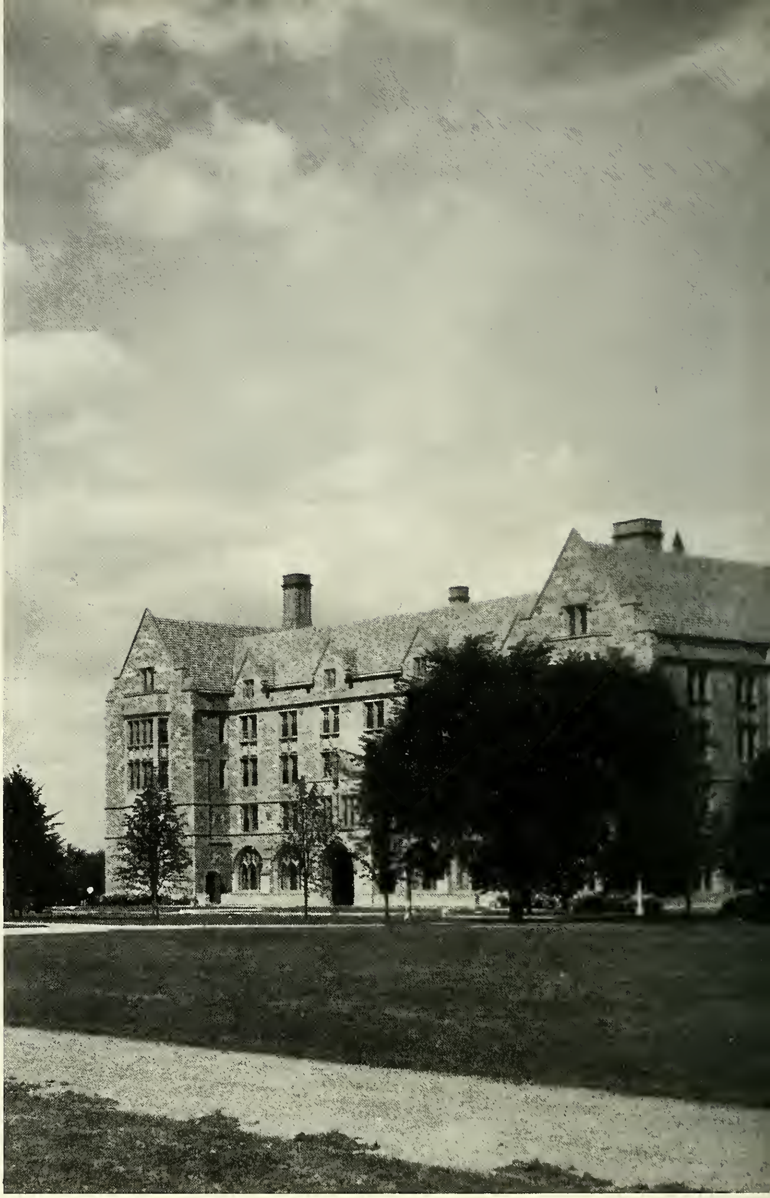
the dramatic society of the day, performing "Nazareth" under the direction of Father Ahern. The play proved so popular that the original one-week run had to be augmented by five additional performances. In response to popular acclaim, the drama was repeated with even greater success the following year.

Plans to move into St. Mary's Hall, the faculty residence, by the summer of 1916 succumbed to the usual "unforeseen delays" and the *Stylus* began to circulate its time-worn quips about strikers who held up needed construction. Several more months passed before it was finally decided that the hall could be opened for use at the beginning of January. On the evening of January 4, the last day before the cloister restriction was placed on St. Mary's, a small gathering of friends attended a dinner in the assembly hall of the Recitation Building. The architect, the builder, the mayor, and representatives of the alumni and Philomatheia clubs were present. After the meal, the guests were taken on a tour of the structure. They found a building constructed in a modified Gothic style with massive grey walls, relieved here and there by the delicate hues of puddingstone. The entranceway was crowned by fine stone traceries and a tall statue of Mary, with bas-relief angels kneeling in salutation. The cornice pieces were angels with their hands folded in prayer and with wings extending back into the walls themselves. Carved plaques served to break up the long lines of the building at pleasing intervals. The exterior of the apse of the chapel featured more stone murals depicting incidents in the life of Christ and His Mother.

Towney rips the Purple line: B.C. 17, H.C. 14. The victory touched off a gigantic snake dance in the streets of Boston.



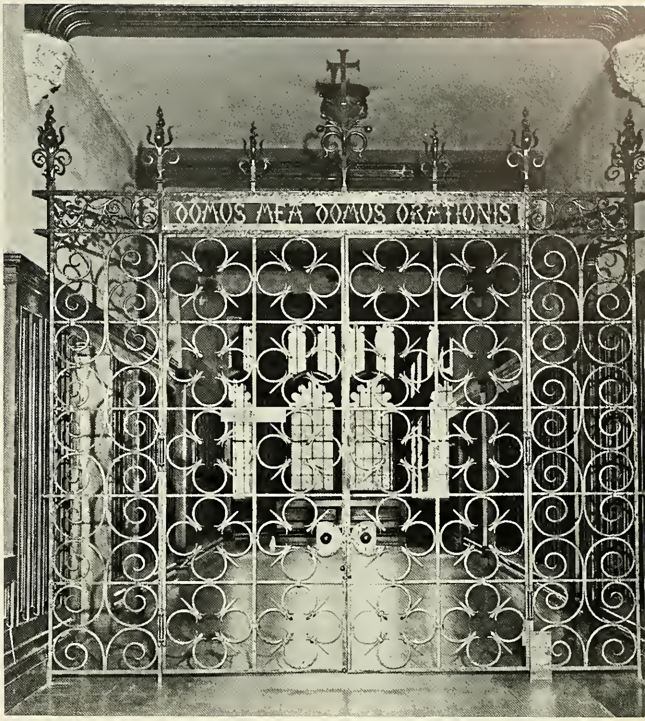
High above the exterior of the apse there rises a crucifix in stone.



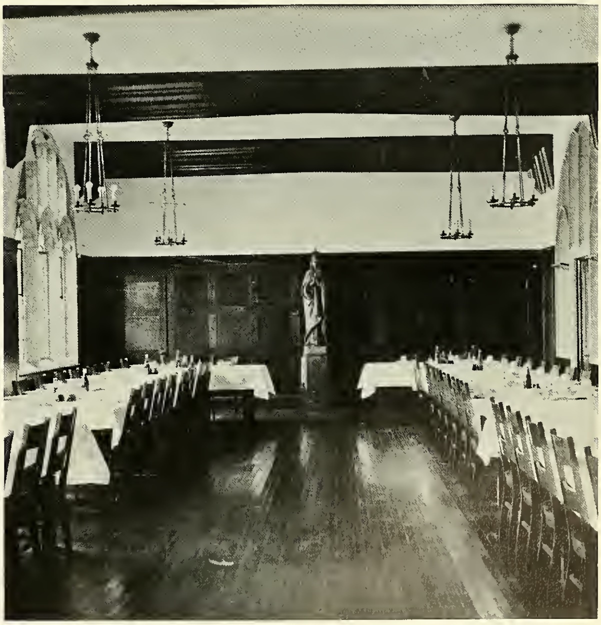
St. Mary's Hall, the faculty residence.

The patroness of the building set amid a tracery of stone.

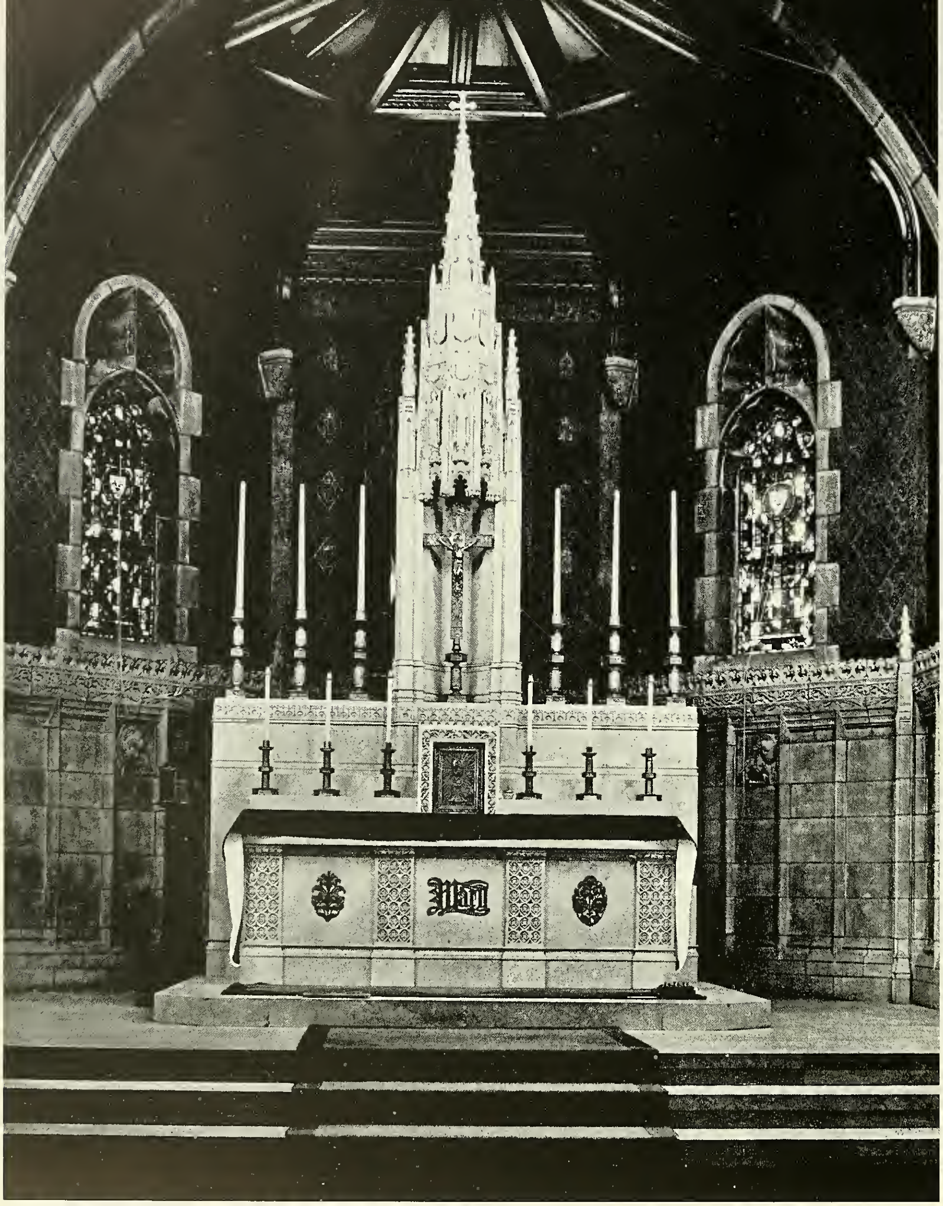
An angel rests high on the wall of the Jesuit house.



"My house is a house of prayer." The wrought iron gate separates the cloister from the public areas of the residence.



The old refectory for the Jesuits. It has since been made into the offices of the rector and his executive assistant.



The main altar in St. Mary's chapel. The marble spire rises 22 feet above the floor.

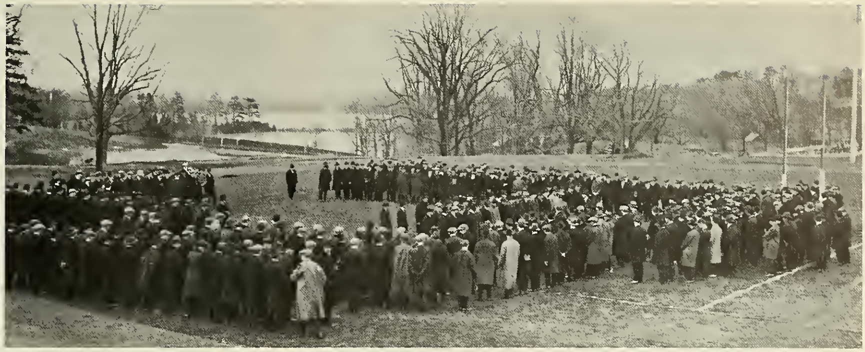
These were surmounted by a crucifixion scene done in sparkling granite, while the back of the building proper was adorned with raised stone figures, featuring one which depicts St. Ignatius receiving his vocation.

The guests found the interior of the building equal to its magnificent exterior. The halls were done in wood paneling with heavy metal chandeliers in the form of crowns. An iron gate of delicate design separated the cloister area from tastefully decorated reception rooms, where oil paintings in sturdy gilded wood frames dominated the fifteen foot walls. At the other end of the main hallway, another wrought-iron gate provided an entry into the two-story chapel. Along each wall of the chapel a number of small altars were provided for the use of the community, each dedicated to a separate saint and embellished with a delicate filigree of Boticino marble. The left wall consisted of a series of gothic arches rising above splendid stained glass windows depicting the life and sorrows of Our Lady. At the focal point of the main altar, a marble spire rose 22 feet above the floor. The ceiling was supported by heavy wooden beams, so designed that they appear much higher than they actually are. The whole effect was one of spaciousness, despite the chapel's small dimensions.

The Jesuit faculty took possession the next evening by the ceremony of filing into the oak-paneled refectory. After saying grace, Father Lyons offered a simple prayer of dedication.

While Boston College had been busy caring for its own needs, headlines suddenly announced that the Lusitania had been sunk off the coast of Ireland. War drums began to beat

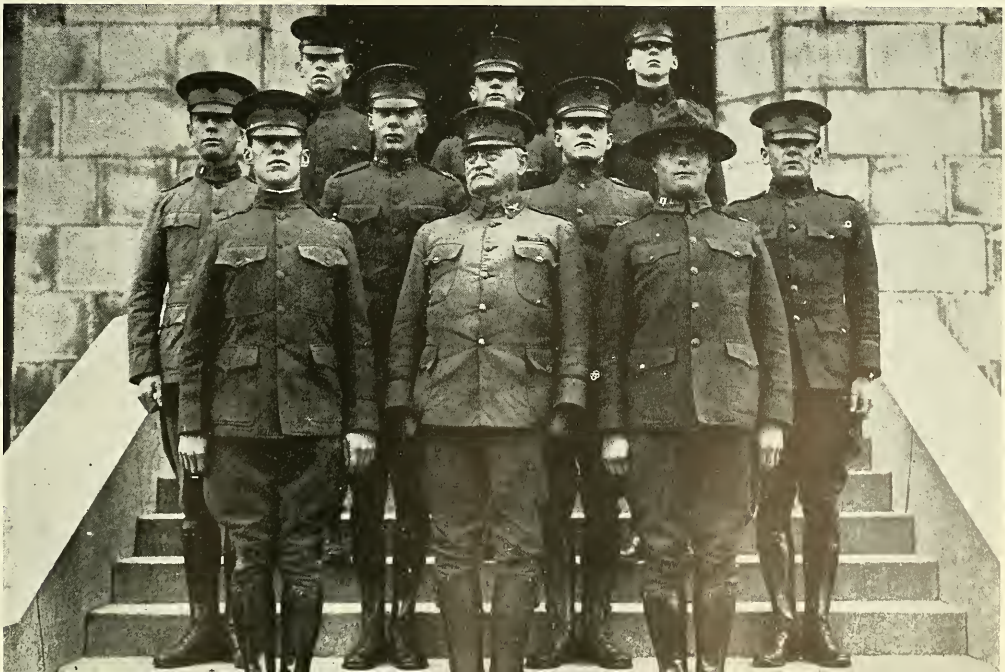
Candidates for the Student Army Training Corps line up for the swearing-in ceremony on Alumni Field, October 1, 1918.



A graduate and his girl clowning on the banks of the reservoir.

The reviewing stand on General Edwards Day.

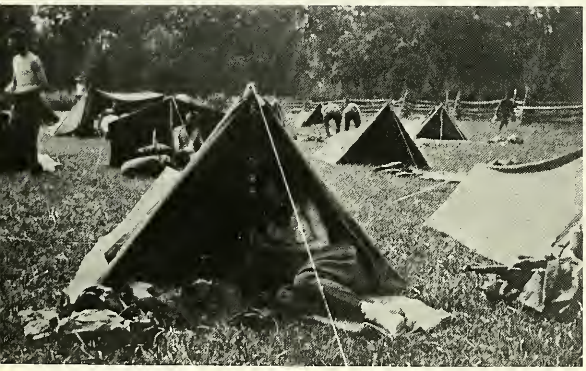
Boston College S.A.T.C. officers on the steps of the Tower Building. Col. J. S. Parke, Commandant of the Corps, is in the first row center.



BOSTON
S·A·T·C
COLLEGE

The S.A.T.C. Band.

The band in parade uniforms leads a new group of recruits down the main avenue of the college past the rows of newly planted Linden trees.

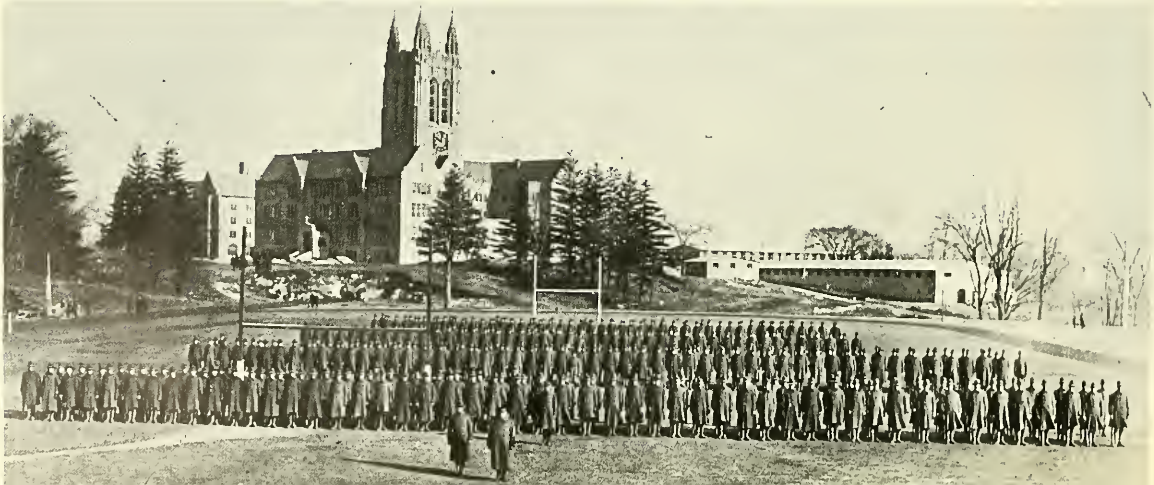


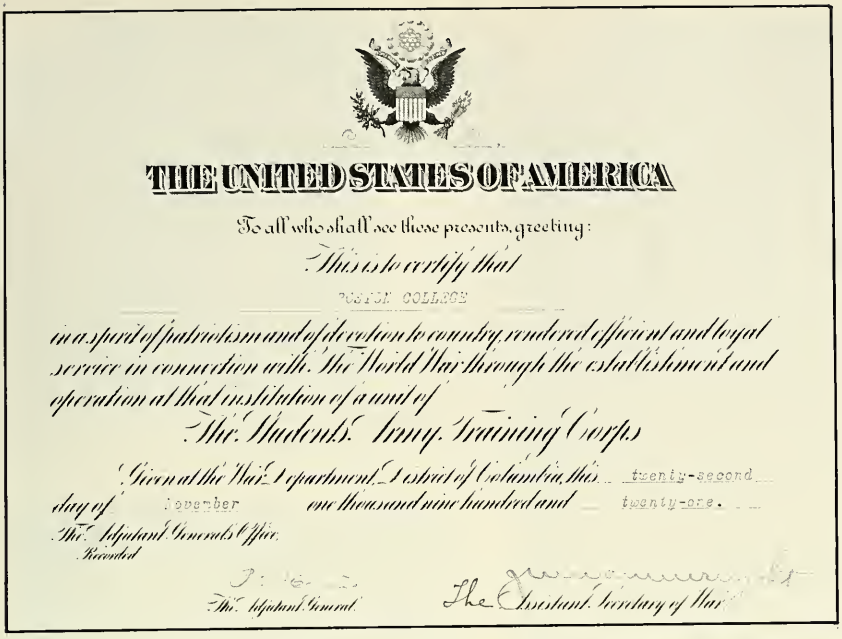
Tenting in France.

in the United States and by March of 1917 their roar was deafening. The college could not miss the portent of these events and the faculty quietly prepared for the worst. On April 6 the United States officially entered the conflict. An army camp was set up in Plattsburg and one hundred Boston College students rushed to the recruiting offices. To their chagrin only one of them was accepted. The men at the Heights began a strong protest at what they felt was discrimination. The *Stylus* reported that their complaint had finally reached the ears of Washington and that in the future the men of Boston would get a proportional representation.

During the summer of 1918, the draft expanded to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45. When combined with volunteer enlistment, conscription began to drain the lifeblood of the college. October of 1918 found only 125 men left at the Heights—less than 10% of the pre-war student body. In May of that year, the War Department had taken steps to save a large number of students from premature enlistment,

Morning inspection on Alumni Field. The war barracks can be seen in the background.





THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

This is to certify that

BOSTON COLLEGE

in a spirit of patriotism and of devotion to country, rendered efficient and loyal service in connection with The World War through the establishment and operation at that institution of a unit of

The Students' Army Training Corps

Given at the War Department, District of Columbia, this twenty-second day of November one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

The Adjutant General's Office.
Recorded

The Adjutant General.

The Assistant Secretary of War.

Lieutenant Stephen E. Fitzgerald, '16, was the first Boston College man to be killed in action. He died capturing a German machine-gun post.

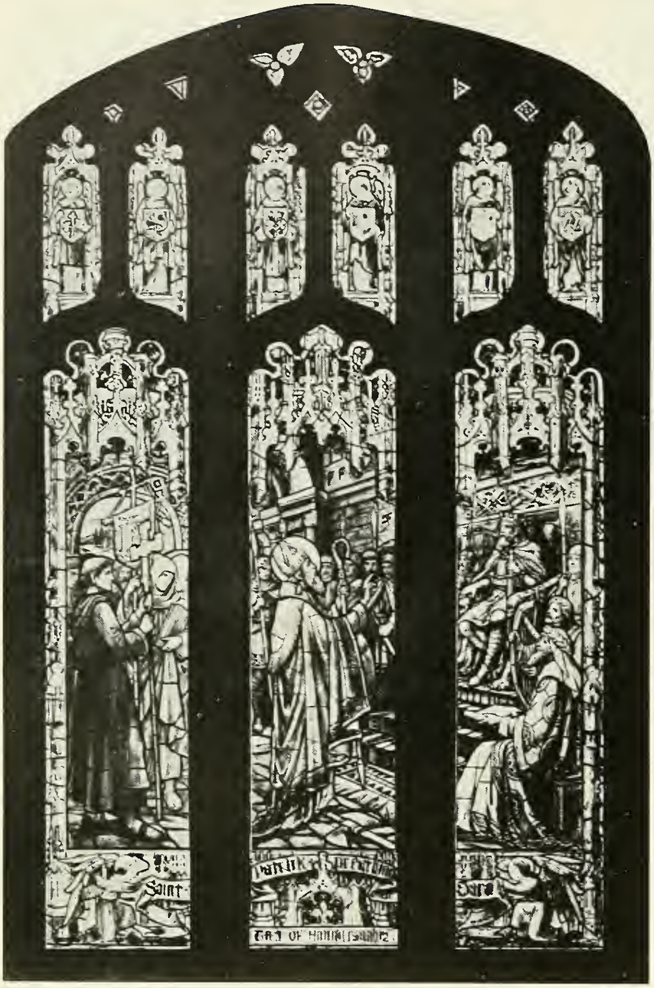
while still providing them with training which would be required if circumstances demanded their enlistment. The project, known as "The Student Army Training Corps," received authorization from Congress on August 31, 1918. Boston College was one of 565 schools selected to participate in this program and was assigned a quota of 750 soldiers. Fifteen hundred young men appeared at the college on registration day, twice the number which could be accepted. Because of a tragic epidemic of influenza and pneumonia which swept the United States, the project was delayed until the middle of October. On the fifteenth of that month, the men filed out of the newly constructed barracks and paraded onto Alumni Field to swear the oath of allegiance before Col. John S. Parke.

In the meantime, the Jesuit faculty had been occupied with curriculum problems. Liberal arts courses were sharply curtailed and a science-oriented program substituted. Although the faculty was not overjoyed at this, they recognized the necessity of the change and made a clean job of it. The Knights of Columbus provided entertainment for the student-soldiers by purchasing a "motion picture machine." Army life did not last too long, however, for the Armistice was signed less than a month after the swearing-in ceremony. The War Department ordered the restoration of the normal class routine on November 18, and on November 27, a final review of the corps took place before Gen. C. R. Edwards and Governor McCall. Orders were then issued for the discharge of the S.A.T.C. units starting the first of December. In order that the barracks and the equipment which had been supplied to the school might not go to waste, the War Department reactivated the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

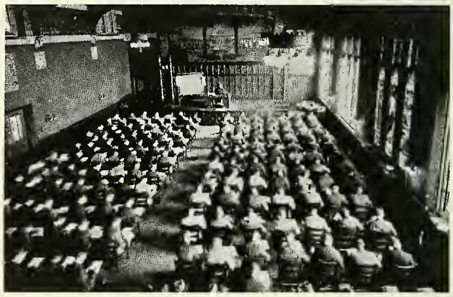
By March of 1919, the R.O.T.C. plan was in full swing and military uniforms again began to blossom out on specified days of the week. But it had no sooner taken root than the general disgust with war, which appeared all over the country, finally struck the campus. One after another the men on the heights began to apply for release. Their numbers grew so large that the R.O.T.C. was dropped from the college catalogue for the following fall term.

Boston College served her country well during the short

A B.C. man on the Continent.



Rev. William Devlin, S.J., the fifteenth President of Boston College (1919-1925).



The Assembly Hall of the Tower Building, the present site of the treasurer's office.

"St. Patrick Teaching at Tara."
This window, done in rich tones of green, red, and blue, is the center window of the former Assembly Hall.

conflict. She sent 540 students to Europe to wage "The War To End All War," 263 of whom were commissioned officers. Fifteen never returned home; seventeen bore permanent scars acquired in the trenches; twenty-three were cited and decorated by the United States and foreign governments. A small school had helped to do the big job and the battle ribbons of her battalions are still cherished.

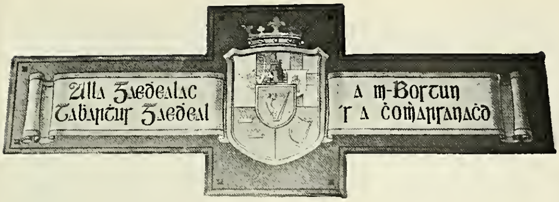
On July 20, 1919, Father Lyons was replaced by Father William Devlin, S.J., and the college was formally separated from the high school with the appointment of a separate rector for that institution. Father Lyons drove out the gate in a faculty "Stutz" for the last time. The campus no longer resounded to his booming "Boston English accent," which had so often filled the assembly hall with quaint phrases and French epigrams such as "Noblesse oblige, Gentlemen" In his place there appeared a well-traveled, European-educated Jesuit whose quiet exterior concealed a dynamo of ideas.

Father Devlin's first task in his new position was to hold a reception for Cardinal Mercier, the heroic prelate of Belgium who was touring America. The student body turned out *en masse* to cheer the "Belgian Patriot" and his host, Cardinal O'Connell.

His next task was to greet the football team on its trip home from New Haven. A riot-sized crowd jammed the train depot to cheer Major Frank Cavanaugh and his tough eleven. It seems that somehow the small Boston School had journeyed down to New Haven to engage the mighty Elis. When "Little Jimmie" Fitzpatrick broke a final period 3-3 tie with a phenomenal 47-yard field goal, the men in maroon suddenly became famous and the wise-cracking "Iron Major" was on his way to becoming a national legend.

On November 19, 1919, Vol. I of the *Heights* appeared on the news racks in the rotunda. The first editor was Mr. J. Ring '20. His six-by-nine scandal sheet had the dubious distinction of being the smallest college newspaper in the nation. On April 26, 1920, it was decided that this situation could no longer be tolerated and a five column, sixteen inch deep "New *Heights*" made its debut.

One month later, the *Heights* published a letter from an anonymous friend of the college which decried the lack of a suitable mascot and suggested:



> Why not select the Eagle, symbolic of majesty, power and freedom. Its natural habitat is in high places. Surely, the Heights is made to order for such a selection. . . . Proud would the B.C. man feel to see the B.C. Eagle gripping the uplift of the Holy Cross goal-post, the tattered purple and white banner in his talons. Glad would a Booster be to see his mascot grasping the Yale pup . . . tweaking the flapping ears of the army mule. . . . May the Eagle of the Heights ever scream out its challenge and hold its place secure on the banner of Victory.

The following year the students unanimously endorsed the suggestion. The Eagle would roost on the Heights.

The interest of the student body in a mascot was no isolated phenomenon, for with the arrival of Frank Cavanaugh at the Heights in 1919, Boston College sports inaugurated one of its most glorious periods. His outstanding record of 47 victories, 14 losses, and 5 ties, including an Eastern Championship, hoisted the Eagles to a respected position in college athletic circles. The 1919 victory over powerhouse Yale was a milestone in itself. Fitzpatrick's talented toe also won the Catholic college championship of the East for B.C. by kicking the extra point in the 10-9 win over Georgetown.

The following year Yale hungered for revenge, but the 30,000 fans at Yale Bowl saw B.C., playing with only five substitutions, emerge with a well-deserved 21-13 triumph.

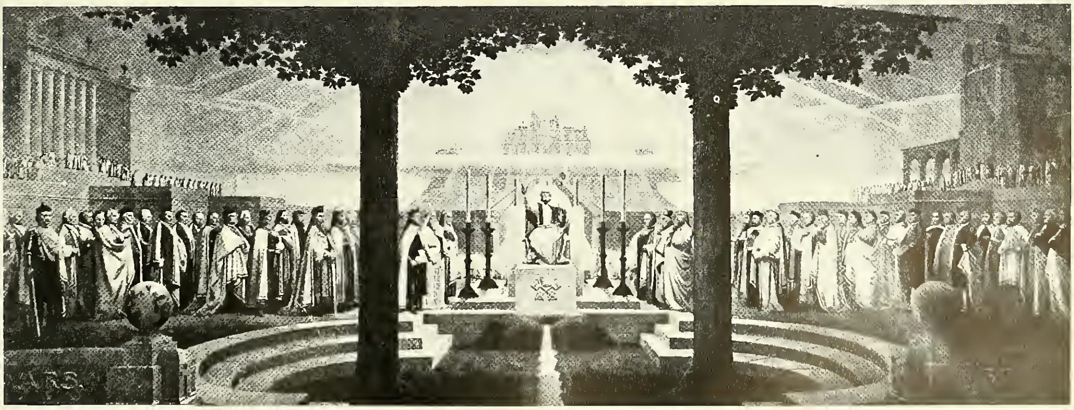
The Springfield game, which B.C. won 12-0, ended on a sad note as Jimmy Fitzpatrick suffered a shoulder injury which put him out of action until the Georgetown game. Even the outstanding play of Mickey Cochrane, later a great major league catcher, was unable to stop the Maroon and Gold from rolling up a 34-0 score against B.U. Fitzpatrick returned

Father Jessup, S.J., in his office at Chestnut Hill. Roll-top desks were the latest thing in office equipment.

The old *Stylus* office, located in the basement of Gasson Hall.

"The Church, the Educator of Mankind."

This great mural is the last of Brother Schroen's works. It depicts allegorically the efforts of the church in every field of human endeavor. The painting covers over three quarters of the west wall in the present treasurer's office.



This stone relief of St. Ignatius's coat of arms is set in the wall directly over the main entrance of the treasurer's office.

to do some wonderful passing in the Georgetown game, only to smash his shoulder again and put an end to his scintillating football career.

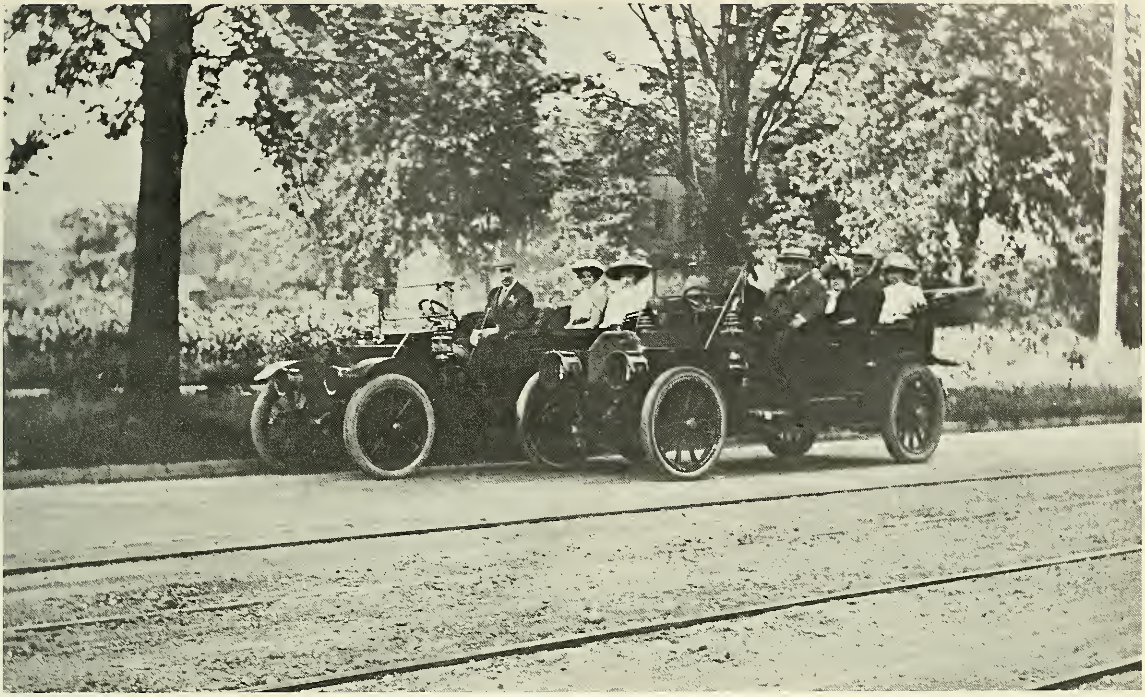
Close to 40,000 jammed Braves Field to see the Eagles overcome Holy Cross 17-0 and secure for Boston College the award of the Veteran Athletes of Philadelphia—"Champions of the East."

The year 1919 was a great one in many quarters besides football. Jack Ryder arrived to initiate an era in track which lasted until his retirement in 1952 and which will be remembered always. Ryder arrived at B.C. after a brilliant career in professional running where he copped honors in everything from the 50-yard dash to three-mile events. Setting to work with tremendous vigor from the start, Ryder molded a team in his first year that surpassed even the wildest dreams of the B.C.A.A. His sensational student from Charlestown, Jake Driscoll, set the world's record for the indoor quarter-mile and won the much-coveted Bishop Hayes trophy in the feature "600" at the New York K. of C. games, as well as the Colonel Gaston Cup for the "600" in the Boston Legion games. In addition, he established himself as king of the eastern intercollegiate runners in both the "220" and the quarter mile. The first of the Eagle championship relay teams took the one mile event in Class C at the Penn Relays. The brilliant season reached its climax when the Eagles captured the Eastern Collegiate title in May.

By the end of his first year, Ryder had stirred up a tremendous interest in track among the students. He had almost everyone out for track who had an honest and persevering desire. Hours were spent teaching the fundamentals to promising candidates; Ryder himself was patience personified. But this patience was rewarded when his men, many of whom had never run before they entered college, won numerous honors

This typewriter of the early twenties provided the only ornamentation amid the simplicity of community life.

The library in the Tower Building. This room is now partitioned and provides offices for the Arts and Sciences Honors Program, as well as a large Seminar Room.



"Yale or Bust!"

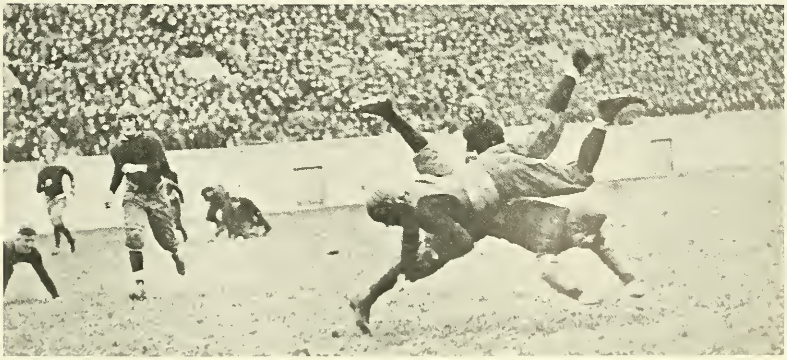
for their school. One of this group was George Lermoond, who won the Millrose three-mile event as a junior and later became New England Indoor and Outdoor two-mile champ. He was B.C.'s representative in the '24 Olympics.

The efforts of the 1921 relay teams won national acclaim after setting a new record in the class B mile event at the Penn Relays. The Catholic College Championship was gained by turning back the Georgetown, Fordham, and Notre Dame relay teams. This '21 relay quartet went undefeated for the season and returned to win the Penn Relay mile again in 1922 with Driscoll as captain. Now at his best, Jake had broken the "440" record at Pasadena, gained permanent possession of the Colonel Gaston Cup by scoring a victory in the Legion games for the third consecutive year, and beaten the best "440" men in the nation at the IC4A meet at Harvard Stadium.

The faculty had little time to enjoy their new building before workmen began hammering away at partitions placed in the basement and at the ends of some of the halls to

Fitz shows the form which enabled him to kick a 47-yard field goal to beat Yale 5-3.

B.C.'s Fitzpatrick is dumped at the end of a twenty-five yard run in the Yale Bowl, 1919.



The 1919 team that defeated Yale. *Front row:* Urban, Sheehan, Kelley, Heaphy, Doyle, O'Brien, Comerford. *Back row:* Fitzpatrick, Corrigan, Scanlan, Madden.

create space for scientific laboratories. Classrooms in the Recitation Building were packed with a record enrollment and the little space which had been available for experimentation was soon converted into lecture halls. Some of the students were even forced to commute back to Harrison Avenue to fulfill their science requirements. Father Gasson had planned separate buildings for physics, biology, and chemistry, but that idea has remained in the planning stages up to the present day.

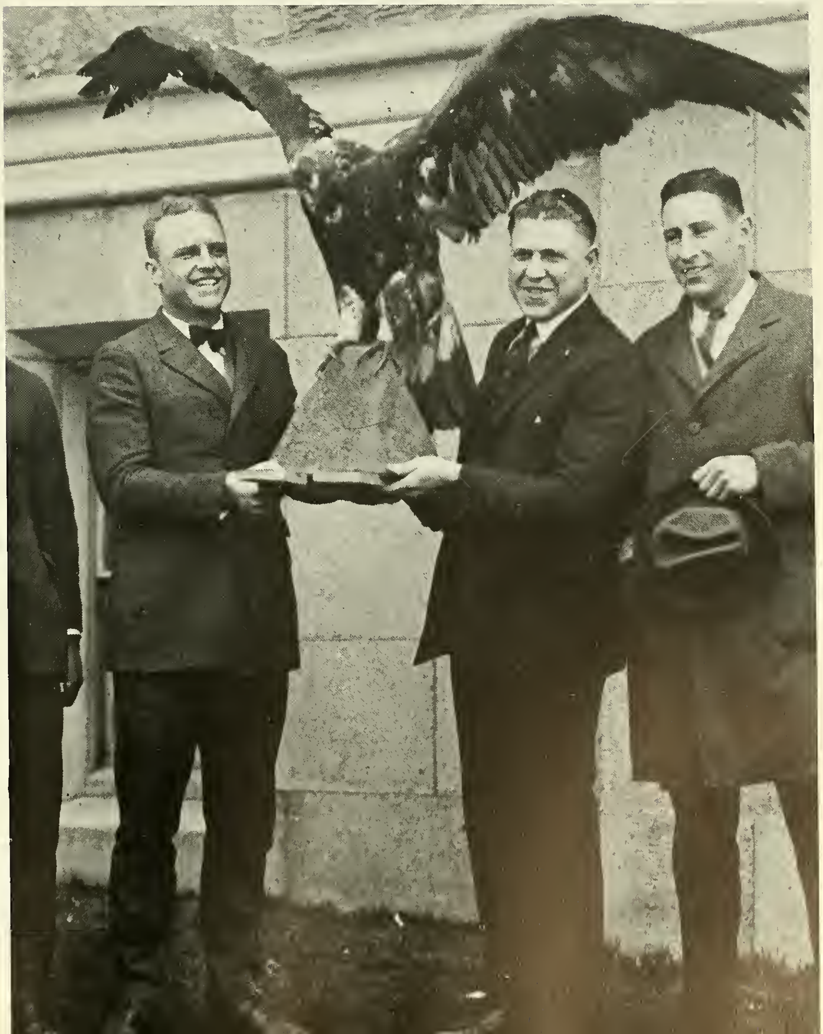
Father Devlin wrote his superior asking permission to organize a drive among the alumni to raise funds for the badly needed science hall. Since St. Mary's chapel could no

The Iron Major and the rejoicing B.C. men after the Yale upset.

B.C. sports leaders in 1920: captains Urban, Fitzpatrick, Dempsey, and Bond.

Jake Driscoll as he sprints home to set a new world record in the "500." All-American Driscoll was on the 1920 Olympic team.

Boston College's first mascot being held by Darling and Kozlowsky.



GOO-BY
MUSTY
SO LONG
BOOZE

The men of Boston ran a huge funeral in 1920 for their beloved "booze." These boys led the procession with a casket full of empties.

B.C. 21
YALE 13
Y

Captain and All-American end Luke Urban poses with the twice-tamed Yale Pup.

longer accommodate even one half of the student body, it was decided to include also an appeal for money to build a college chapel. Form letters were sent out and the very next day Cardinal O'Connell notified the rector that he would personally pledge $5,000 "for the cornerstone of the new building." One day later Fr. Michael Doody of Cambridge contributed $1,500 and this gift was followed by two more of $1,000 each from Fr. Thomas Coghlan and Mr. Vincent P. Roberts. On March 11, 1920, Father Devlin announced to a mass meeting of the alumni that Maginnis and Walsh had been hired to design a third building. At this time section leaders were organized and a grand scheme was set up to start a concerted drive among the alumni. More circulars were sent out and each graduating class was assigned a quota. Most of the burden fell upon the earlier classes, since it was felt that they were more firmly established. It was hoped that the drive would realize $500,000, but by July 21 only $86,310 in pledges and $29,902 in cash had been collected. It soon became apparent that if the drive were to be a success, contacts had to be made outside of the alumni.

Father Devlin then decided that if the drive were going to be opened to the general public the college might

EASTERN CHAMPIONS
1920

Monday after the Yale game. The entire school snake-danced its way around Alumni Field and into downtown Boston.

just as well do it on a grand scale. The scope of the campaign was widened to include a gymnasium and a library, bringing the total cost of the four buildings to about $2,000,000. Professional direction was engaged and plans were made to start the thirty-week program on October 8, with the actual public drive scheduled for ten days at the beginning of May. Hundreds of workers began to contact the wealthy and influential. It was hoped that even if monetary aid were not forthcoming, these people would still throw their weight behind the effort in a number of ways, all designed to give the college adequate publicity.

As May approached, the city was deluged with posters and ads declaring, "Boston College Will Be Big Enough If Your Heart Is." The newspapers hearkened to the call: feature stories sprouted on front pages and expensive ads appeared throughout. A former Bostonian, Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, gave a public endorsement. Secretary-of-War Weeks and Senators Walsh and Cabot Lodge soon followed suit. Locally, Governor Cox, Mayor Peters, Cardinal O'Connell, and other prominent persons contributed their support to the effort.

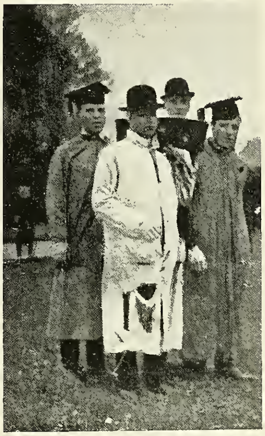
On the evening of May 2, a gigantic parade trooped into the Common at the corner of Park and Tremont. Cheers arose as a large replica of the Tower took its place in a long float parade organized by the students. Fireworks were set off and speeches were made. The drive was officially on!

A conspicious Tower was placed in every corner of the city and even in the outlying districts. The hands of the clocks, which served to indicate the progress of the drive, read six o'clock and a million dollars pledged when a mammoth midpoint rally was held in the Boston Arena. The benefit show starred the celebrity of the day, Victor Herbert. Newspaper publicity was stepped up in the meantime and soon all conversation centered around the success of Boston College's effort.

The day the drive closed, evening papers heralded the success of the $2,000,000 collection. A careful check a few days later revealed that the total was actually $300,000 short of the mark. When redemptions on the pledges were closed in 1929, almost $500,000 was still outstanding, and expenses involved in conducting the drive further reduced the net amount to only $1,127,000. With the new tally, all hope for four new buildings vanished. The cost of the science and library buildings alone would exceed the collected amount by several hundred thousand dollars. A beginning had been

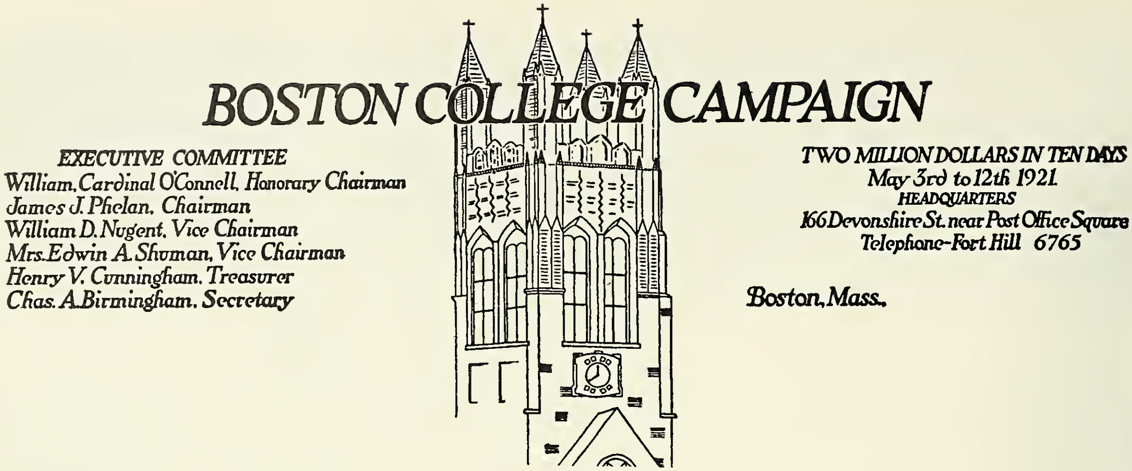
Frank Cavanaugh, the Iron Major.

Funerals seem to have been the order of the day. This one was for the "Elis."



Off to Texas! to
bait the Baylor Bears

"Off to Texas! to bait the Baylor Bears."

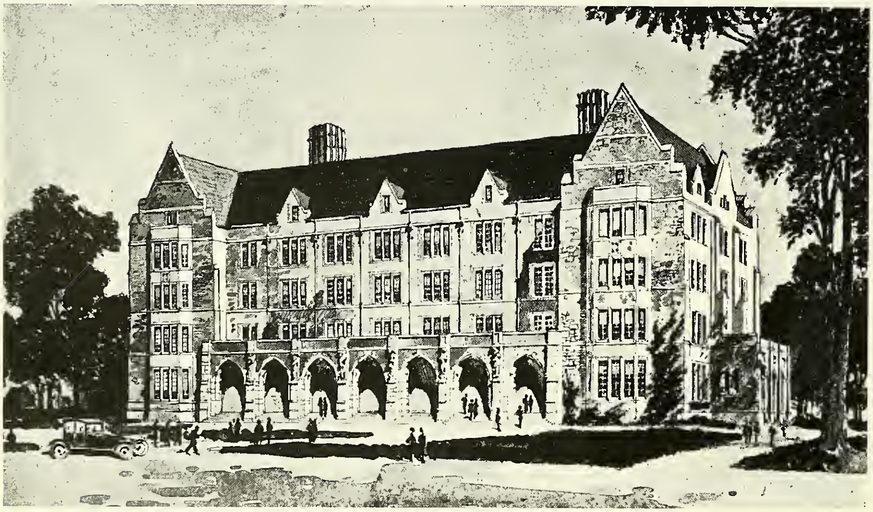


BOSTON COLLEGE CAMPAIGN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
William, Cardinal O'Connell, Honorary Chairman
James J. Phelan, Chairman
William D. Nugent, Vice Chairman
Mrs. Edwin A. Shuman, Vice Chairman
Henry V. Cunningham, Treasurer
Chas. A. Birmingham, Secretary

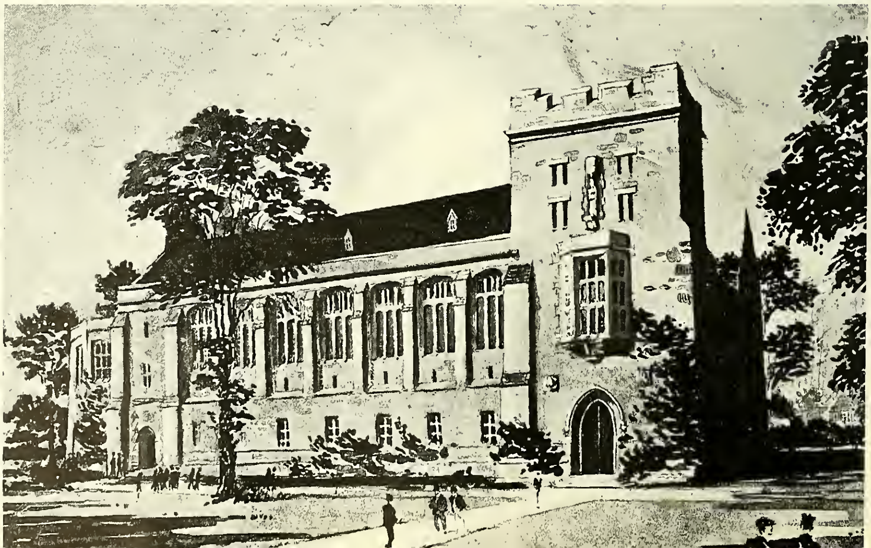
TWO MILLION DOLLARS IN TEN DAYS
May 3rd to 12th 1921
HEADQUARTERS
166 Devonshire St. near Post Office Square
Telephone-Fort Hill 6765

Boston, Mass.



The proposed Science Hall of 1921. It bears a very close resemblance to the present philosophy building, Lyons Hall.

The proposed Library. The structure which was eventually built shows a distinct modification of the design.



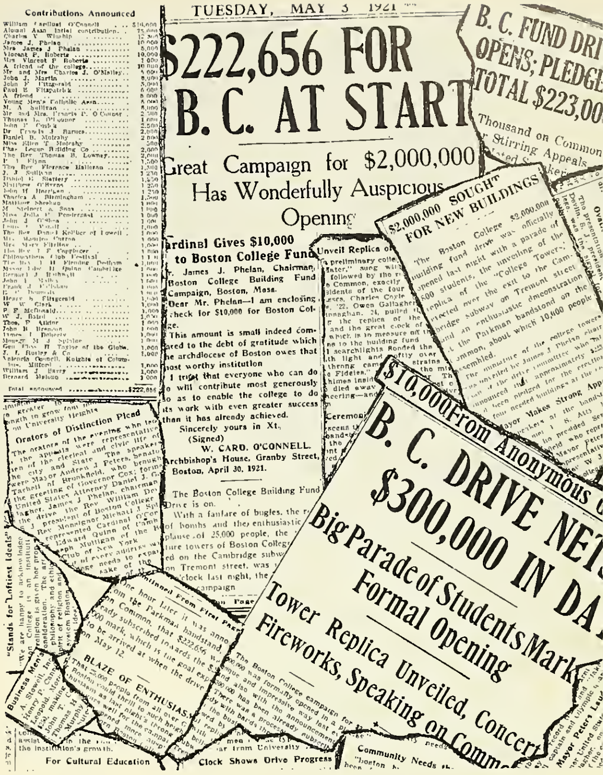
made, however, and the extensive publicity had made the college known throughout the area.

Commencement day in 1921 found the college bustling with activity. The day's schedule of events included the traditional speeches and the usual presentation of diplomas, of course, but the highlight of the afternoon was the breaking of ground for the new science building. Work began on the foundation the next day and the campus again shook as periodic blasts of dynamite loosened the solid rock ledge which the builders had become so familiar with in the construction of the Tower Building. Huge wagons hauled by teams of straining draft horses laboriously carted away the rubble to a site where stone cutters broke it into suitable sizes for use in constructing the walls.

In the fall of '21, on November 14, a long cavalcade of black limousines led by soldiers in campaign hats streamed onto the campus. American and French flags fluttered at intervals along Linden Lane and the band struck up the tune of the Marseillaise. Father Devlin stood on the front steps of the Tower Building flanked on either side by Jesuits who had served as chaplains in the World War. A large crowd began shouting as Marshal Foch, Commander-in-chief of the Allied forces, stepped out of his car and greeted them. After he was formally welcomed on behalf of the college, he was introduced to Mayor Childs of Newton and former Boston Mayor John F. Fitzgerald. The party entered the Rotunda, passed through lines of seniors in caps and gowns, and entered the packed assembly hall, where Father Rector conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Marshal. Spontaneously the assembled students and friends broke into the *Marseillaise*.

While construction proceeded, life among the student body continued as always, with sports uppermost in the minds of many. The Maroon and Gold had lost the services of one of its gridiron greats in 1921 when Fitzpatrick graduated. The following season, however, a Minnesota blond named Chuck Darling took over where "Fitzie" left off and for the next four seasons played sparkling football from all positions in the backfield, being chosen All-American quarterback by some and fullback by others. His punting was tremendous, his running amazing, and his speed like that of lightning. His success story was not limited to the gridiron by any means: his lifetime academic average was over ninety-five per cent; as a centerfielder in baseball, he was oustanding.

The first intersectional game ever played by B.C. occurred that year, when the Eagles traveled to Dallas to meet Baylor in the dedication game of what was later to become known as the Cotton Bowl. The Iron Major's team won a reputation for Boston College in the Southwest by scoring a 23 to 7 victory over the Bears. The splendid running of Jimmie Liston, coupled with the stalwart play of Matthews, Kelleher,



Contributions Announced

TUESDAY, MAY 3 1921

$222,656 FOR B. C. AT START

Great Campaign for $2,000,000 Has Wonderfully Auspicious Opening

ardinal Gives $10,000 to Boston College Fund

r. James J. Phelan, Chairman, Boston College Building Fund Campaign, Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Phelan—I am enclosing check for $10,000 for Boston College.

This amount is small indeed compared to the debt of gratitude which he archdiocese of Boston owes that most worthy institution

I trust that everyone who can do o will contribute most generously so as to enable the college to do its work with even greater success than it has already achieved.

Sincerely yours in Xt.,
(Signed)
W. CARD. O'CONNELL.
Archbishop's House, Granby Street,
Boston, April 30, 1921.

The Boston College Building Fund Drive is on.

B. C. FUND DRI OPENS; PLEDGE TOTAL $223,00

$2,000,000 SOUGHT FOR NEW BUILDINGS

Orators of Distinction Plead

$10,000 From Anonymous

B. C. DRIVE NETS $300,000 IN DA

Big Parade of Students Marks Formal Opening

Tower Replica Unveiled, Concert, Fireworks, Speaking on Comm

BLAZE OF ENTHUSIASM

"Stands for Loftiest Ideals"

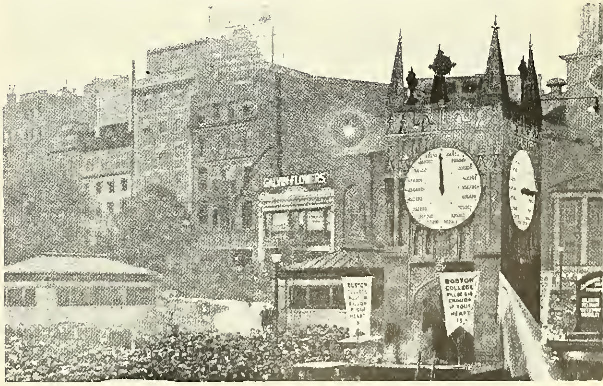
For Cultural Education

Clock Shows Drive Progress

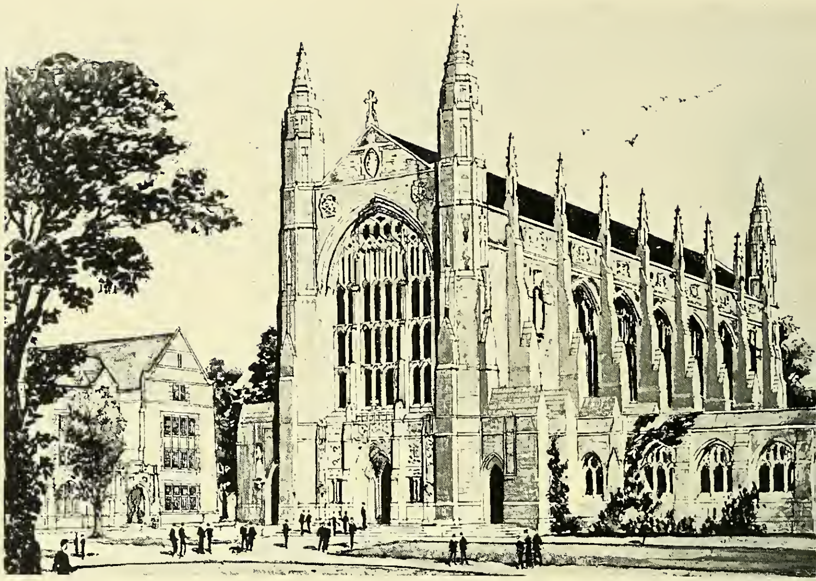
Community Needs

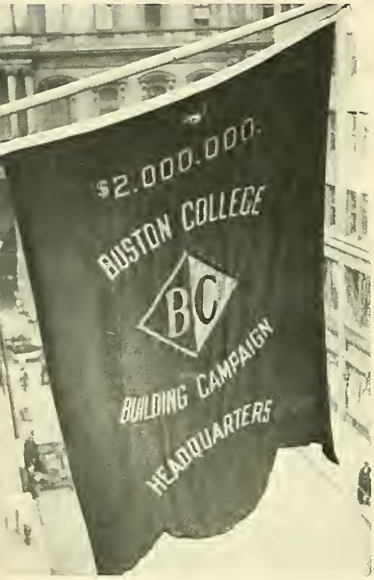
The official opening of the $2,000,000 drive. This replica of the Tower was unveiled at the Park Street end of the Boston Common.

With "Boaters and Banners" the class of '23 marches to Park Street for the 1921 fund drive.



The proposed chapel to be located between St. Mary's Hall and the Tower Building. This plan is still being considered for use by the college.



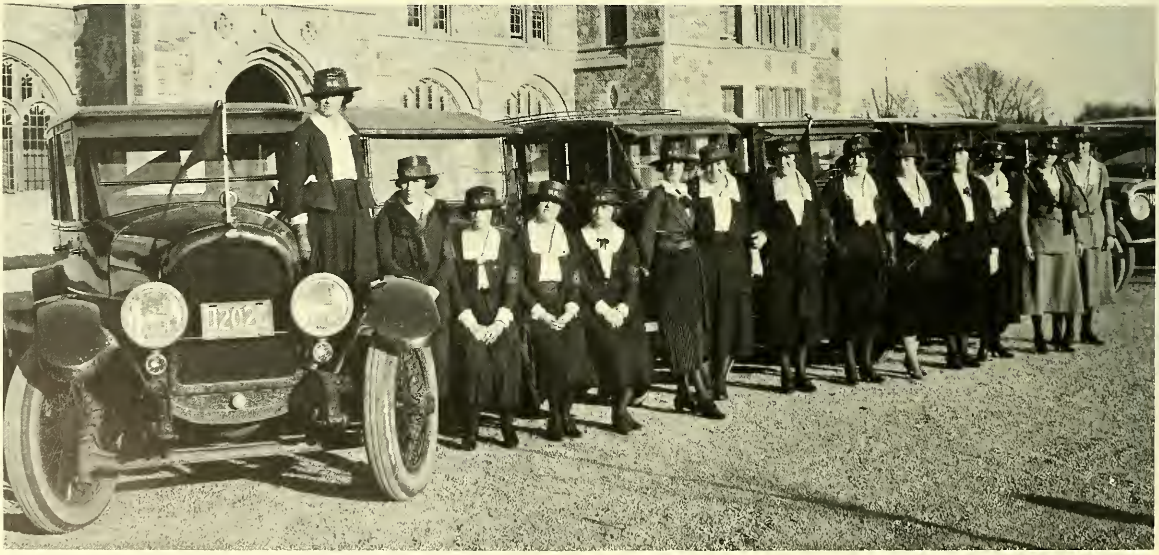


and Patten, brought B.C. three touchdowns against a club that featured hidden-ball tricks and a flashy offense. Unfortunately, the day's success was marred when Chuck Darling suffered a broken leg which kept him off the field for the rest of the season.

Grattan O'Connell, a welcome addition to the Iron Major's 1922 squad, held the distinct honor of starting every game for four years. An All-Eastern end in 1924, he is believed by many to have blocked more punts and recovered more fumbles than anyone else in the history of B.C. football.

During 1923 the Eagle eleven was scored upon only twice, as it ran up a total of 167 points against 14 for the opposition. Although an undefeated season was marred by a close 7-6 loss to Marquette, the Eagles, with Chuck Darling as captain, gained wide acclaim and drew the largest crowd Boston had ever seen when some 47,000 fans filled Barves Field for the B.C.-Holy Cross classic. Joe McKenney, later

The women's auxiliary for the 1921 Drive poses in front of St. Mary's Hall. Banners on the car radiators say "Boston College."



COOLIDGE ENDORSES B. C. FUND

Sends Open Letter to President of College

Vice-President Coolidge, in a letter yesterday sent to the Rev. William Devlin, S. J., president of Boston College, that it might be communicated to the public, endorsed the building fund campaign that Boston College is soon to launch and predicted that the public-spirited citizens of Massachusetts will not fail to respond fittingly to the appeal the college is making for much neded funds.

WILL BEGIN MAY 3

The building and equipment fund campaign for Boston College will begin on Tuesday, May 3, and end on Thursday, May 12. For the successful conduct of the campaign, teams are being organized in every parish of the archdiocese of Boston and public-spirited citizens of Greater Boston and of the big cities and towns of this section of the State are being solicited to give their co-operation.

The campaign is planned to raise $2,000,000 with which to build and equip a science hall, a library, a gymnasium and a chapel. Each of these buildings with the equipment will ycost about $500,000.

The letter of Vice-President Coolidge follows:

"March 31, 1921.

"To the public:

"Like every other institution which ministers to education, Boston College finds that it needs not only for increasing its service, but to maintain unimpaired the present standard, an addition to its funds, which it estimates at $2,000,000.

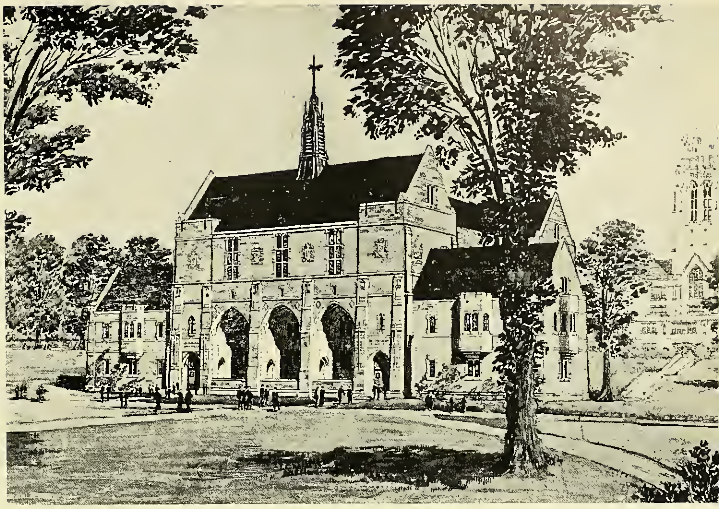
"We are just beginning to realize the importance of our hgher institutions of learning, not so much for the particular subjects they may teach as for the general standard of citizenship which they set. It is in accordance with that standard of loyalty and patriotism and obedience that the general attitude of all education is fixed. The teachings of our colleges and universities are carried into our preparatory and grade schools. It is not possible to have ideals of citizenship there unless that is the sentiment which comes from higher education.

"This cannot be accomplished without a proportionate sacrifice. Our colleges and institutions of higher learning were established by those who were willing to make sacrifices for the maintenance of high ideals. They can only be maintained by a continuation of the same efforts. And unless they are maintained there is no source from which there can be replenished the influences which have supported American citizenship for almost three centuries. There is no source of freedom save in the knowledge of truth.

"As there was never a time when there was so much need for the stabilizing forces of society as at the present day, so there is the greater duty to make contributions which will serve what is a useful and patriotic, if not actually a necessary purpose. Civilization has never been maintained by people because they thought they could profitably afford it; it has been achieved for us by those willing to pay a price beyond what they thought they could afford to pay. It is to that spirit, which will never fail mankind, that Boston College makes its appeal.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "CALVIN COOLIDGE."



The proposed gymnasium.

BOSTON, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1921

B. C. FUND IS NOW $2,138,000

WITH RETURNS NOT ALL IN

B. C. BUILDING FUND DRIVE REACHES GOA

Reports given at the final noo
day meeting in Faneuil hall show
the campaign for Boston col
$2,000,000 building fund to have g
well "over the top."

Each parish chairman made
report and work of making the
tabulations was started

Eleventh-Hour Gifts

Public-spirited citizens busi
men and various organizations
scribed $250,000 to the fund d
the last 24 hours of the campa

More than $2500 was netted
day by the performance o
O Brien Girl" at the Tremont
tre. The play was produced t
the generosity of George M.
and members of the company

Persons prominent in busine
social life occupied a greater
the house. Atty. Daniel H. C
paid $50 for the last box.

Daisy Day Returns

The returns from the "Daisy
at the Arena were $3116 St
cis Xavier parish of South
mouth donated $472.25. Fo
Sen. Thomas J. Grady increase
pledge from $500 to $1000.

The larger subscriptions d
the closing day of the drive we
ceived from the people of Law
$25,000; John B. De Valles co
K. of C., $5000, which brings
tal up to $8250; Humphrey O
van of Lowell, $5000; Mar
council, K of C., $3000; An
council, $2360; Brookline co
$2000; Dist Atty. Joseph C.
tier, $2000; Col. P. H Corr $
Valladolid council of Lynn, $1
Subscriptions of $1000 each
rom Kaler, Carney & Liffler, F
ibbons & Co., Mayor Wi
Shea of Peabody; Ernest B
Brookline, Fellow-workers of
la Marsh Company, William

B. C. FUND TOTAL IS $2,138,679

Thousands More Expected Within Few Days

The total amount subscribed up to last evening for the Boston College building and equipment fund was $2,138,679 53 Within the next few days, it is confidently expected that scores of more thousands of dollars will have been received in the collections from the parish committees.

OLD CRADLE ROCKED

Faneuil Hall was rocked by enthu-
siasm yesterday noon when William
D Nugent, the president of the Bos-
on College Alumni Association, an-
nounced to the parish committees and
rganization men and women there
ssembled that the goal of the cam-
aign—$2,000,000—had been achieved
nd that when the final report is re-
eived it will surely be that the Bos-
n College fund drive has cleared
wo million and a quarter dollars

One of the big features of the an-
nouncements yesterday was tha
omen's division of the gen
cutive committee had rai
han $300,000.

Scores of parishes
oston and through
iocese have yet to
eports Hence,
hen the final r
e Boston C
ave to ha
ccessful

Pro
Pre

B. C. FUND SURE TO ATTAIN GOAL

Continued from First Page

...ers of the day, that
...o over in triumph
$1,910,000 ... he wished
...d t the wo ... the

Great Applause as the Goal Of $2,000,000 Is Passed

The Boston College building fund drive, at 1:30 this afternoon, was over the top, with a margin of safety of $138,000.

The grand total at that hour was $2,138,000, and, as Pres Nugent o
the Alumni Association announce
"was still going strong." More th
$188,000 came in today.

Mr Nugent announced at the noo
day luncheon meeting in Fane
Hall today, just before he began
read off the individual contributio
received since yesterday, that
total last night was $1,950,000, lea
ing $50,000 to be provided for toda

The Goal Is Passed

After he had been reading for a
time, he paused to announce that but
000 more were needed to go over
top. He paused, and for a minute
so the diners gazed about, expect-
g some one among them to fill in
e gap.

But Mr Nugent filled it in and over
by stating that St John's, Peabody,
had contributed $8000 additional
The pandemonium broke loose, led

St. John's Seminary Contributes Sum of $20,000

...ment can be made tomorrow evening

Show Today to Help Fund

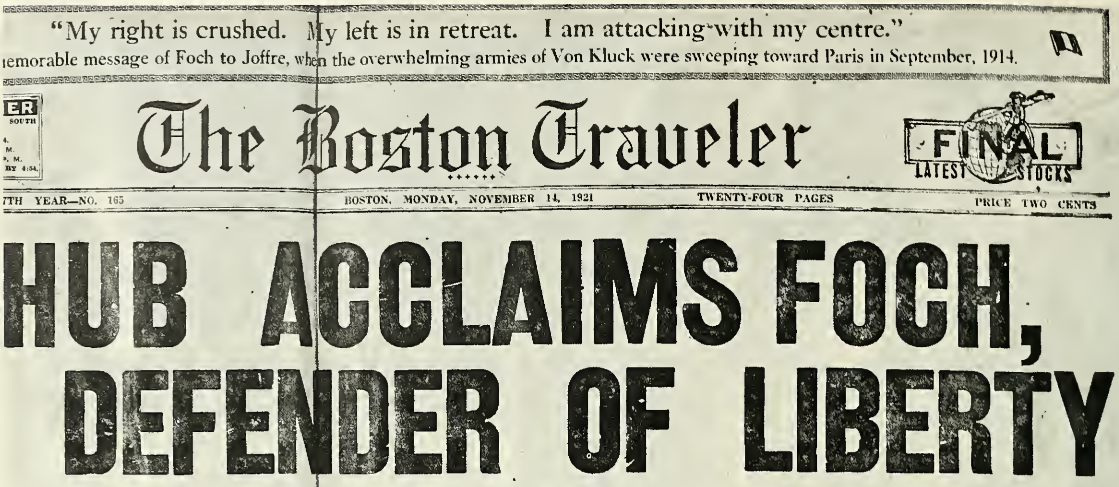
The big feature today in connection with the Boston College drive is the special matinee performance of "The O'Brien Girl" that will be given this afternoon at Tremont Theatre. This theatrical favor was arranged through the courtesy of George Cohan and the generosity of the members of the company. It is expected that the house will be full. The Boston College students have bought a plentiful supply of tickets and will occupy a cheering section.

List of Boxholders

by some hundreds of students from Boston College, who had established cheering quarters in the right and rear galleries, augmented by the B. C. Band.

It was some minutes before he was able to resume his work of announcing. After quiet was restored, James J. Phelan, chairman of the general committee, made a short address,

Continued on the Tenth Page.



"My right is crushed. My left is in retreat. I am attacking with my centre."

emorable message of Foch to Joffre, when the overwhelming armies of Von Kluck were sweeping toward Paris in September, 1914.

ER
SOUTH
BY 4:54.

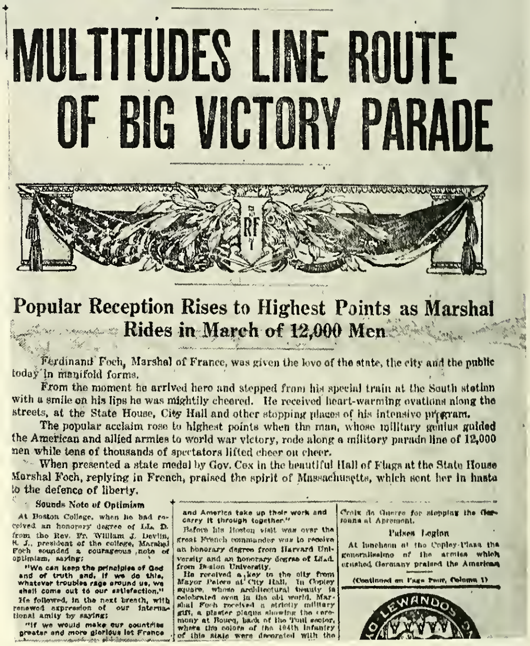
The Boston Traveler

FINAL
LATEST STOCKS

TH YEAR—NO. 165 BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1921 TWENTY-FOUR PAGES PRICE TWO CENTS

HUB ACCLAIMS FOCH, DEFENDER OF LIBERTY

Shine Forth, Gilded Dome!—'Tis Foch!



MULTITUDES LINE ROUTE OF BIG VICTORY PARADE

Popular Reception Rises to Highest Points as Marshal Rides in March of 12,000 Men

Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France, was given the love of the state, the city and the public today in manifold forms.

From the moment he arrived here and stepped from his special train at the South station with a smile on his lips he was mightily cheered. He received heart-warming ovations along the streets, at the State House, City Hall and other stopping places of his intensive program.

The popular acclaim rose to highest points when the man, whose military genius guided the American and allied armies to world war victory, rode along a military parade line of 12,000 men while tens of thousands of spectators lifted cheer on cheer.

When presented a state medal by Gov. Cox in the beautiful Hall of Flags at the State House Marshal Foch, replying in French, praised the spirit of Massachusetts, which sent her in haste to the defence of liberty.

Sounds Note of Optimism

At Boston College, when he had received an honorary degree of LL. D. from the Rev. Fr. William J. Devlin, S. J., president of the college, Marshal Foch sounded a courageous note of optimism, saying:

"We can keep the principles of God and of truth and, if we do this, whatever troubles rage around us, we shall come out to our satisfaction."

He followed, in the next breath, with renewed expression of our international amity by saying:

"If we would make our countries greater and more glorious let France and America take up their work and carry it through together."

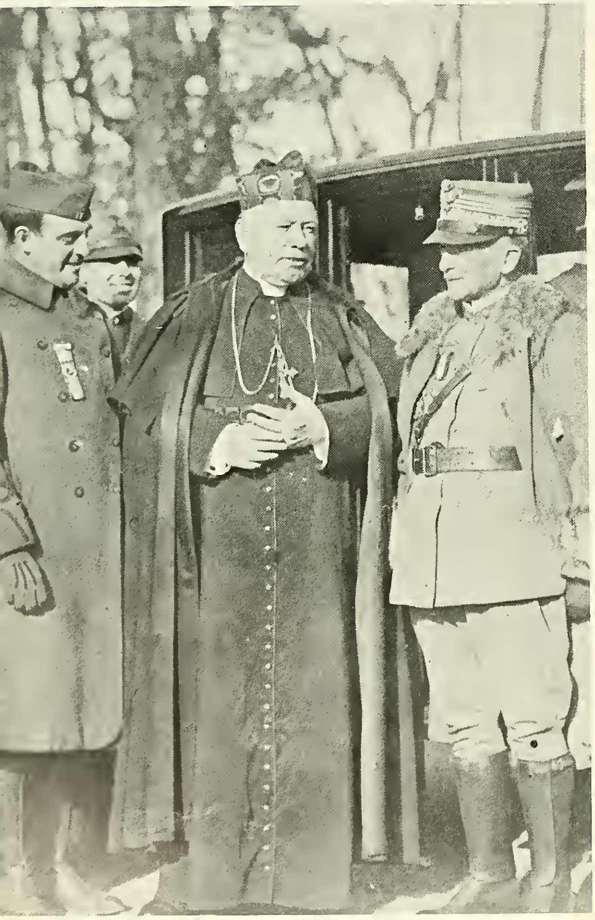
Before his Boston visit was over the great French commander was to receive an honorary degree from Harvard University and an honorary degree of LL.D. from Boston University.

He received a key to the city from Mayor Peters at City Hall. In Copley square, whose architectural beauty is celebrated even in the old world, Marshal Foch received a strictly military gift, a plaster plaque showing the ceremony at Boucq, back of the Toul sector, where the colors of the 104th Infantry of this state were decorated with the Croix de Guerre for stopping the Germans at Apremont.

Praises Legion

At luncheon at the Copley-Plaza the generalissimo of the armies which crushed Germany praised the American

(Continued on Page Four, Column 1)



Marshal Foch visits Cardinal O'Connell at his residence.

to become coach of the Eastern Championship team of 1928, and Joe Kozlowsky, an All-Eastern tackle, starred throughout the season.

In 1925 West Virginia, defeated only twice in four years, upset B.C.'s hopes for an undefeated season.

But in his final year at the Heights in 1926, the Iron Major at last achieved what had so long narrowly eluded him—an undefeated season. Five of the games were shutouts, including a 61-0 romp over St. Louis, the highest B.C. tally to that day. The opposition scored but 34 points all season as opposed to the 222 points registered by the Maroon and Gold. A thrilling game with the Haskell Indians resulted in a 21-21 tie, with the Indians scoring all their points in the fourth quarter. The following year, the Iron Major moved on to another Jesuit school, Fordham.

Boston College teams in the early 20's were as successful on the rink as on the gridiron. Hockey found a stalwart in

On November 14, 1921, a long cavalcade of limousines bore the "Hero of the Free World" to the Boston College campus.

Leo Hughes, whose lightning speed, clever stick-work, and blinding shots paced the squad to the American Collegiate Championship in 1922. Top-ranked Yale was handed an overwhelming setback 7-0, while M.I.T. met the same fate, falling to the tune of 6-1. B.C. and Harvard, the two contenders for the championship, met under the titles of the Boston Eagles and the Crimson Ramblers since relations between the schools had been broken in 1919. In the exciting game played before a jammed area, the teams went into overtime before the Eagles emerged with a 4-2 victory and the mythical championship.

The Bostonians traveled far and wide in 1923, and for the first time in college history an American team won every game played with Canadian college rivals. The Eagles played like professionals—so much so that it was difficult for them to arrange a college schedule. The season's record: 13-1-1, the sole loss coming from the Western Amateur Champions, Duluth, 2-1. Since the loss did not come in collegiate circles, B.C. retained her American College Championship.

The Eagles were forced to turn to Canadian colleges and the best amateur teams in the East for their opponents in 1924. West Point was the first collegiate club in the United States to play the Eagles that year, falling 6-3. The consensus was vividly expressed by Hamilton College, a powerful squad, which offered to play any team in Boston except Boston College.

The following year B.U. came forward as the only American college opponent, splitting a two-game series. B.C. then journeyed to Canada for the first time and handed a 3-1 set back to Loyola of Montreal. As had been the rule for the

Marshal Foch and party leaving the Recitation Building where he received an honorary Doctor of Laws.

past several years, the Boston College club dominated All-American teams with men such as Sonny Foley, John Culhane, and Jack Fitzgerald.

Boston College was invited to play in the dedication game of Madison Square Garden in 1926. Representing the United States, the Eagles defeated Montreal 4-2 and the Royal Military Academy 7-6. The New York fans were astonished by the short-passing attack of the Bostonians and gave the team a standing ovation.

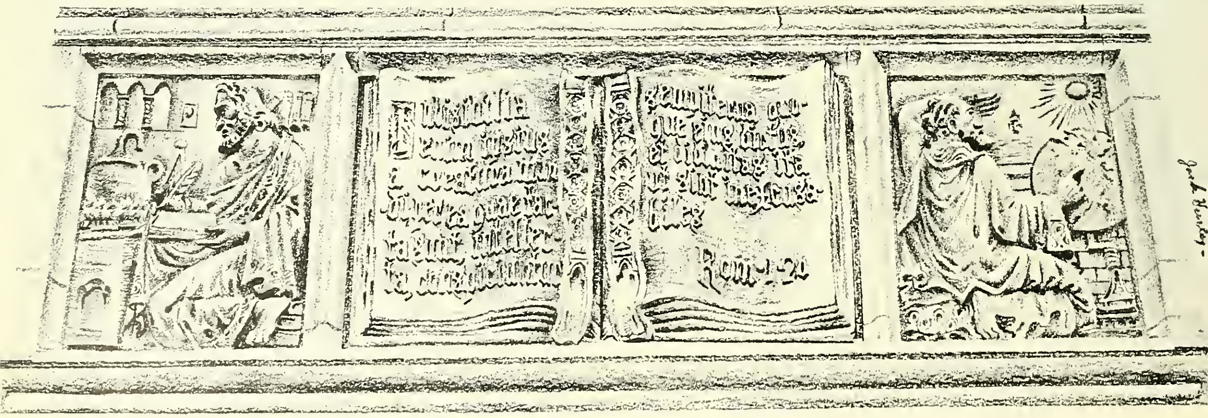
Coach Fred Rocque's era came to a close in 1927. Henry Groden and Tubber Cronin starred for the icemen in the abbreviated six-game season, as the growing popularity of the professionals put the damper on the Eagles' schedule.

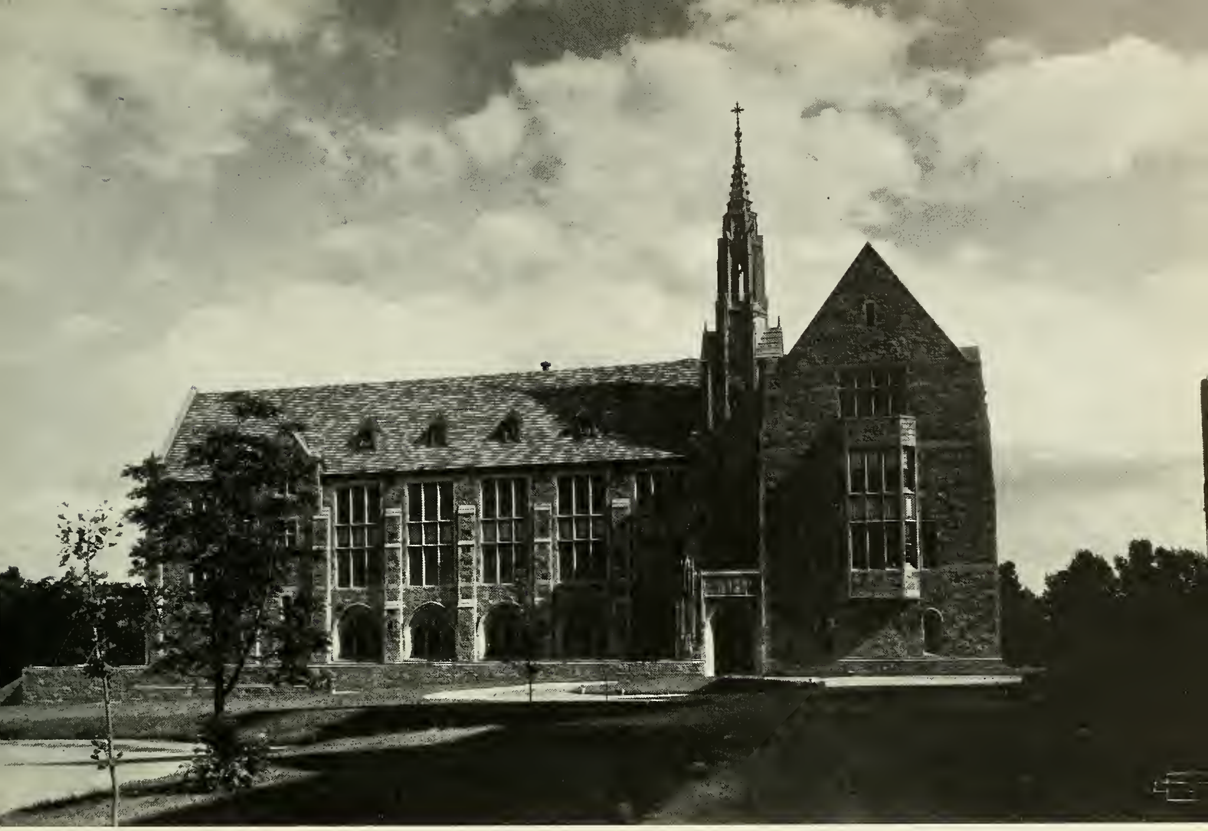
The Eagles, it seemed, could do no wrong in this era. Not only did the established major teams achieve national fame, but Jack Ryder also continued his winning ways on the cinder track, while baseball, which had been the first sport played on those early picnics of the last century, finally emerged on the intercollegiate level. Basketball too, enjoyed its first period of prominence.

In 1923 the Eagles' Bob Merrick equaled the world's record in the 120-yard low hurdles. The IC4-A games gave Ryder the opportunity to display his middle-distance quartet. The world's two-mile indoor record was nearly clipped as the Maroon and Gold team was chosen as the chief contender against the Oxford-Cambridge relay team (rated the world's

The horse and wagon approach to construction in 1921.

The Science Building during construction in 1923.





The Science Building, later named Devlin Hall.

RELIGIONI ET BONIS ARTIBUS

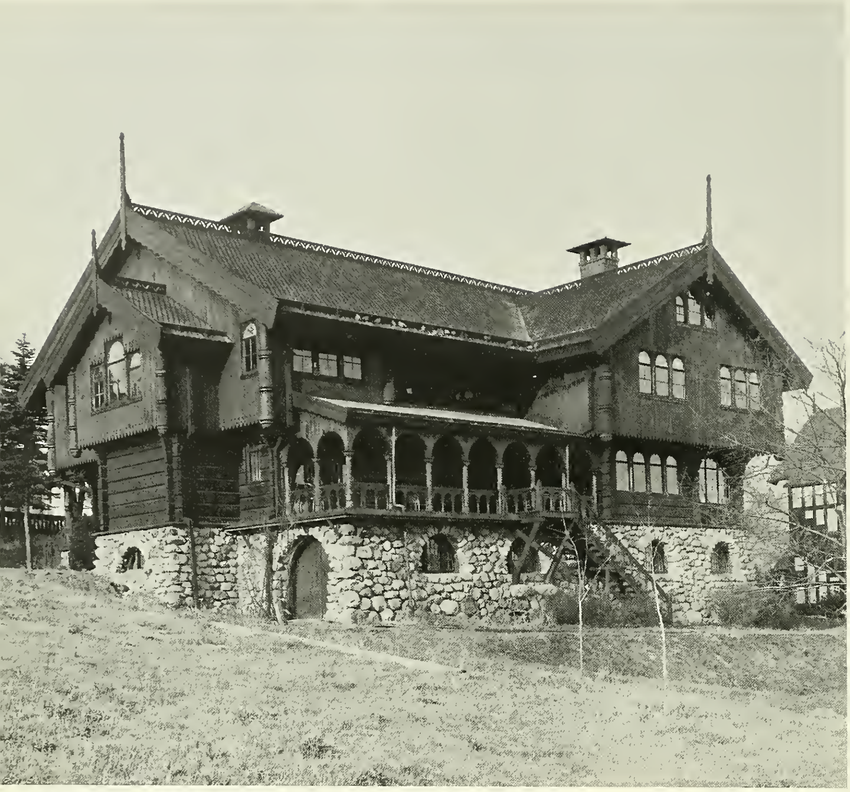
The hall on the third floor of Devlin is lined with the display cases of the Biology Department.

best) at the Penn Relay Carnival in '24. Welch, Mahoney, Cavanaugh, and McKillop defeated the English speedsters in the two-mile event at Philadelphia, winning international acclaim for Boston College by breaking the world's record with a time of 7:47.6. This was the first of three victories in the two-mile Penn Relays (1924, 1927, 1932), which earned Boston College permanent possession of the Meadowbrook Cup, one of the most highly cherished trophies at the Heights.

The following year, the quartet of Dillon, McKillop, Daley, and McCluskey smashed the long-standing world's record in the 2,400-yard relay, while the intercollegiate two mile medley relay championship was brought to the Heights by Dillon, McKillop, Welch, and Cavanaugh. In addition, John Murphy equaled the world's record in the 45-yard high hurdles, and "Fluff" Flahive established himself as one of the outstanding high-jumpers in the nation.

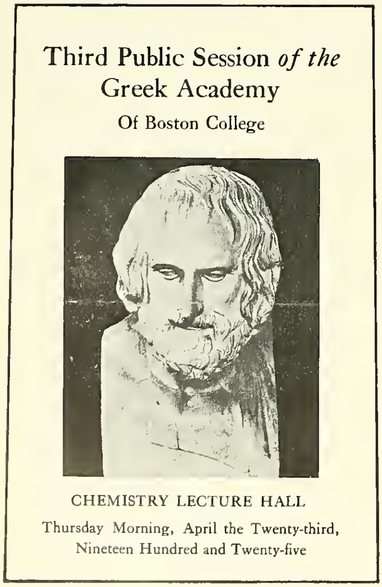
The undefeated two-mile relay team of '27 took the event in the Millrose games against Holy Cross, Georgetown, Harvard, and Penn State, finished far ahead of the field at the BAA meet, and walked off with the Penn Relay championship with little difficulty. The medley relay squad gained permanent possession of the Civitan Club of Baltimore trophy at the Johns Hopkins meet with clear-cut victories in '25, '26, and '27.

The history of Boston College on the diamond from 1919 to 1922 had been overshadowed by Eagle glories on the gridiron and cinders. The return of Coach Olaf Henricksen, former Red Sox pinch-hitting wonder, to Chestnut Hill in the spring of '23, however, changed the general complexion



The Norwegian Chalet of Mr. J. G. Ramsbottom which was purchased in 1924 by the Philomatheia as a club house.

Mrs. Vincent P. Roberts, President of the Philomatheia Club, 1919 to present.



Third Public Session *of the*
Greek Academy
Of Boston College

CHEMISTRY LECTURE HALL
Thursday Morning, April the Twenty-third,
Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-five

The President's Conference room, located in St. Mary's Hall.

William Cardinal O'Connell awaits the arrival of the new President of Boston College, Father James Dolan, S. J.

Rev. James H. Dolan, S.J., sixteenth President of Boston College (1925-1932).

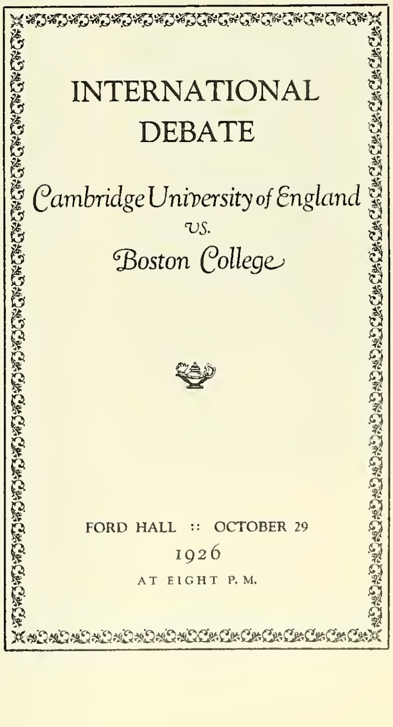
of baseball on the Heights. The heavy hitting of the whole team, led by Frank Wilson, was the sensation of collegiate baseball that year. Wilson hit consistently throughout the entire season, establishing an intercollegiate record by hitting safely in twenty-seven consecutive games while batting .450.

Of the 33 games played, B.C. slugged its way to a total of 30 wins, scoring victories over teams representing Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania, and turning in a victory over Holy Cross in the annual series. The first game of the H.C.-B.C. series was won by Holy Cross, 5-2. In this game Jimmy Kelly, the great little right-hander, waged a tight pitching duel with Holy Cross ace Ownie Carroll. The defeat temporarily put the Eagles out of the running for the intercollegiate title, but a subsequent win over Princeton, which in turn had defeated the Cross, reestablished B.C.'s right to the championship.

In the second game of the series, before a gathering of 40,000 enthusiasts at Braves Field, the largest crowd ever to witness a college baseball game, Frank "Cheese" McCrehan won a niche for himself in the B.C. Hall of Fame by slow-balling the Crusaders to death, 4-1.

In the concluding episode, Holy Cross, battling for her reputation, weathered the crisis with a 2-0 verdict over the Maroon and Gold in one of the hardest fought battles the two schools have ever waged. Cheese McCrehan was again on the mound for B.C., but was bested by Carroll who was twirling air-tight ball that afternoon.

Another banner year was registered in 1924 with a record of twenty victories in twenty-five games. Victories over Princeton, West Point, and Georgetown were soothing antidotes for defeats at the hands of Yale and Holy Cross. McCrehan once again led the list of college twirlers, and catcher "Hap" Ward topped the list of college sluggers with a .400 average. The Eagles, under new coach Jack Slattery, main-



INTERNATIONAL
DEBATE

Cambridge University of England
vs.
Boston College

FORD HALL :: OCTOBER 29
1926
AT EIGHT P. M.

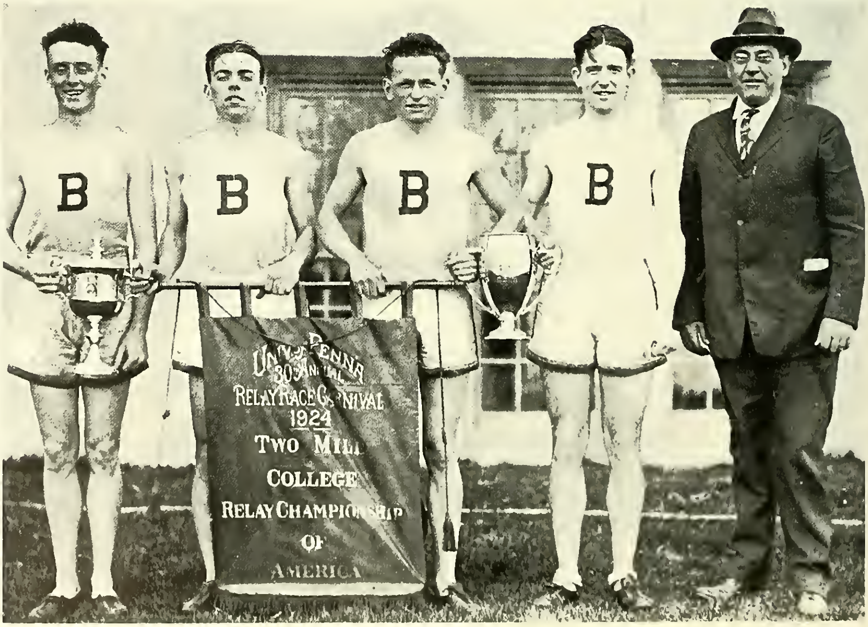
Boston College won this debate with a 2 to 1 decision.

Hockey Team
U.S. Intercollegiate Champions
1923
©1923
F.A. GEORGE
ARENA
Photographer

Intercollegiate Hockey Champions, 1923.

Boston College's "Fluff" Flahive jumps 6 feet, 2¾ inches.

John A. Ryder.


B
B
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Univ. of Penna
30th Annual
Relay Race Carnival
1924
Two Mile
College
Relay Championship
of
America

The 1924 two-mile relay team McKillop, Mahoney, Welch, Cavanaugh, and Coach Ryder, after posting their World Record time.

tained their winning ways, although never quite equaling the achievements of the '23 and '24 squads. This golden era produced many of B.C.'s diamond immortals including Gus Whelan, Chuck Darling, Bill Cronin, Sonny Foley, Tommy and Eddie Phillips, Ed Mullowney, and Dinny McNamara along with McCrehan, Wilson, and Ward.

Basketball at Boston College, meanwhile, despite many drawbacks such as lack of convenient facilities for practice, enjoyed a creditable share of success in the early twenties; but it was not until 1922 that B.C. produced the first team in many years to defeat Holy Cross. The final score of 32-26 was largely the work of Tommy Murphy and Grat O'Connell. Another victory over Holy Cross, along with conquests of M.I.T. and Maine among others, highlighted the 1923 season in which Bill Melley, Frank Mooney, and Jim Hickey established themselves as stars.

Under Coach Bill Coady, the Maroon and Gold dumped the Purple twice the following year. In the second encounter Wallie Waldron and Murphy starred, with Murphy tossing in the winning basket in the final minute of play. Unfortunately, basketball was dropped from the sports program in 1925, and did not reappear on the intercollegiate level for twenty years.

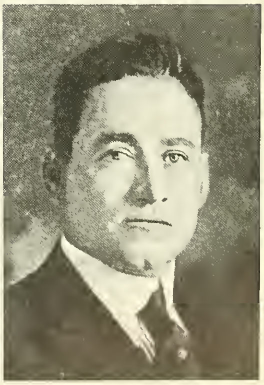
The campus was extended eastward in 1924 when the Philomatheia Club gave the college an authentic replica of a Norwegian chalet on Commonwealth Avenue. The hall, with its attractive main room surrounded by a balcony, proved extremely useful to the college in succeeding years. In the spring of 1963, for example, it was used as the headquarters for the Peace Corps contingent training at Boston College in preparation for service in Peru. This house was only one among an endless series of gifts which the club presented to the school. A letter of St. Francis Xavier, S.J., for example, which was donated to the library by the club in 1935, remains one of its most precious treasures.

Work on the science building proceeded, and although not completely finished, it was opened for classes in the fall of 1924. A great deal of study and planning had gone into the building, resulting in a masterful integration of

Cronin in one of his famous dashes out of kick formation around end.

Almost 50,000 people at Braves field watched Cronin slash his way up the middle of the Purple line. Final verdict: B.C. 17, H.C. 13.

Frank Cavanaugh.



In a long period of famine, our first "Cross killers" in basketball, 1923.

The 2,400-yard Relay Team which set a World's Record of 4 minutes 53 3/5 seconds in 1924.

All-American "Chuck" Darling safe at third.

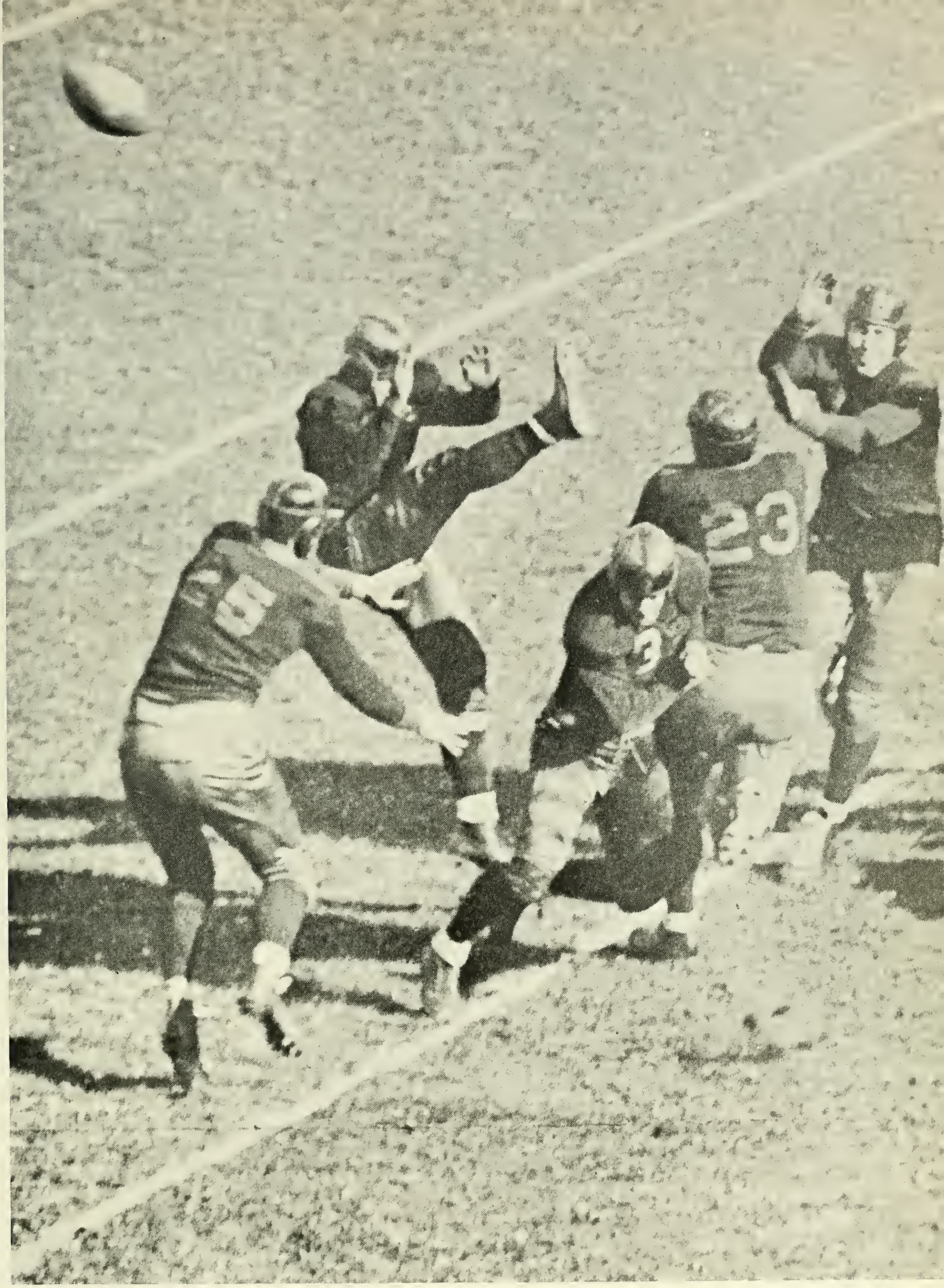
form and function. Not only was it fully equipped to meet the scientific needs of the day, but in addition its masculine Gothic design won its architects the J. Harleston Parker Award for the most beautiful structure erected in the Boston area within a three year period.

The ground floor housed the science library, faculty offices, and the upper reaches of the two large basement amphitheatres. The second, third, and fourth floors were occupied by laboratories, offices, and supply rooms. Part of the building was set aside for an Anthropological Museum, but this was converted to classrooms after a building on Hammond Street, now St. Joseph's Dormitory, was obtained to house the collection.

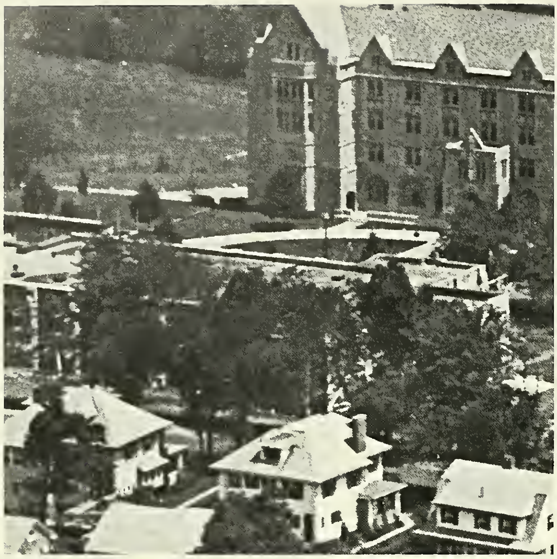
The exterior of the building effectively expressed the twin aims of Catholic education—to prepare students for their life in this world and in the next. The solid horizontal lines of the building were suggestive of man's life in this world, while the slim spire above

Creeden sweeps Navy's end. B.C. 6, Navy 0 (1928).

The 1928 Eastern Intercollegiate Champions.



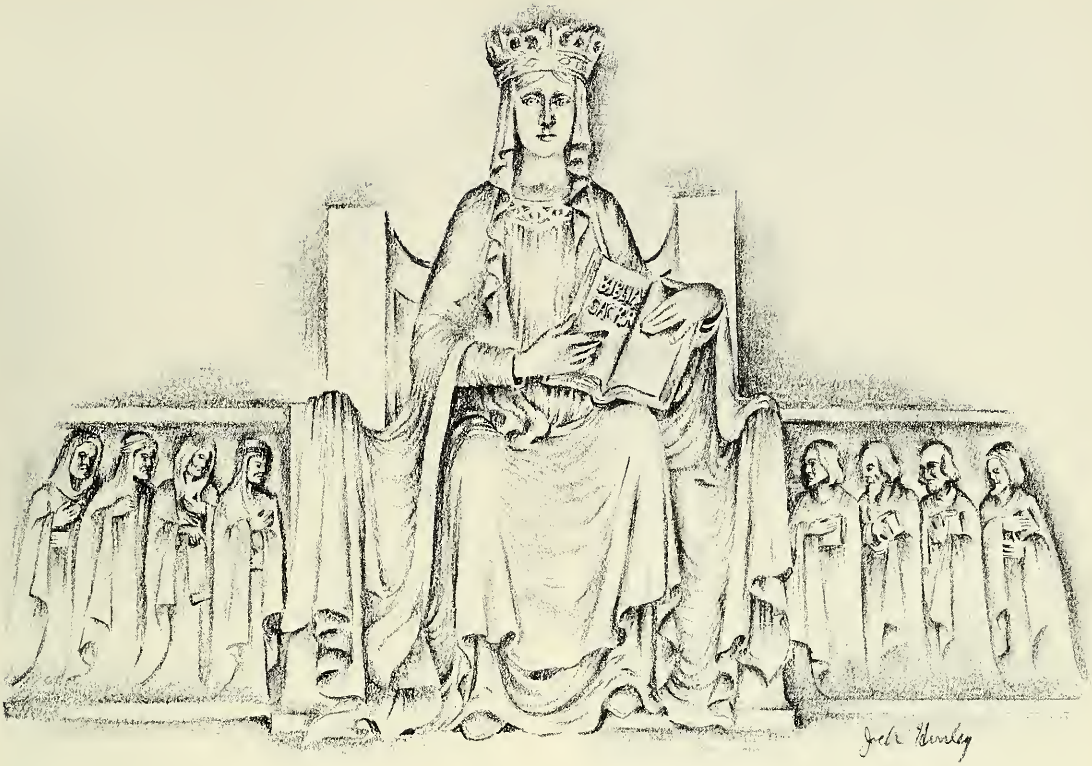
1936—Gilman (13) blocks a Michigan State kick. B.C.'s Furbush (25) recovered on the seven yard line. Final score: B.C. 18—Michigan 6 (1936).



The library in 1925, when construction stopped and the auditorium was roofed over. In 1926 Mrs. Helen Gargan donated funds which enabled Father Dolan to resume construction on the reading room.

Breaking ground for the Library, 1922. Father Patrick McHugh, S.J., Dean of the College, with the shovel; Father Daniel Lynch, S.J.; Mayor Childs of Newton; and Father William Devlin, S.J., President of the College.

Bapst Library, named in honor of the first President of Boston College.



indicated an awareness of his ultimate goal. On the top of the spire rested a golden ball and cross, symbolic of the harmony between science and faith. Around the outside of the building a series of plaques commemorated such famous scientists of the past as Volta, Mendel, and Pasteur.

At the same time as the science building was being completed, a Greek Academy was instituted which captured the attention of a good segment of the Boston public by presenting Euripides' *Alcestis*. This and a series of lectures sponsored by the academy were reported in the Boston papers as representing another contribution of the school to the cultural life of the "Athens of America."

The same scholastic year of 1924-25 witnessed the completion of the first floor of the new library building. Everyone was enthused over the new Gothic structure, which was rapidly becoming an absolute necessity as the rapid increase in the numbers of books and students alike caused overcrowding of the Tower Library. All were severely disappointed when Father Devlin announced that because of a shortage of money further construction would be halted and a temporary roof installed over the first floor.

In the summer of 1925, Fr. James H. Dolan, S.J., replaced Father Devlin as president. Father Dolan, one of Boston College's youngest presidents, realized the need of the library and immediately applied his youthful enthusiasm to the collection of funds to permit completion of the structure. The drive was aided immeasurably by Mrs. Helen Gargan, who gave the reading room in memory of her husband, a well-known Boston lawyer and philanthropist. Two years later the stained glass windows were in place and the dark oaken beams spanned the long expanse of the reading room. June 13, 1938, was a day of double celebration, as commencement exercises were followed by the dedication of the new library building by His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell.

The long-awaited building was designed to harmonize with the three older Gothic structures. Its Ford Tower echoed with due restraint the theme of the first tower and served also to mark the main entrance to the campus from Commonwealth Avenue. (The plan for a college overlooking the reservoir had been abandoned.) The lower level and the mezzanine housed the stacks which were supposed to be expanded shortly into the second floor auditorium. The view from the entrance to the auditorium revealed the low vaults of the foyer standing in sharp contrast to the lofty arches over the stairway. A twelve-panelled Shakespeare Window of brilliant stained glass dominated the staircase, whose wrought-iron railings picked up the delicate tracery of the metal in the windows. In the dusky regions above the window and in each of the adjoining arches opposite the entrance to the reading room, almost hidden from view, a series of bas-relief sculptures featured a rendition of the Seat of Wisdom.

The visitor entering the reading room is struck first by the stark austerity before him. The peaked wooden roof, straight chairs, and simple tables contrast sharply with the wealth of carefully planned detail in the windows and decorations. Scenes and characters from Chaucer are portrayed in the stained glass of the present catalogue room, originally a reception parlor. Around the main hall, overlooking the alcoves assigned to theology, philosophy, history, and other disciplines, the windows depict such eminent scholars and historical figures as Aquinas, Bacon, and Bede. In the windows of the

The interior of Ford Tower in the Library. The staircase and arches are classic pieces of medieval architecture.

rare books room, converted during the Easter recess of 1961 to house periodicals, the seals of Jesuit colleges throughout the western hemisphere are represented. The highlight of the rare books collection is the Francis Thompson room, where manuscripts and early editions, including the original copy of "The Hound of Heaven," are displayed. Robert Frost often mentioned this collection as the feature which first attracted him to Boston College. Also noteworthy are copies of the most highly illuminated book ever produced—the Early Christian Book of Kells. This latter is preserved as part of the Irish Collection, housed in a small room adjacent to the auditorium. In 1952 the two most vivid and most famous of Boston College's many stained glass windows were commissioned by Fr. Terrance Connelly, S.J., Librarian, and placed in this room.

Four tapestries donated by the Hearst Foundation in memory of William Randolph Hearst add a touch of Old World elegance to Bapst. Three are preserved in the Ford Tower, named after Mrs. Elizabeth Ford, a washerwoman who donated money for the building. The largest, which covers an entire wall of the present periodical room, was woven in Brussels around 1500 and depicts scenes from the life of Christ. A number of oils and watercolors, including a suspected Titian and a probable Velasquez, are scattered throughout the rooms and offices.

The completion of the library marked a plateau in the physical expansion of the university. With the exception of the addition of a wing and a beautiful cloistered garden to St. Mary's Hall in 1930, major construction on the Heights was suspended until after World War II. This did not mean that all things were static. The period of the late twenties and thirties was marked by diversification of the academic programs so that Boston College fulfilled its charter and became a university in fact.

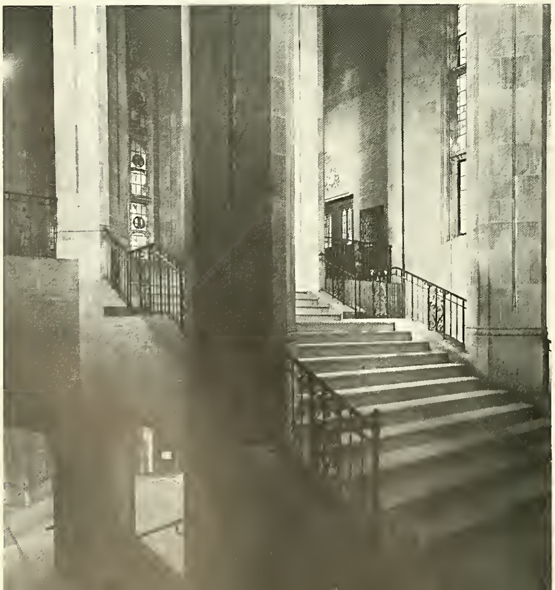
The first step of the college into post-graduate programs took place after the end of World War I, when a program leading to the master's degree in education was established in cooperation with the City of Boston. The students responded enthusiastically, and the city registered its gratification by accepting the master's degree as equivalent to two years teaching experience. Only men, however, were admitted; women did not sit in a Boston College classroom until the Summer School was opened in 1924 to aid the many teaching sisters of the diocese.

In 1926 the School of Education was incorporated into a newly organized Graduate School under the direction of Fr. John B. Creeden, S.J., a former president of Georgetown University. Classes were held intown at the High School in the late afternoons and evenings to facilitate attendance by those teaching during the day. The scope of the courses offered embraced most of the essential academic departments.

The next step in meeting the needs of the community came in 1929 when it was decided that a Law School would be opened in the Lawyer's Building on Beacon Street, next to the Boston Athenaeum. The announcement was praised by the Boston press because of the high standards set for admission.

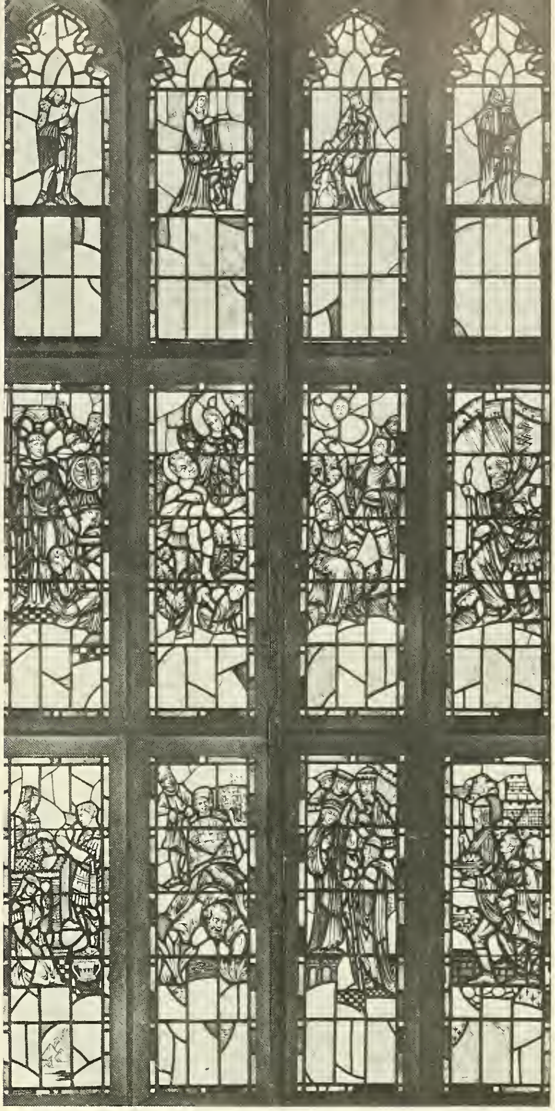
The decade of the thirties saw extracurricular interest reach unprecedented levels. The traditional religious, literary, and oratorical activities continued to dominate, but language, science, and other special-interest clubs were also formed, pointing the way toward a most significant trend in subsequent years. The formation of the Brosnahan Debate Society

The lobby of Bapst auditorium.



The Grand Staircase leading to Gargan Hall, the main reading room.

The Shakespeare Window over the Grand Staircase. This window, the gift of Mrs. Daniel C. Buckley in memory of her husband, portrays scenes from eight of Shakespeare's works.



in 1923 to augment the traditional Fulton and Marquette proves the tremendous interest in debating and speaking in this, the "Golden Age of the Fulton." Resolutions such as one debated in 1881, "That the effects of the Crusades on Europe have been beneficial," yielded more and more to topics drawn from current events. The trend culminated with the Boston College-Harvard debate in '28 concerning the qualifications of Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, for the presidency. The *Sub Turri* of that year reported:

> It at least constituted a radical departure from the wonted dry-as-dust topics. The men selected to uphold the college honor were Neal T. Scanlon, William J. Killion, and Joseph B. Doyle, all of '28, whose records in the debating line were highly presentable. Never in the history of intercollegiate debating has such interest been aroused and although the subject was discussed in the spacious confines of Symphony Hall, it is to be regretted that a larger auditorium was not available to include the many hundreds who were turned away. The men from Boston College made a remarkable performance and not only won the acclaim of the audience but that of the usually-moderate newspaper critics as well. It was a glorious conclusion and one which argued well for Boston College superiority in the world of letters that she should so emerge from the largest and most widely heralded collegiate debate ever to be held in America.

All extracurricular interest was not academic. Coach Cavanaugh had gone, but the winning tradition in athletics remained. Football history was made again in 1928 when one of the nation's youngest coaches, twenty-three year old Joe McKenney, led his Boston College team to their second Eastern Championship. An outstanding backfield man during his playing days at Chestnut Hill, McKenney succeeded Leo Daley

The auditorium of Bapst Library. This room is used for the many lecture series sponsored by the college. From 1926 until 1948 it served as the church for St. Ignatius Parish.

PHILOSOPHY

as head coach in 1928, when Daley left after one year as Eagle mentor.

McKenney's championship team registered major victories over Navy, Duke, Fordham, and Holy Cross. Catholic U., Manhattan, B.U., Canisius, and Connecticut also fell victim to the Eagle eleven. In the all-important game at Annapolis, the B.C. defense was a bulwark, once stopping the Midshipmen on the six-inch line. "Big Six" Al Weston was outstanding. He and Paddy Creeden drove fiercely into the Navy line until Weston found the end zone for the only score of the game. The Eagles fought to preserve their slim six-point lead for the entire second half as Tom Smith, Johnny Dixon, Charlie Murphy, and Warren McGuirk turned in great defensive work for the Maroon and Gold.

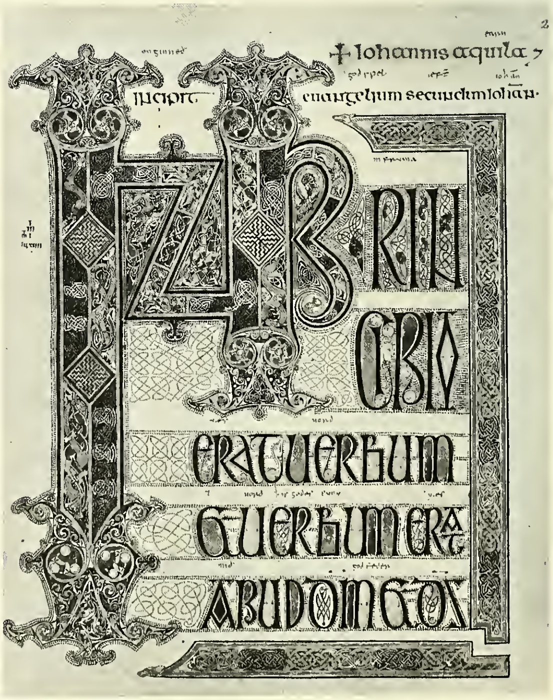
The following week found a highly-rated Duke team overwhelmed by B.C., 19-0. Weston, Creeden, McGuirk, Murphy, and Smith proved standouts once again. The great Iron Major received a tremendous ovation when he returned to Boston, this time as coach of Fordham, but the Eagles prevailed, 19-7. Atfer a 19-0 conquest of the Crusaders, Boston College was awarded her second Eastern Championship within ten years. Charlie Murphy was named to the All-America first team as right end. Weston and McGuirk were included on the second team, and Weston was the star of the All-Star game in San Francisco.

Only four starters returned for the 1929 season. End Johnny Dixon excelled all season, and a new center, later to become All-American Harry Downes, turned out to be a second Jack Heaphy. The "Galloping Antelope," Chessy Antos, provided the fans with thrills all season by his pass interceptions and lightning speed together with uncanny broken-field running. The Eagles closed out the season with a 7-2-1 record.

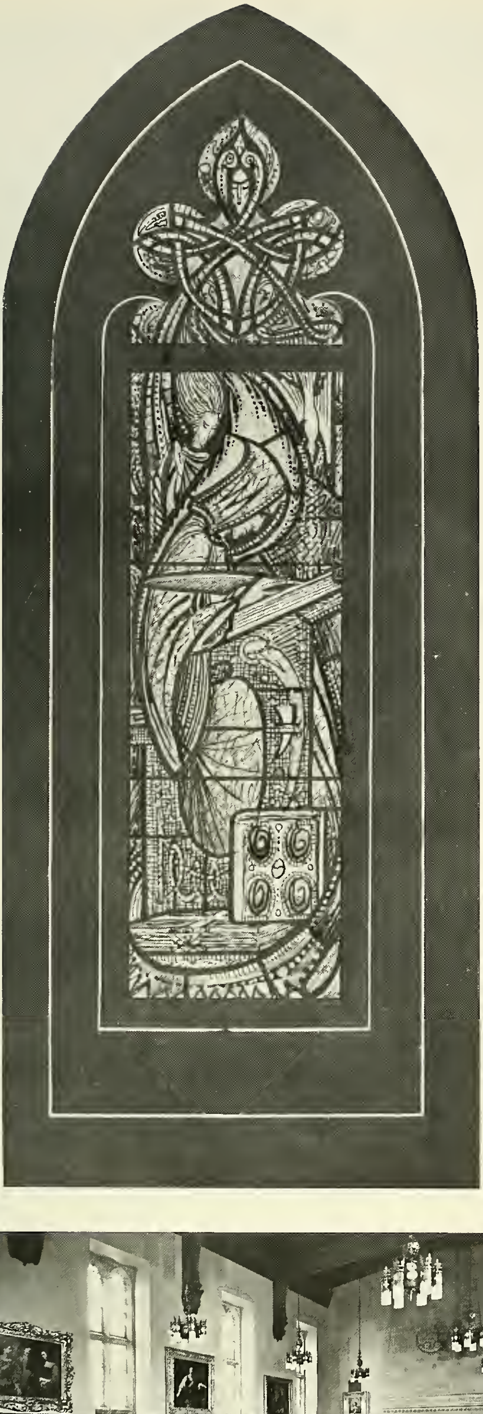
The remaining five years of the McKenney era were marked by 28 wins, 15 losses, and 3 ties. Fordham, coached by the great Cav, proved to be a stubborn foe during this period. The 1930 Eagles were sparked by Captain Johnny Dixon, a speedy pass receiver, powerful tackler, and a strong punter, who played all season with a knee injury that would have hospitalized most mortals.

The 1932 season was notable for the dedication of the Eagles' new stadium. A 3-0 upset over the strongest Fordham team to that day—a squad featuring several of the original "Seven Blocks of Granite," provided an auspicious opening. The season also witnessed the coldest day in the history of Boston College football when the mercury dropped to zero and biting winds chilled the 10,000 fans who gathered at

The modern language alcove in Gargan Hall.



An illuminated page from the Landisfarne Gospels, housed in the Irish Room of the Library.



One of the King Windows in the Irish Room. Full-color reproductions of the other windows by Richard King may be found on pages 6 and 7.

Fitton Field to see the great rivals battle to a scoreless tie.

An otherwise undefeated 1933 season was marred by a 32-6 loss to the Fordham Rams. "Snake Hips" Freitas, a side-stepping whiz as well as a fancy passer, gave the fans many a thrill throughout the season. Flavio Tosi played outstanding football and was selected an All-Eastern end. As McKenney's coaching days drew to a close in 1934, he was the youngest successful coach in the nation, having compiled 44 victories, 18 defeats and 3 ties in his seven-year reign as Eagle mentor.

John R. "Dinny" McNamara succeeded him in 1935, but illness led to his resignation after four games. During this short period, the Eagles registered one of the greatest upsets of all time, an 18-6 victory over Michigan State—the number one team in the nation and a Rose Bowl contender until whittled down by a spirited B.C. eleven. The victory over the Spartans proved to be B.C.'s most far-reaching athletic conquest since. the Yale games fifteen years before. The

Part of the ornamental trim on the beamed ceiling of the rare book room.

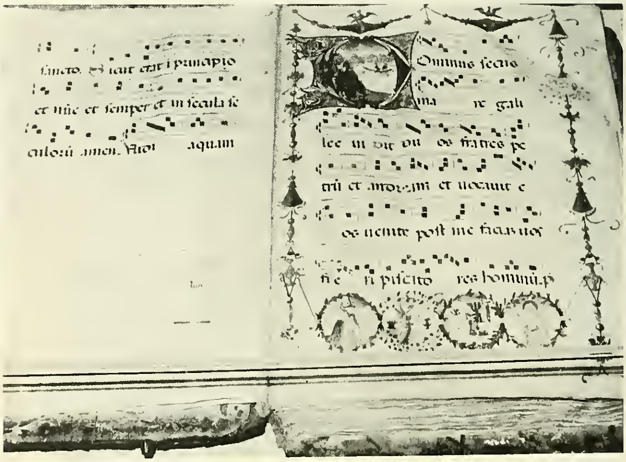
The rare book room. This room now houses the periodical collection.

Gargan Hall, looking north toward the Francis Thompson Room. The side windows depict the great masters in various scholarly fields.

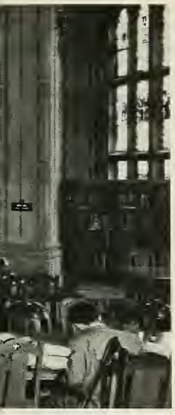
punting of soph sensation Tony DiNatale, the defensive work of Ed Furbush and Jim Cahill, and the drives of Ed Driscoll and Paul Flaherty sparked the Heightsmen to this great victory. Youthful Harry Downes took over the coaching reins halfway through the season and led the Eagles to three wins and two losses.

A Boston College immortal returned as hockey coach in 1928. Sonny Foley found a slipping team in his initial season, in which two victories over Holy Cross, 5-4 and 6-3, were sole wins. These contests marked the first meetings of the Crusaders and Eagles in hockey, and the following year B.C. once again pinned a double defeat on the Purple representatives, 4-0 and 6-1. Only the two Cross wins and the individual brilliance of Joe Fitzgerald, Pete San-

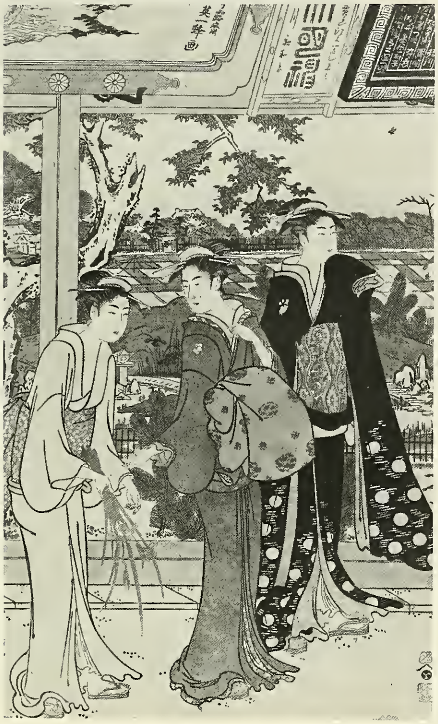
A highly illuminated Altar Missal, the gift of Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, Pius XII.

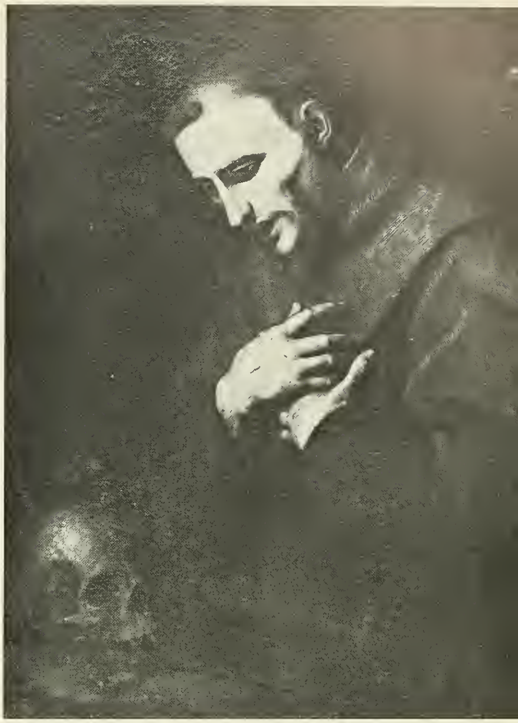


A carved representation of Our Lady of Knock, located in the Irish Room of the Bapst Library.



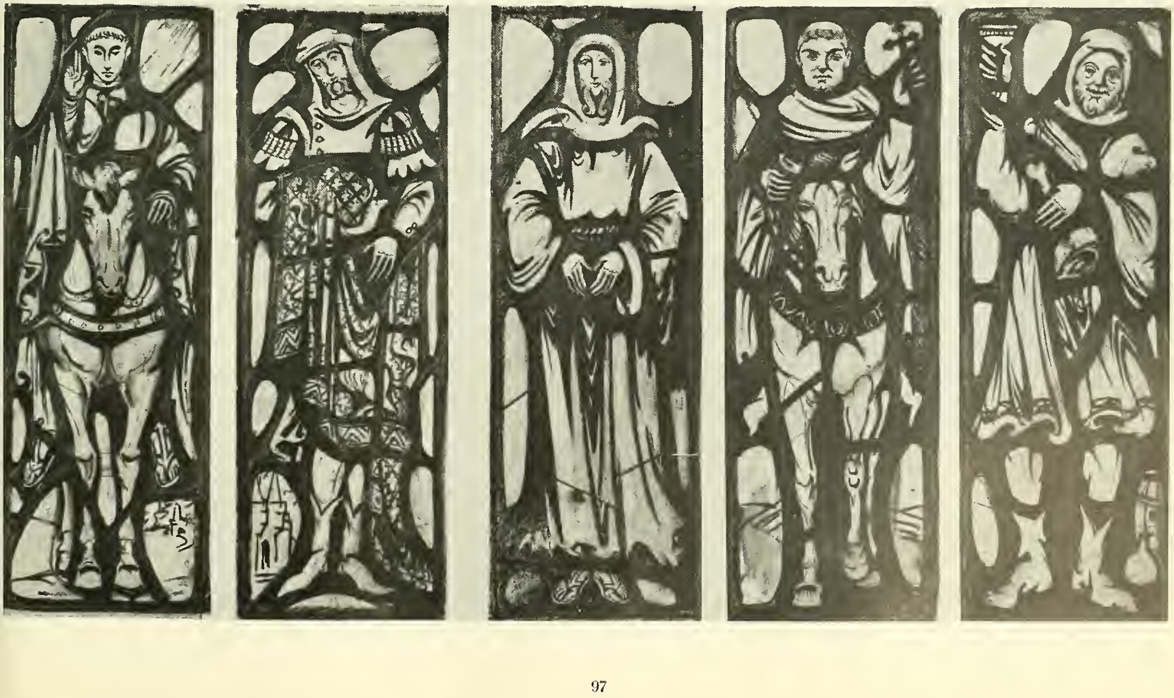
"Temple Visitors," a Japanese print from the collection owned by the Boston College Library.





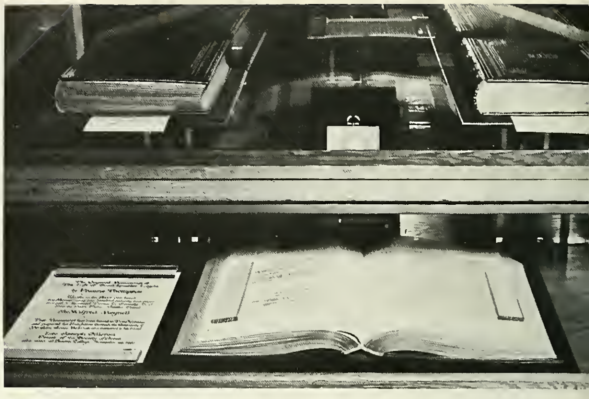
"St. Francis of Assisi," a 17th century Spanish painting in the office of the Librarian of Bapst Library.

Five of the twenty-seven pilgrims represented in the Chaucer Windows of the card catalogue room.



The Epic Poetry Window. This thirty panel window, a gift of former Governor Fuller, portrays scenes from the *Iliad, Odyssey, Aeneid, Legend of the Grail, Beowulf, Le Cid, Song of Roland, Parsifal, Divine Comedy,* and the Gaelic epic, *Tain.* This window forms the backdrop for the Thompson Collection.

This medallion of Francis Thompson was given by "Friends of the Library" in 1959.



Some of Francis Thompson's original manuscripts. The open book in the foreground is the first draft of Thompson's *Life of St. Ignatius Loyola.* The most treasured items in this collection are the *Hound of Heaven* manuscripts.

ford, and Nick Tedesco salvaged a measure of respect from the 1929 season.

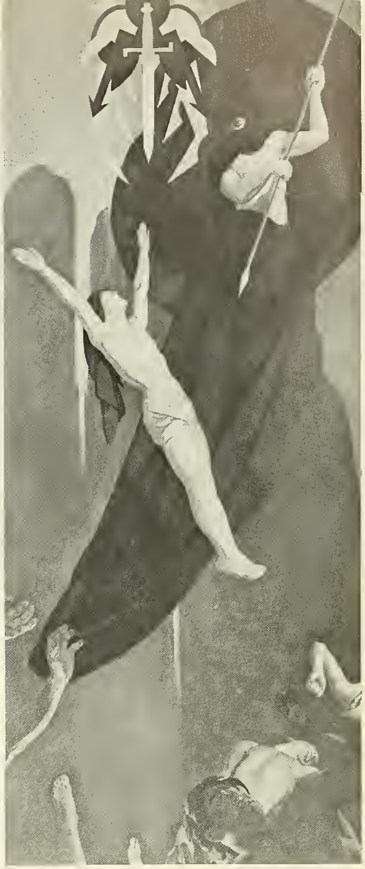
The depression, however, brought a cessation of hockey, and for the first time since 1917 Boston College was not represented on the ice. The sport was resurrected in 1933 only through the work of self-effacing John "Snooks" Kelly, the manager of the '28 club, who had won himself a spot as second center through hard work and dedication, and who subsequently became the most famous name in B.C. hockey.

Kelley's first squad was the first post-depression club for the Eagles. Working against financial odds, he fashioned a team which lost but two games in 1933. Captain Bill Hogan, Ray Funchion, and Herb Crimlisk were whirlwinds on skates for the Heightsmen in both '33 and '34. As the year rolled by, Kelley's teams showed continued improvement and additional colleges lengthened the schedule.

The post-depression years saw track at Boston College, under the watchful eye of Jack Ryder, regain national prominence briefly with the victory of Dailey, Jordan, Smith, and Moynihan in the two-mile Penn Relay in '32 which, coupled with the victories of '24 and '27, retired the Meadowbrook Cup to Chestnut Hill. Nearly every year B.C. gained individual victories in New England with standouts like Dick Gill and Herb McKenley in the quarter, Clarence Flahive in the high-jump, Phil Couhig and Al Morro in the weight events, Dan Fleet in the half, Tom Cavanaugh in the mile, and Jim Zaity, who competed in the '36 Olympics. The era of team supremacy, however, had passed.

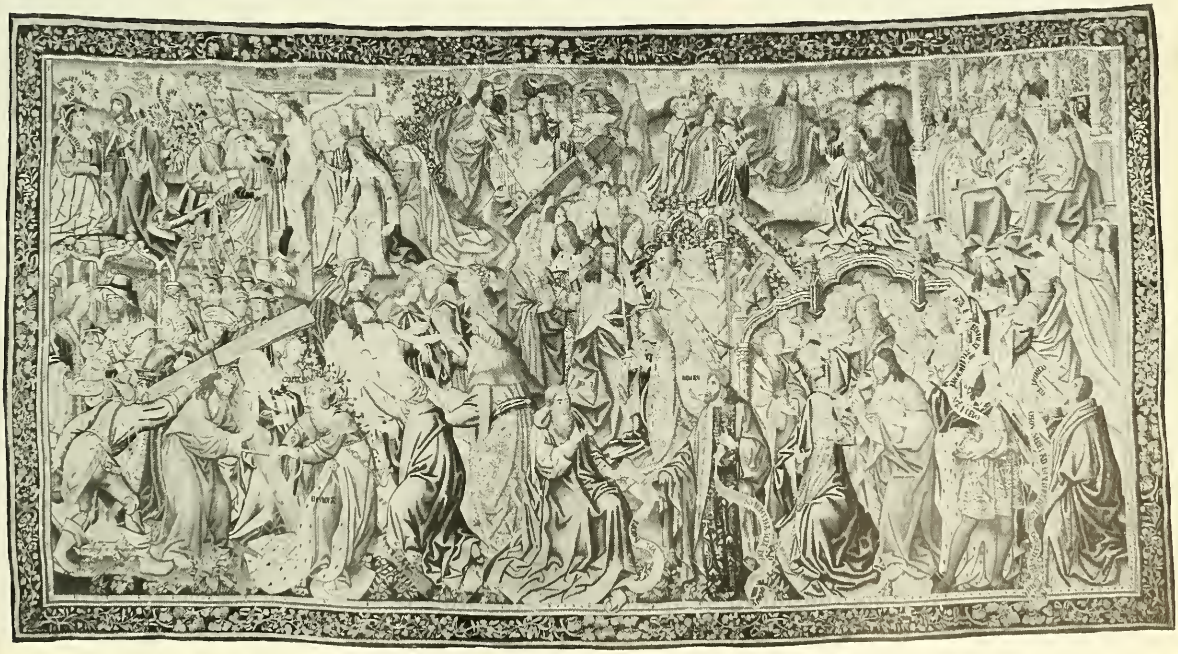
A significant feature of this period was the blossoming of the minor sports, which finally obtained recognition from the A.A. They were considerably less successful in overcoming lack of coaching and financial support to post winning records. First tennis and then fencing, golf and rifle teams achieved minor sport status. Captain of the fencing team in 1930 was the aptly-named Ed Steele, who won a silver medal in the New England saber championship. In addition the 1937 *Sub Turri* recorded the informal activities of a Yacht Club, which lamented its inability to sail on the reservoir but which did practice on the Charles River in anticipation of the day when it would be recognized as an associate member and finally, in time for the '45-'46 season, as a full member of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association of North America.

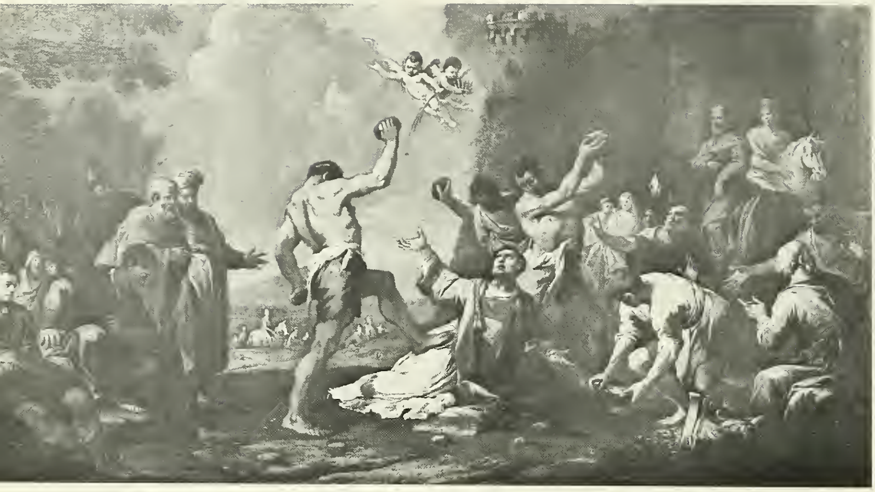
"Naked I await Thy Love's uplifted stroke!" The fifteenth painting in the Gammel Collection.



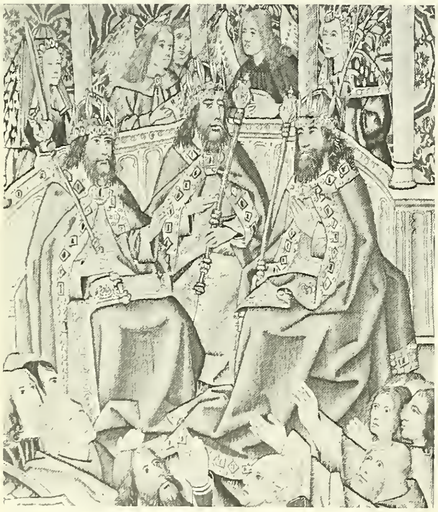
Some of the twenty paintings by Ives Gammel which represent lines from the *Hound of Heaven*. This exhibition was on display November 4, 1956, when Father Terrence Connolly accepted the original *Hound* manuscript.

This 16th century Flemish tapestry, a gift of the Hearst Foundation, represents twelve scenes from the life of Christ.



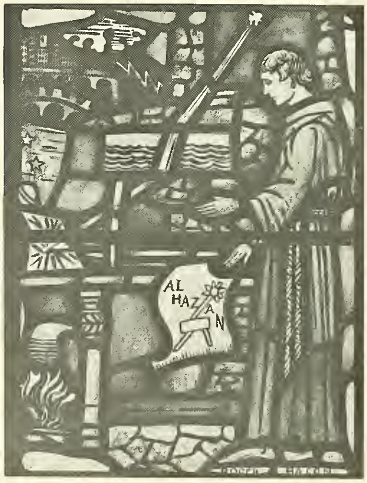


"The Stoning of St. Stephen," a 17th century Italian oil painting.



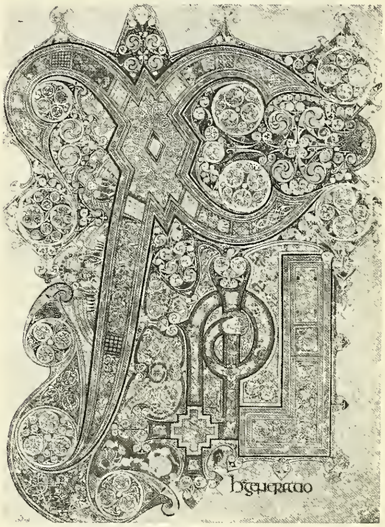
"The Trinity," detail from the tapestry on page 99.

One of the colored windows in the natural science alcove. This panel represents Roger Bacon experimenting with Al Hazan's theory of refraction.

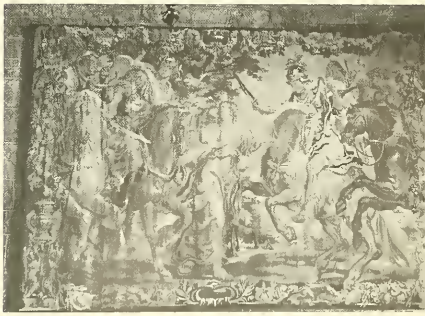


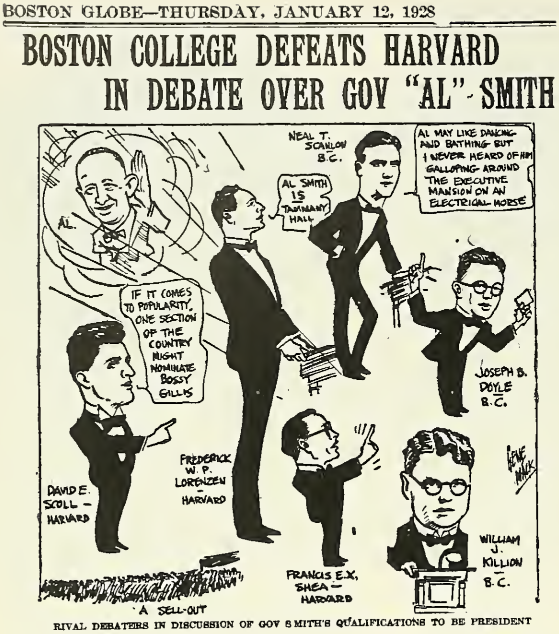
The south entrance of Bapst Library.

A page from the *Book of Kells* preserved in the Irish Room of Boston College Library.



A 13th century tapestry from Belgium, one of three which hang in the Ford Tower.





BOSTON GLOBE—THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1928

BOSTON COLLEGE DEFEATS HARVARD IN DEBATE OVER GOV "AL" SMITH

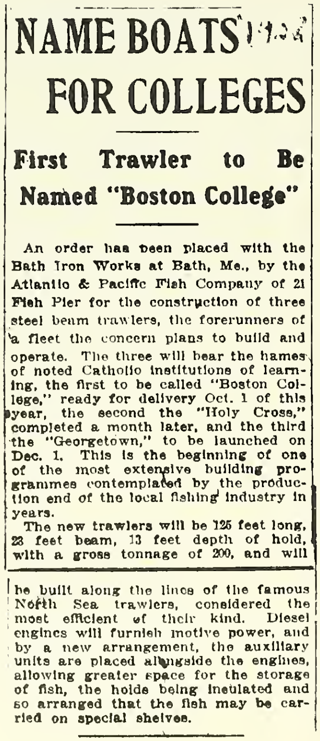
AL
NEAL T. SCANLON B.C.
AL MAY LIKE DANCING AND BATHING BUT I NEVER HEARD OF HIM GALLOPING AROUND THE EXECUTIVE MANSION ON AN ELECTRICAL HORSE
AL SMITH IS TAMMANY HALL
IF IT COMES TO POPULARITY, ONE SECTION OF THE COUNTRY MIGHT NOMINATE BOSSY GILLIS
JOSEPH B. DOYLE B.C.
FREDERICK W. P. LORENZEN HARVARD
DAVID E. SCOLL — HARVARD
FRANCIS E.X. SHEA — HARVARD
WILLIAM J. KILLION B.C.
A SELL-OUT

RIVAL DEBATERS IN DISCUSSION OF GOV SMITH'S QUALIFICATIONS TO BE PRESIDENT

Father Dolan was succeeded by Rev. Louis J. Gallagher, S.J., on New Year's Day, 1932. Father Gallagher brought to the presidency an international reputation earned by his work in Russia during the famine after the First World War. His training in operating under difficult circumstances stood him in good stead, for he arrived at Boston College just as the impact of the depression was asserting itself on all. Tuition payments were in arrears and the number of students receiving financial aid from the college had doubled in one year. Nonetheless, no salaries were reduced, although economies were effected by the curtailment of planned expansion. Paradoxically, the need for economy resulted in the erection of a new stadium. It was built by students under the direction of professional steel workers so that the school could avoid paying rental to a stadium intown. In the fall of 1934, the tuition deficit was partially alleviated by the Federal Emergency Recovery Act, which enabled the college to pay many students $15 a month for work at the college.

The five-year-old law school intown had scarcely inaugurated a program enabling those with only a high school diploma to make up the necessary prerequisites for admission, when a four-year bachelor's curriculum was offered at the high school. To avoid duplication, these two programs were integrated in 1935 as Boston College Intown on Newbury Street.

The city of Newton widened Beacon Street in 1935 and bought a narrow strip of college land to do so. The payment



NAME BOATS 1928

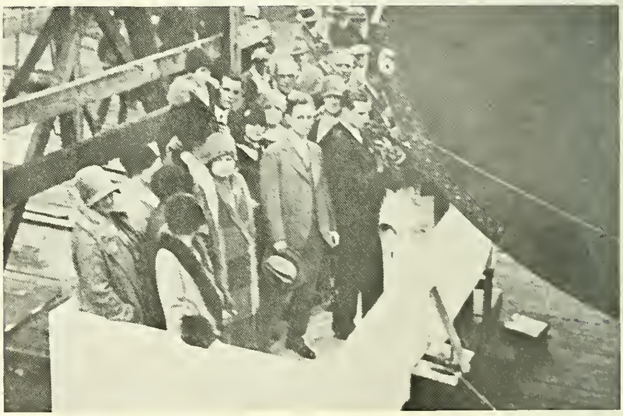
FOR COLLEGES

First Trawler to Be Named "Boston College"

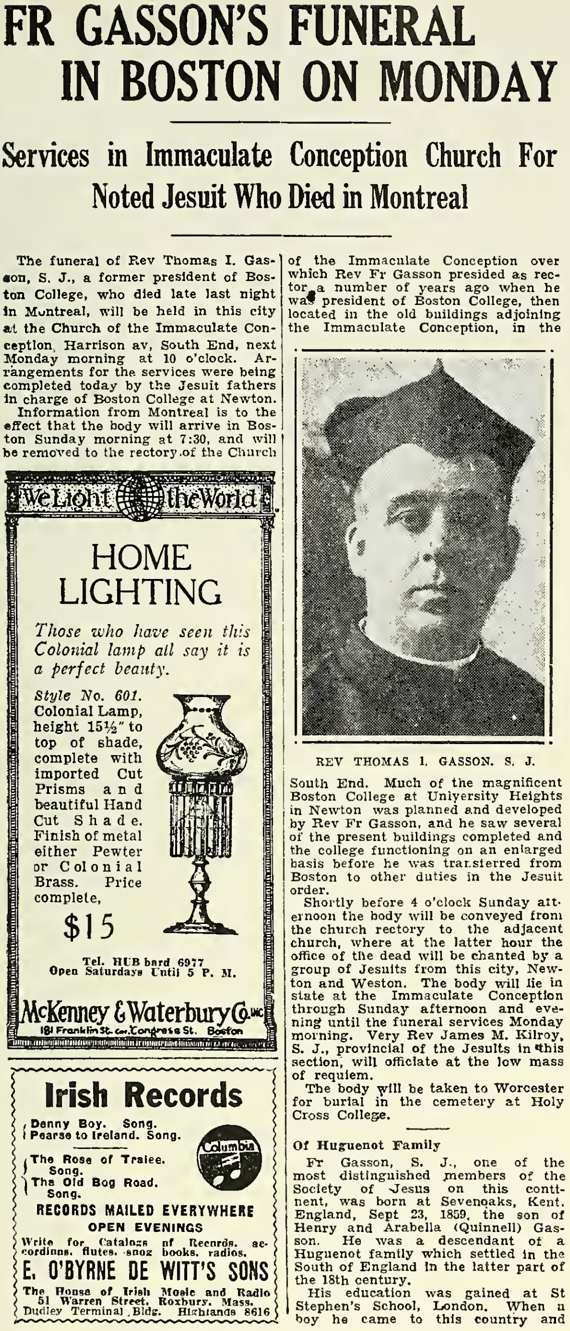
An order has been placed with the Bath Iron Works at Bath, Me., by the Atlantic & Pacific Fish Company of 21 Fish Pier for the construction of three steel beam trawlers, the forerunners of a fleet the concern plans to build and operate. The three will bear the names of noted Catholic institutions of learning, the first to be called "Boston College," ready for delivery Oct. 1 of this year, the second the "Holy Cross," completed a month later, and the third the "Georgetown," to be launched on Dec. 1. This is the beginning of one of the most extensive building programmes contemplated by the production end of the local fishing industry in years.

The new trawlers will be 125 feet long, 23 feet beam, 13 feet depth of hold, with a gross tonnage of 200, and will be built along the lines of the famous North Sea trawlers, considered the most efficient of their kind. Diesel engines will furnish motive power, and by a new arrangement, the auxiliary units are placed alongside the engines, allowing greater space for the storage of fish, the holds being insulated and so arranged that the fish may be carried on special shelves.

President of the class of '29, Bill Flynn, christens the "Boston College."



The "Boston College" sliding down the ways.



FR GASSON'S FUNERAL IN BOSTON ON MONDAY

Services in Immaculate Conception Church For Noted Jesuit Who Died in Montreal

The funeral of Rev Thomas I. Gasson, S. J., a former president of Boston College, who died late last night in Montreal, will be held in this city at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Harrison av, South End, next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Arrangements for the services were being completed today by the Jesuit fathers in charge of Boston College at Newton.

Information from Montreal is to the effect that the body will arrive in Boston Sunday morning at 7:30, and will be removed to the rectory of the Church of the Immaculate Conception over which Rev Fr Gasson presided as rector a number of years ago when he was president of Boston College, then located in the old buildings adjoining the Immaculate Conception, in the South End. Much of the magnificent Boston College at University Heights in Newton was planned and developed by Rev Fr Gasson, and he saw several of the present buildings completed and the college functioning on an enlarged basis before he was transferred from Boston to other duties in the Jesuit order.

REV THOMAS I. GASSON. S. J.

Shortly before 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon the body will be conveyed from the church rectory to the adjacent church, where at the latter hour the office of the dead will be chanted by a group of Jesuits from this city, Newton and Weston. The body will lie in state at the Immaculate Conception through Sunday afternoon and evening until the funeral services Monday morning. Very Rev James M. Kilroy, S. J., provincial of the Jesuits in this section, will officiate at the low mass of requiem.

The body will be taken to Worcester for burial in the cemetery at Holy Cross College.

Of Huguenot Family

Fr Gasson, S. J., one of the most distinguished members of the Society of Jesus on this continent, was born at Sevenoaks, Kent, England, Sept 23, 1859, the son of Henry and Arabella (Quinnell) Gasson. He was a descendant of a Huguenot family which settled in the South of England in the latter part of the 18th century.

His education was gained at St Stephen's School, London. When a boy he came to this country and

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The opening of the new Alumni Field gate on Beacon Street, 1935.

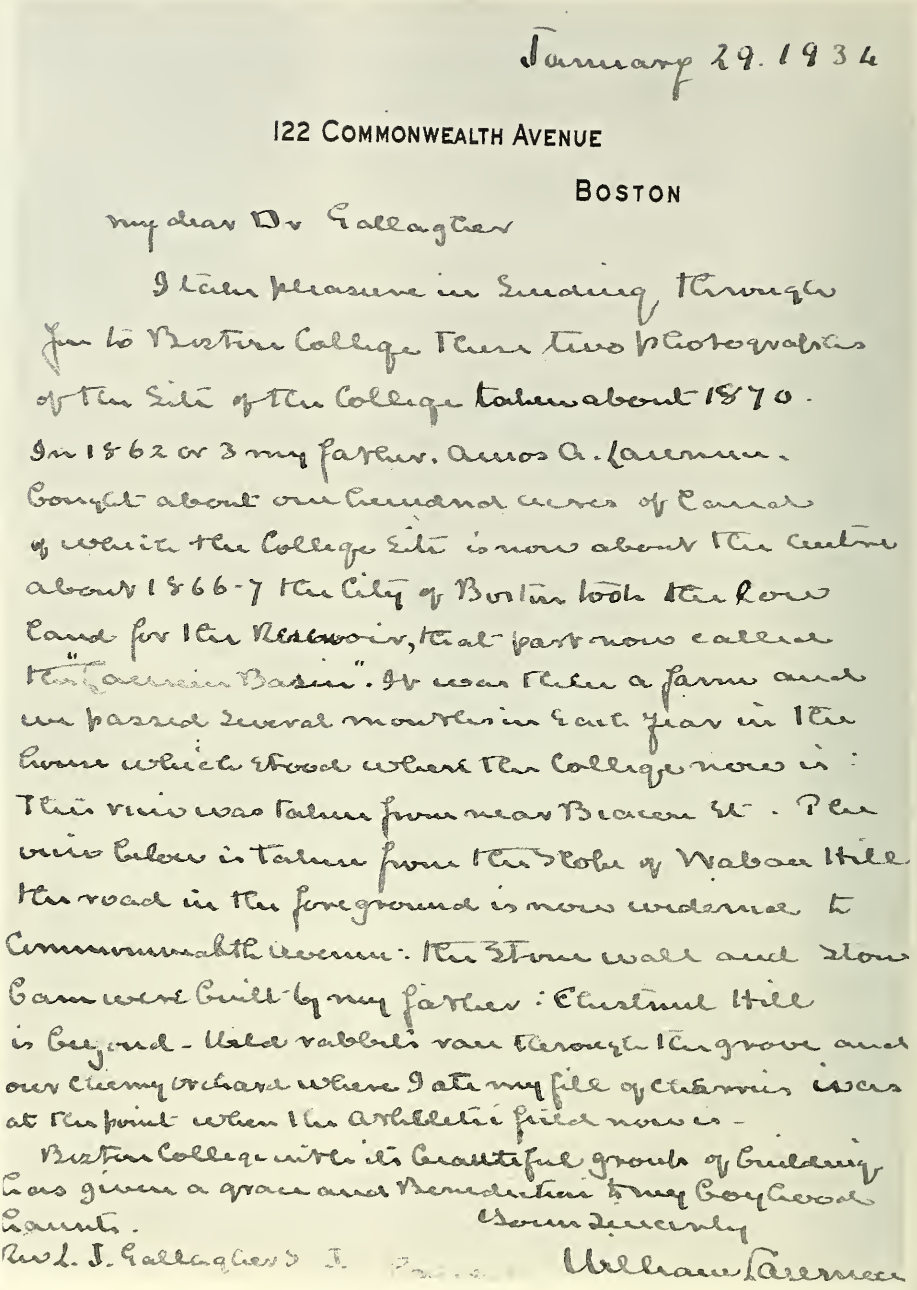
Rev. Louis J. Gallagher, S.J., the seventeenth President of Boston College (1932-1937).

of the city was augmented by donated funds and used to erect the wrought-iron fence which stands along Beacon Street today.

The Intown College was joined in the Newbury Street building by the new School of Social Work in 1936. The new school was the brain child of Fr. Walter McGuinn, S.J., who felt that "the principles of Christian philosophy, especially of ethics and psychology" often were not integrated with the methods and techniques of social work. Father McGuinn made the school a pioneer in its field by his emphasis on the individual and on the principle of "confidentiality," which urges close cooperation between the social worker and the community. From its inception to the present, the school has always maintained a majority of male students, making it unique among American schools of social work.

In the fall of 1936, the college was visited by his Eminence, Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, the Papal Secretary of State. After being greeted by Father Gallagher and the other Jesuit faculty members, he spoke to the students from the steps of the library. When he announced a day off, there was such a storm of cheering that the Cardinal added a second day of recess. Cardinal Pacelli was so impressed with the full-scale riot which ensued that he granted a third day off, and was about to add a fourth when the rector stepped up to the microphone to call a halt to the proceedings. Still the Cardinal managed to set a record which no Boston snowstorm, before or since, has been able to equal.

Father Gallagher, who had successfully guided the school through the difficult years of the depression, was relieved of his presidential duties and replaced by Fr. William J. McGarry, S.J., on July 1, 1937. Father McGarry, an editor of the Jesuit quarterly, *Thought,* had an outstanding reputation as a Scripture scholar and authority on the history of the



January 29. 1934

122 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

BOSTON

My dear Dr Gallagher

I take pleasure in sending through you to Boston College these two photographs of the site of the College taken about 1870.

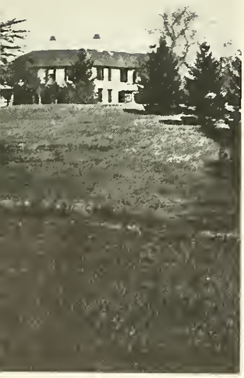
In 1862 or 3 my father, Amos A. Lawrence, bought about one hundred acres of land of which the College site is now about the centre. About 1866-7 the City of Boston took the low land for the Reservoir, that part now called "the Lawrence Basin". It was then a farm and we passed several months in each year in the house which stood where the College now is: This view was taken from near Beacon St. The view below is taken from the slope of Waban Hill. The road in the foreground is now widened to Commonwealth Avenue. The stone wall and stone barn were built by my father: Chestnut Hill is beyond. Wild rabbits ran through the grove and our cherry orchard where I ate my fill of cherries was at the point where the Athletic field now is.

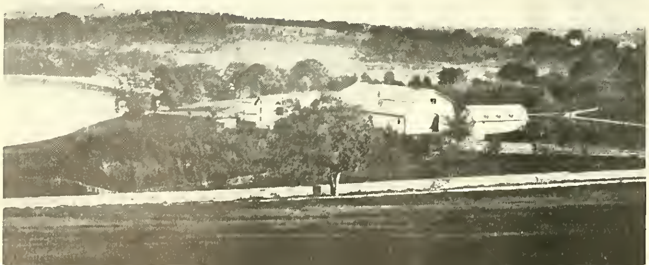
Boston College with its beautiful group of buildings has given a grace and Benediction to my boyhood haunts.

Yours sincerely

Rev L. J. Gallagher S. J. [illegible]

William Lawrence





"Boston College with its beautiful group of buildings has given a grace and Benediction to my boyhood haunts." From the letter of Episcopal Bishop William Lawrence.

Jewish people. In addition to being an accomplished scholar, Father McGarry was also an extremely effective executive, who modernized the administrative structure of the school.

The Newbury Street building gained a third occupant when the School of Business Administration was organized in 1938. The popularity of the accounting electives which were offered in the College of Arts and Sciences motivated Father McGarry to form the new institution. A committee of thirty prominent bankers and businessmen was formed to act in an advisory capacity and to aid the school in meeting the needs of the modern business world.

Football was the first Boston College sport to emerge into the national spotlight after the depression to recall—and even surpass—the athletic successes of the '20's. Gilmore Dobie, who from 1907 to 1915 fashioned a remarkable 52-0-2 record at Washington, initiated the long march to a National Championship with a 6-1-2 record in 1936. Outstanding in a come-from-behind tie with the Spartans was five-foot-four Tilly Ferdenzi, whose specialty was, of all things, pass receiving! Two years later "Gloomy Gil's" last hard-fought season yielded the same record when the Eagles, with two minutes left to play, tied favored Michigan 6-6 and then with fifteen seconds to go, moved Fella Sintoff's toe into field goal position for the win. A 14-0 smothering of B.C.'s first Big Ten foe, Indiana, launched the Eagles into national headlines.

Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, later Pius XII and Bishop Spellman on the Boston College campus in 1936.

Rev. William J. McGarry, S.J., the eighteenthe President of Boston College (1937-1939).

The three years of Dobie's colorful reign were the stuff of legends. As a Presbyterian he could never get used to Catholic jargon and aroused considerable hilarity by calling the rector "Parson Gallagher." A strong exponent of fundamentals and bruising football, his highest esteem was reserved for his biggest players. In his last season he called only three by their first names: John Yauchoes, 260 pounds; Chester Gladchuck, 248; and Joe Jabulski, 240. But this hard-nosed approach left behind a core of players whose mastery of detail and fundamentals paved the way for the great years to come.

The year 1938 was a big one for Boston College. The President of the University proclaimed that the 75th anniversary would be celebrated the week of February 20. On Tuesday evening, 1100 alumni crowded the seats and aisles of the Copley Theatre to pay tribute to their Alma Mater. Father McGarry read the congratulatory message of Pius XI and delivered the Papal blessing, after which Governor Charles F. Hurley, the first alumnus to achieve gubernatorial distinction in Massachusetts, commended the college for raising "the tone of civilized living in our Commonwealth. For 75 years Boston College has amply fulfilled the dreams of its founders, carrying on under tremendous odds a work of education which the Commonwealth deeply appreciates."

Classes were suspended to enable the 3277 students to participate in the week-long diamond jubilee. Students joined with girls from several local colleges to present a symposium on Christian Marriage. The same evening, a concert by the student and alumni musical clubs was performed at the Copley Theatre.

The highlight of the celebration was the Dramatic Society's production of *The Music Makers*. Elliot Norton, prominent Boston critic, wrote that it marked the "beginning of a new and welcome interest in professional drama." The play, a sardonic comedy dealing with the World War, was only one of five produced during the celebration, a sure indication of the marked interest in dramatics at the college. The French Academy put on a full performance of Racine's *Esther* complete with period costumes, while the Italian Academy staged Pirandello's *La Parente*. The German and Spanish academies, not to be outdone, presented Schiller's "Apfelschuss Szene" from *Wilhelm Tell* and Sierra's *Rosina es Fragil*. Once spring had arrived on campus, the Classics Academy presented *Antigone* on a specially constructed outdoor stage.

The solemn high Anniversary Mass was offered by Cardinal O'Connell '81, on April first. His sermon to the 1500 present emphasized the obligation of service implied by faith and the close relationship of education and religion as twin forces in the development of youth.

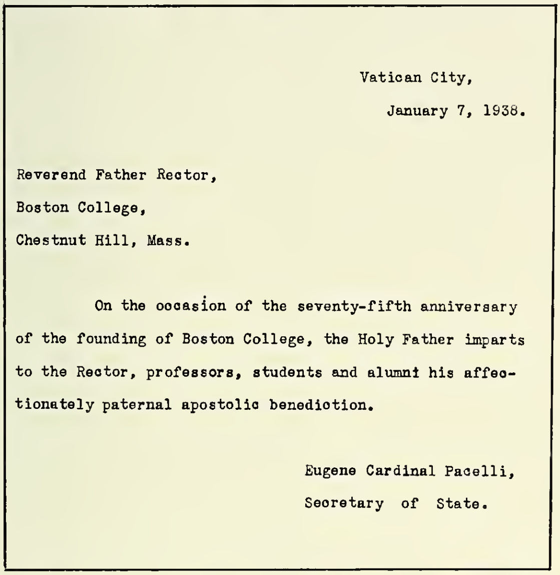
In many quarters Boston College was styled the "Oxford of America" because of its devotion to a classics-oriented curriculum designed to produce the liberally educated man. Father McGarry credited the impressive growth and accomplishment of three quarters of a century to "self-sacrifice, triply exemplified in the Jesuit educators, Catholic parents, and generous scholarship donors."

Flood of Greetings From All Over World Marks B. C. Fete

Harvard Debate Features Program; Pope Pius Lauds Institution

Pope Pius XI

Congratulatory messages from all corners of the world were being received today as the jubilee week celebration marking the 75th anniversary of the founding of Boston College reached its mid-point.



Vatican City,

January 7, 1938.

Reverend Father Rector,

Boston College,

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

On the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Boston College, the Holy Father imparts to the Rector, professors, students and alumni his affectionately paternal apostolic benediction.

Eugene Cardinal Pacelli,

Secretary of State.

The annual intercollegiate debate between the Fulton Debating Society of Boston College and the Harvard Debating team will feature the program tonight. The debate will be held at the Copley Theater.

A message from Pope Pius, wishing the college continued growth and success was the highlight of the alumni convocation, attended by prominent Boston College graduates, including Governor Charles F. Hurley.

MESSAGE FROM POPE

In his message Pope Pius said:

"On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of Boston College the Holy Father imparts to the rector, professors, students and alumni its affectionately paternal apostilic benediction."

Governor Hurley, an alumnus, said:

"I have come to extend to Boston College the greetings of the Commonwealth of which I am now governor, but I also wish to extend my personal greetings as a former undergraduate.

"For 75 years Boston College has amply filled the dreams of its founders, for 75 years this college has carried on under tremendous odds and today the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is proud to claim her as one of her own."

CARDINAL'S GREETINGS

Representing William Cardinal O'Connell, the college's most distinguished graduate, Rt. Rev. Francis L. Phelan extended the cardinal's greetings.

"Seventy-five years of service to the Church of God, the state and the people of our community is the resplendent record of Boston College," Rev. Phelan said.

"We are deeply conscious of the great debt of gratitude we sons of Boston College owe our alma mater and the great Jesuit educators who have heroically dedicated their lives to the principles of Catholic education.

"It is my pleasant duty to bring the personal greetings of His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell who loves this college with an affection which seems to have no limit."

The Very Rev. William J. McGarry, S. J., president of the college, lauded all who aided in the prosperous growth of the institution.

MANY OTHERS SPEAK

"I must pay tribute to the parents of Boston College men, to all those who have sent their sons to the college," he said. "It was their willing spirit of self-sacrifice which has inspired our rapid growth.

"The hardships of our parents have been the stepping stones of our success."

Others who addressed the convocation were: James G. Reardon, commissioner of education; Dr. John G. Downing of St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Rev. Daniel J. Riordan, oldest alumnus; Henry F. Barry, president of the Boston College Club of New York; Francis J. Carney, and Alice M. Kerrigan, president of the Boston College alumnae.

Donation of a fund to purchase books for the Alumni Association library was announced by Gerald F. Coughlin, president of the group.

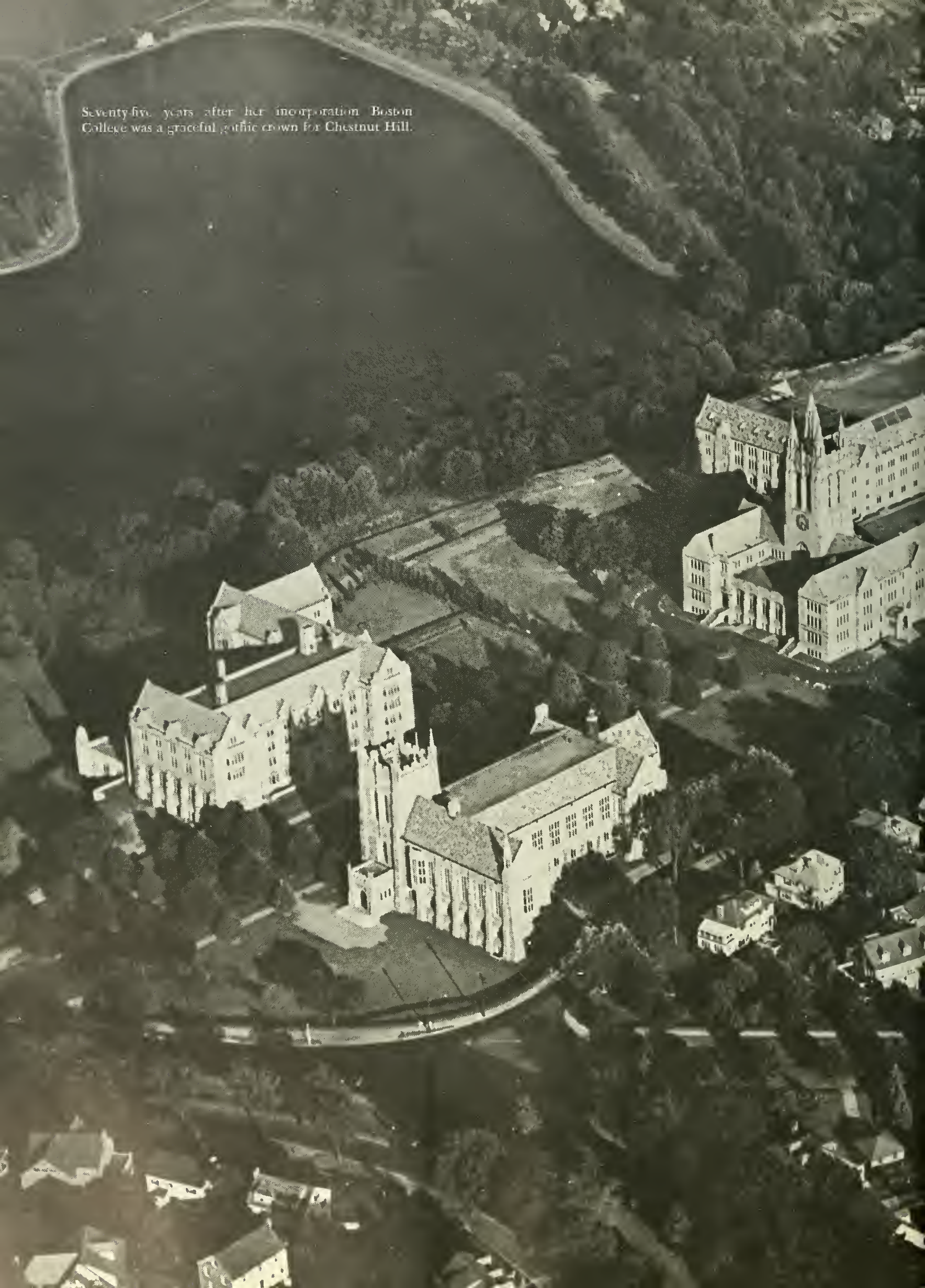
The subject of tonight's debate will be:

"Reselved: That the New Deal program of business regulation is detrimental to the best interests of the American people."

Boston College, upholding the affirmative side, will be represented by Francis E. T. Sullivan and Paul L. Schultz. Richard W. Sullivan and William W. Hancock will uphold the negative side for Harvard.

Judge John P. Higgins, chief justice of the superior court is chairman of the debate.

The cast of Racine's "Esther," presented at the Copley Theater for the Boston College Diamond Jubilee.



Seventy-five years after her incorporation Boston College was a graceful gothic crown for Chestnut Hill.

FUND. 1863

1939-1962

The famed golden eagle, symbol of Boston College. The eagle itself was brought from the American Embassy in Japan and watches over Linden Lane from the top of a fifteen-foot shaft of polished Vermont granite.

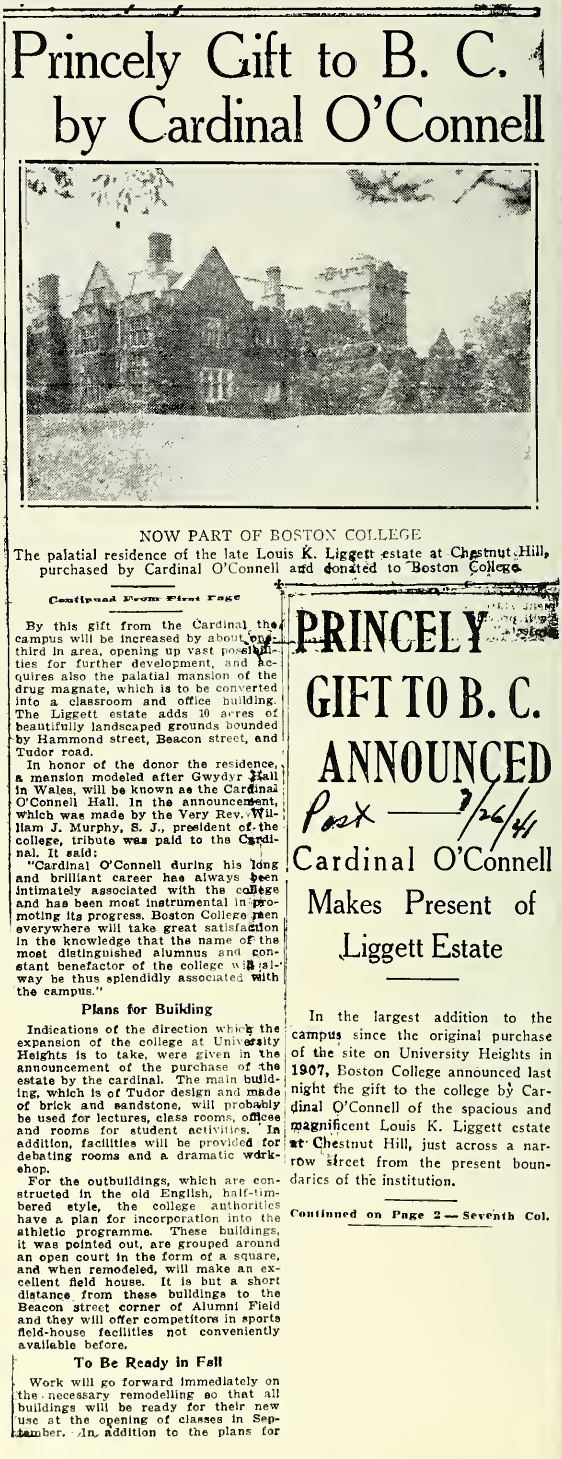
Rev. William J. Murphy, S.J., the nineteenth President of Boston College (1939-1945).

The final quarter of the first century of the Boston College saga actually began four months before 1939 with the appointment of Fr. William J. Murphy, S.J., to succeed Father McGarry as president. Father McGarry's career as rector had been brief but busy, and he was only relieved of the position because he was needed as editor of the new scholarly journal, *Theological Studies.*

A fortnight after the installation of Father Murphy as rector, Hitler marched into Poland. The world tensed for the shock of war, but collegiate life was not immediately affected.

"B.C. Hires Unknown!" read the headlines as the Boston papers reported the replacement of Gil Dobie by Frank Leahy

The former Liggett estate, now O'Connell Hall. This mansion was constructed at a cost of $300,000.



Princely Gift to B. C. by Cardinal O'Connell

NOW PART OF BOSTON COLLEGE

The palatial residence of the late Louis K. Liggett estate at Chestnut Hill, purchased by Cardinal O'Connell and donated to Boston College.

Continued From First Page

By this gift from the Cardinal the campus will be increased by about one-third in area, opening up vast possibilities for further development, and acquires also the palatial mansion of the drug magnate, which is to be converted into a classroom and office building. The Liggett estate adds 10 acres of beautifully landscaped grounds bounded by Hammond street, Beacon street, and Tudor road.

In honor of the donor the residence, a mansion modeled after Gwydyr Hall in Wales, will be known as the Cardinal O'Connell Hall. In the announcement, which was made by the Very Rev. William J. Murphy, S. J., president of the college, tribute was paid to the Cardinal. It said:

"Cardinal O'Connell during his long and brilliant career has always been intimately associated with the college and has been most instrumental in promoting its progress. Boston College men everywhere will take great satisfaction in the knowledge that the name of the most distinguished alumnus and constant benefactor of the college will always be thus splendidly associated with the campus."

Plans for Building

Indications of the direction which the expansion of the college at University Heights is to take, were given in the announcement of the purchase of the estate by the cardinal. The main building, which is of Tudor design and made of brick and sandstone, will probably be used for lectures, class rooms, offices and rooms for student activities. In addition, facilities will be provided for debating rooms and a dramatic workshop.

For the outbuildings, which are constructed in the old English, half-timbered style, the college authorities have a plan for incorporation into the athletic programme. These buildings, it was pointed out, are grouped around an open court in the form of a square, and when remodeled, will make an excellent field house. It is but a short distance from these buildings to the Beacon street corner of Alumni Field and they will offer competitors in sports field-house facilities not conveniently available before.

To Be Ready in Fall

Work will go forward immediately on the necessary remodelling so that all buildings will be ready for their new use at the opening of classes in September. In addition to the plans for

PRINCELY GIFT TO B. C. ANNOUNCED

Post — 7/26/41

Cardinal O'Connell Makes Present of Liggett Estate

In the largest addition to the campus since the original purchase of the site on University Heights in 1907, Boston College announced last night the gift to the college by Cardinal O'Connell of the spacious and magnificent Louis K. Liggett estate at Chestnut Hill, just across a narrow street from the present boundaries of the institution.

Continued on Page 2 — Seventh Col.

The grand staircase in O'Connell Hall. This photo was taken while the building was being used by the College of Business Administration.

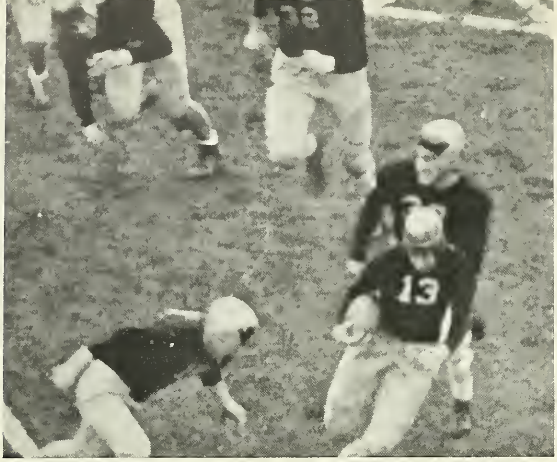
in 1939. The twenty-nine year old former assistant coach at Fordham soon recalled the days of the Iron Major, as he turned in a 20-1 record in his two year stay, before responding to the call of his own Alma Mater, Notre Dame.

The single loss of 1939 did not keep the Eagles from returning to the Cotton Bowl, held at the same stadium which B.C. had dedicated two decades earlier. A second-half field goal gave B.C. its only score in a low count Clemson victory, 6-3. But the next year . . .

That was the year! The Eagles soared to 320 points, kept the opposition to a 52 point total. Trouncings of Center, Tulane, Temple, Idaho (60-8), Saint Anselm's, Manhattan, B.U., Auburn, and Holy Cross were merely routine. But Georgetown had been undefeated in the three previous years. B.C. led 19-16 with two minutes left when the Georgetown line pushed the Eagles to their own goal line. With 19 yards to go on the first down, Charley O'Rourke raced around the end zone, taking an intentional safety to kill time. Georgetown now had the ball, but it was too late. Grantland Rice's "greatest football game ever played" was history.

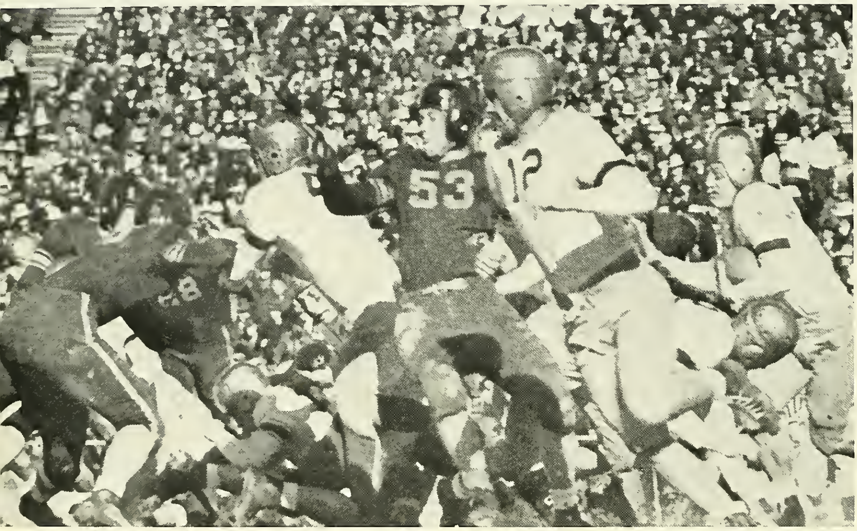
New Year's Day saw the Boston club in New Orleans' Sugar Bowl before 73,000 fans. The first half was a defensive battle interrupted only by a Volunteer tally late in the first quarter. After the half, the southern school found that B.C. had an offense too. The ferocious blocks of Toczylowski opened up a hole for Maznicki and Connolly. Maznicki kicked the extra point and it was a tie game. The seesaw continued as Tennessee countered 13-7 and Connolly, Holovak, and Manicki made up the deficit. Currinan broke up a field goal attempt and gained possession for B.C. with six minutes left. It had

O'Connell Hall from the south side.



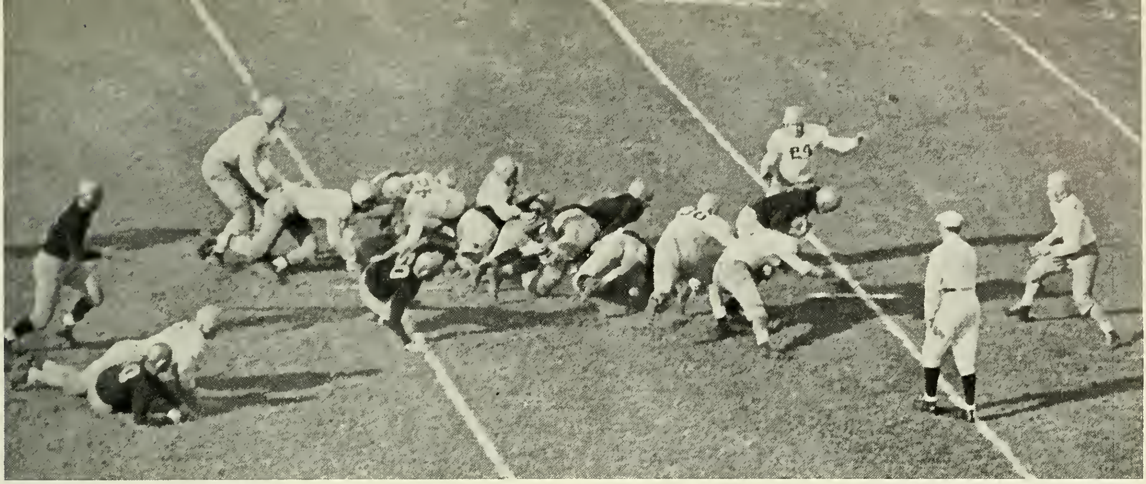
"Chuckin' Charlie" O'Rourke (Lucky 13) cutting the Georgetown end in "the greatest football game ever played." B.C. 19—Georgetown 18.

All aboard for Texas, Clemson, and the 1940 Cotton Bowl.



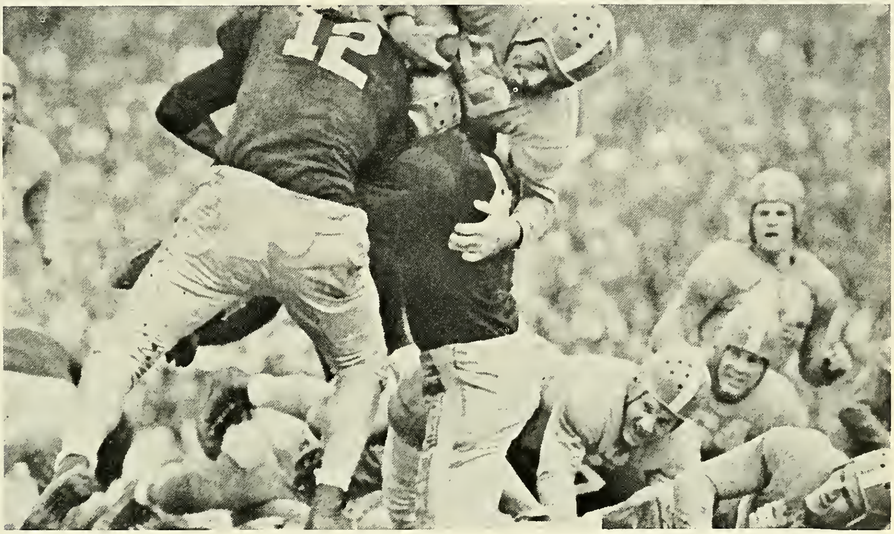
Boston College's Vito Ananis hits the Clemson stone wall.

Head Coach Frank Leahy



"Monk" Maznicki grinds his way across the Sugar Bowl to the Tennessee 10.

1942—All-Americans Holovak (12) and Gladchuk (45) lift a Tennessee ball carrier out of action in the 1942 Sugar Bowl. B.C. 19—Tenn. 13.



1943—The Orange Bowl backfield: Holovak, Connolly, Mangene, and Doherty. "Iron Mike" Holovak scored all three B.C. touchdowns to become first string All-American fullback on every poll. B.C. 21, Alabama 37.

Coach Dennis Myers.

Holy Communion in the war barracks of Boston College.

been steamroller football before; now "Chuckin' Charlie" O'Rourke passed the maroon and gold to an 80-yard drive. Fabilski pulled in two; Maznicki a third. On an off-tackle slant from a kick formation behind Toczylowski's blocking, O'Rourke totally befuddled the haggard Vols and put B.C. on top, 19-13. A last desperate Tennessee pass was intercepted and B.C. was the National Champion.

The mastermind of it all left for Notre Dame and was replaced by Denny Myer, who brought a new-fangled "T" to the city of famous tea parties. The graduation of nearly all of the Sugar Bowl team posed a need for rebuilding. By 1942 the job was done and a perfect record, with only one game left, pointed to a repeat Sugar Bowl bid for the top-ranked team in the nation. Then the Holy Cross bombshell hit as B.C. suffered its worst Crusader defeat in history, 12-55. The players were so disheartened that they cancelled plans to celebrate the end of a victorious season that evening at the Cocoanut Grove. When news of the tragic fire appeared in the morning papers, students at both schools could only be grateful for the providential outcome of the game. The Eagles had to settle for an Orange Bowl tilt against Alabama. New Year's in Florida was stifling; the Eagles were injury ridden. Nevertheless, the men from the Land of Cod marched 76 and 80 yards to Holovak's two quick TD's. Alabama had not been idle, and when Lucas, Mangene, and Holovak put Iron Mike over again, B.C. held a slim 21-19 edge. Lucas broke a leg and one disaster followed another as a field goal put the Crimson Tide in front. It had been predicted that second-half replacements would decide the tale, and so they did. Exhaustion in the heat slowed the Eagles' flight while Alabama forged ahead to a 37-21 victory.

But now the war was raging and players and coaches alike left to do battle on a new field. A fine schedule was scratched but, even so, an inexperienced team forged an undefeated five game season. Especially noteworthy was the 6-6 tie with Harvard, which represented the first meeting of the two schools

The Boston College chaplains of World War II.

During the war the college was administered by the Society and the Army.

The soldiers in the Army Specialized Training Program used St. Mary's Hall as a central office and barracks.

in 23 years. Standout of the truncated season was Eddie Doherty, voted to nearly every All-American squad. As the first B.C. player in 20 years to play for the Eastern All-Stars, he quarterbacked one of their two TD's.

The pre-war years also found B.C. dominating the New England Hockey League. The Sands Memorial Trophy went to the Kelleymen in 1940 and stayed at the Heights for three years. Eighteen consecutive victories in two years and twenty-five such victories in league play under team-captains Pryor and Boudreau were followed by an NAAU championship, before more serious matters in Europe ended the Eagle reign.

The college took a big step west in 1941 when the Louis K. Liggett estate on Hammond Street was purchased for the rapidly expanding College of Business Administration. In gratitude to the donor, the rambling structure was renamed O'Connell Hall. The building, which once required a team of thirty servants and groundskeepers, was a 25-room Tudor mansion patterned after Gwydr Hall in Wales. The nine and a half acres included riding stables and a $100,000 swimming pool.

The war began to exert considerable impact on Boston College in 1942. Previous to this time, a pilot-training pro-

Linden Lane echoed to the terse commands of morning inspection.

Soldiers on their way to Alumni Field for inspection.

The barracks on the southeastern slopes of the college grounds. The buildings in the rear stood on the present site of Campion Hall. The building in the foreground served as a gymnasium until Roberts Center was built. It was torn down in late 1958 to allow construction on Cushing Hall to begin.

gram had been instituted and the first college company of the Marine Corps Reserves had been formed. In 1943 the student population dwindled appreciably as over 300 students entered the services. An accelerated program was planned for the freshmen entering in February to enable them to complete the normal four year program in two.

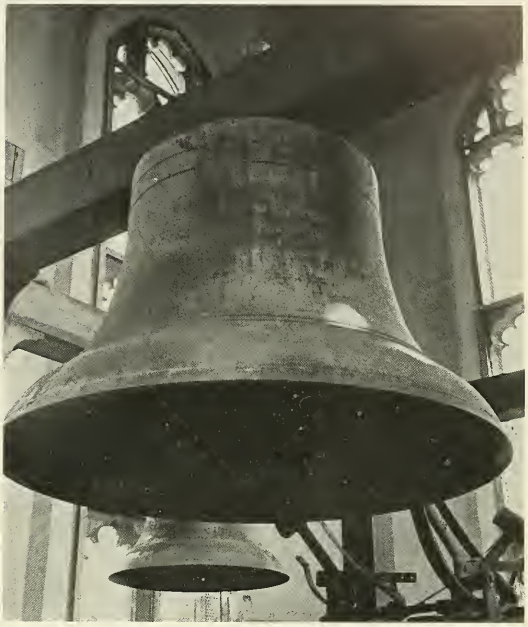
In July of 1943, Boston College was designated a training center for the new "Army Specialized Training Program," which was designed to train technicians and specialists for the Army. Trainees were to be soldiers on active duty. St. Mary's was evacuated by the Jesuits and then transformed into a residence for 400 soldiers. The program continued until it was suddenly cancelled in mid-March, 1944, because the troops in training were needed to support the Normandy invasion.

In April, 1944, the student body of Arts and Sciences fell to the wartime low of 236. After this the quick rise back to new postwar highs began. The return to relative normalcy was well under way by September, when the Jesuits came back to St. Mary's and special programs were established for the returning veterans.

Boston College had been very nearly destroyed by the Second World War. Not in a physical sense, of course; the buildings still stood. In fact the war provided Boston College with several new barracks, which had been purchased by the university after the war and moved to the college property from discontinued military installations. The college also bought a gymnasium which it erected during the winter of 1946-47. But the steady growth of Boston College into a university of national significance had been brought to a halt by the bayonets and rifles of the military trainees who took over

BEAT CROSS
ON THE ROAD

Two of the four great bells in Gasson Tower. These bells have been rung on only four special occasions since 1913: the death of Father Gasson, the end of World War II, the opening of the Vatican Council, and the one-hundredth anniversary of the college.



BUY BRICKS FOR BC

The Hod Carriers of Boston College.

Paper bricks of this type were given to those who donated to the building of the College of Business Administration.

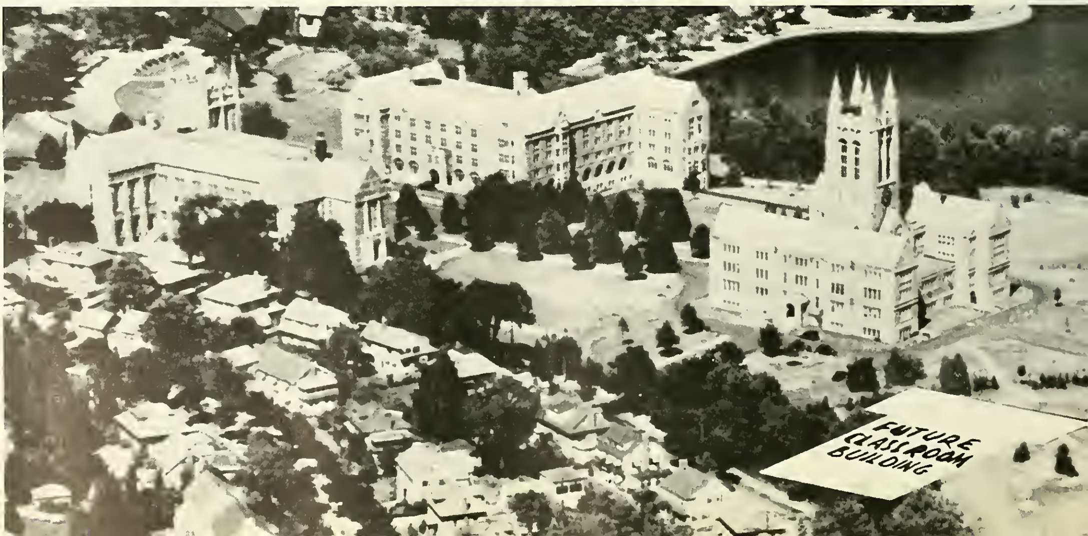
Rev. William L. Keleher, S.J., the twentieth President of Boston College (1945-1952).

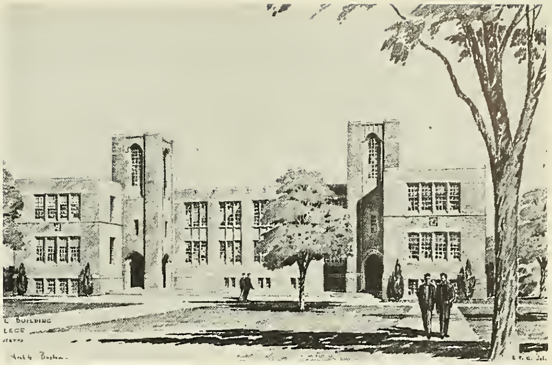
the campus. The business school, founded in 1938, had to hold classes in O'Connell Hall, a spacious house but hardly an adequate classroom building. In all, less than 100 students had graduated in the war years of 1945 and 1946. When the war ended abruptly under an atomic cloud, however, thousands of GI's traded khakis for coats and ties and marched to the campuses of America for the education Uncle Sam had promised them under the G.I. Bill.

Fr. William L. Keleher, S.J., succeeded Father Murphy as Rector of Boston College in September, 1945, barely in time to make plans for the invading army of education-starved veterans. The increase in enrollment was phenomenal. When Father Keleher took office in 1945, there were all of 650 undergraduates; but by September, 1947, 4100 day students, two thirds of whom were veterans, flooded the Chestnut Hill campus. The need for additional classroom space, especially for the rapidly expanding College of Business Administration, could no longer be ignored. Father Keleher immediately put into operation plans for the erection of the new business college across an emergent quadrangle from Gasson Hall. Work began on June 2, 1947, without even the formality of a ground-breaking ceremony.

The growth of the Boston College we know today dates from the somewhat haphazard and hasty plans which were made to meet the onrush of students immediately after the

The "master plan" in 1945.





Fulton Hall as conceived by architects Maginnis and Walsh.

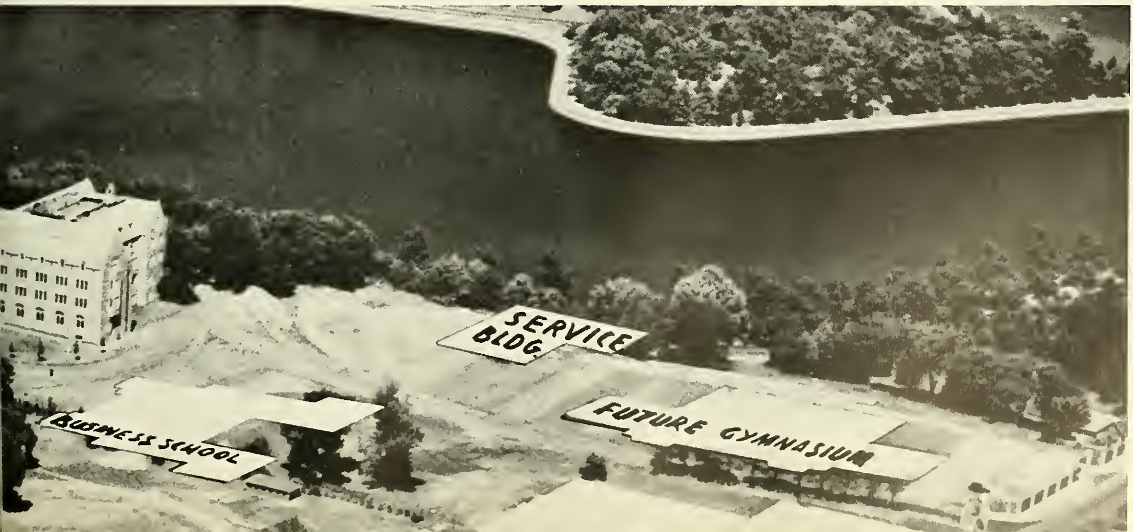
war. Apparently there was no complex scheme for new buildings such as the present development program. Still, the work which was done in those hectic days has proven to be well-suited to the needs of the expanding university.

To finance the new building and to provide capital for future expansion, Father Keleher embarked on an ambitious fund-raising campaign. The million-dollar drive was the first appeal to the community in over twenty years. Forty per cent of the goal was quickly raised by the alumi. To realize the remainder of the sum, Father Keleher enlisted the students' aid in appealing to the people of Boston. This phase of the campaign opened with a giant rally on the Chestnut Hill campus, during which the rector explained the need for student support in soliciting funds. The response was fantastic. Armed with pledge cards, Boston College students visited businessmen in their local communities, seeking "Bricks for B.C." Each donor was presented with a paper brick in return for his contributions. The Governor of Massachusetts, Robert F. Bradford, was one of the first to buy a brick. At one of the many rallies held to kindle the enthusiasm of the student body, cartoonist Al Capp dashed off renditions of the ever-popular Daisy Mae on the steps of Bapst Library.

New buildings were not the only innovation in this vibrant post-war Boston College. In February, 1947, Boston College took one more step on the road to becoming a full-scale university when the School of Nursing opened classes at Newbury Street. More significant for the student at the time was the arrival of coeds on the pristine hills of the campus. The nurses traveled to the Heights twice a week for science classes, to be greeted on arrival by hostile jibes and unbelieving stares.

The predominantly veteran make-up of the student body presented a number of problems. The close-knit unity of the pre-war classes had been lost, and *Heights* editorials blasted the growth of cliques and sought greater unity among the student body. The football team helped reestablish this unity. Torchlight parades, held before the games, wound down Commonwealth Avenue to the Common and only broke up after hours of cheering and celebration. One of the most

Father Keleher and Archbishop Cushing fill the cornerstone of the College of Business Administration.



Boston College School of Dramatic Arts, 1943.

violent of the leaders of these parades was the elusive Giles Threadgold. He appeared time after time on theater marquees and in newspaper office windows exhorting the students to new heights of frenzy. During one rally he had the crowd chanting "Hey, Hey, take it away!" at the manager of the theater exhibiting the motion picture, *Forever Amber*, which had been denounced by a *Heights* editorial as immoral. A few grumblings were heard from the veterans about the value of philosophy courses, but the answer was ready: they were materialists. A student council was formed towards the end of April in 1948, and the student body began to act like average collegians again by hurling blasts and counterblasts back and forth about the value of this body.

Expansion did not stop with the founding of the Nursing School or the laying of the cornerstone of the Business School by Archbishop Cushing in October, 1947. The gothic smokestack of the service building raised its grimy head into "Heaven's own Blue" at mid-year 1948, and plans to bring the Law School to the Chestnut Hill Campus were announced in 1949. The large influx of student cars was responsible for the first attempts at filling in the lower-campus reservoir. Alumni Hall had been purchased in 1947 but was unfit for occupancy at that time. It was an almost perfect copy of an ancient mansion of the Tudor period in England, but had fallen into disrepair during the thirties and forties. In 1950 it was renovated and made the headquarters of the Alumni organization and the school publications.

Behind the movement to place the Law School on the Chestnut Hill campus was the overriding desire to achieve a real unity of the student body, which was also the chief preoccupation of the vocal students of the time. The fantastic growth of the student body since the war, the lack of adequate facilities for informal student life, and the overcrowding of campus classroom space combined to thwart the development of any real unity among the students. The construction of the new buildings had relieved some of the pressure, but there was still a lot of work to be done.

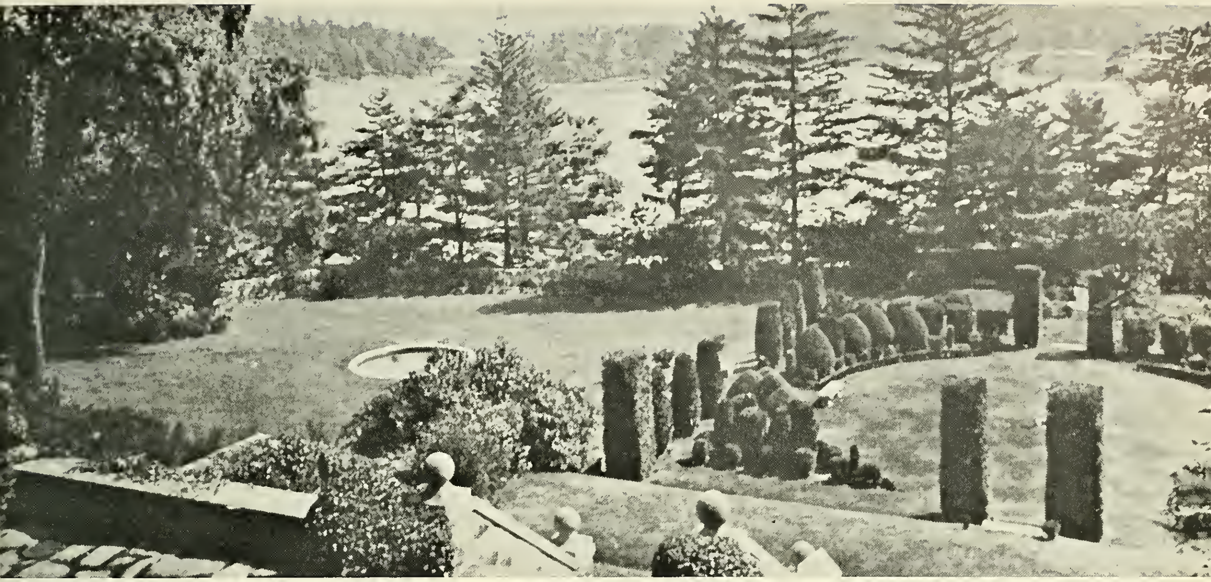
Activities to keep the students busy after classes were sprouting every few months in these renaissance years. The R.O.T.C. program was activated in 1947 as an artillery unit. In the late forties, the student government was an active participant in the National Student Association and the National Federation of Catholic College Students. A campus radio station, WBBC, was formed after the completion of Fulton Hall in 1948. Students in large numbers congregated on the lawn in front of the library to say the rosary for Cardinal Mindzenty when he was on trial in Hungary.

When the veterans returned to the Heights, they lost no time in bringing to Chestnut Hill the greatest era in her hockey history. A 4-3 upset over Dartmouth was the feature of the season, which was marked by the outstanding goal tending of Bernie Burke. A new attraction was added to New England intercollegiate hockey that year: the first New England playoffs to select a representative for the NCAA championships. Although a 14-5 record left the Kelleymen second to B.U. in season play, the tournament gave the Eagles a second chance that launched them en route to Colorado Springs. Pitted against a strong Michigan sextet, they waged an impressive battle before succumbing 6-4 in overtime.

The fabulous 1949 season commenced with a 13-5 rout against M.I.T., with Jack Mulhern pulling the hat trick. One victory followed another: Harvard fell 9-4, as Fitzgerald took his turn with the hat. The largest arena crowd since the '20's saw the Eagles turn back Colorado in overtime, 6-5. The Crimson toppled once again 8-5. Victories over Dartmouth and B.U. gave the Eagles the Sands trophy for the seventh time in a decade.

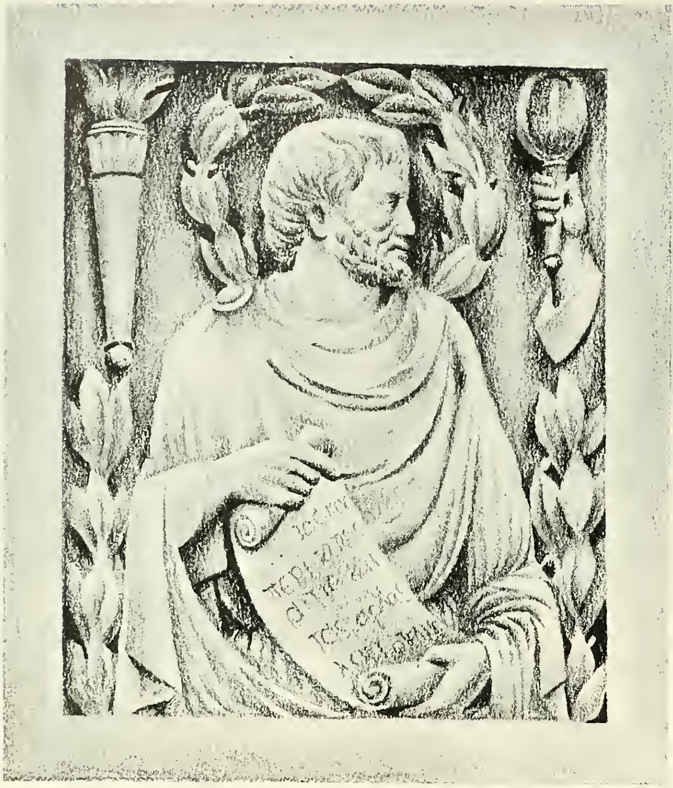
Now the Newton lads were off to Colorado for the second straight year. A 7-3 victory over Colorado and a 4-3 win over Dartmouth in the finals clinched for the Maroon and Gold the Broadmoor Trophy, symbol of national championship.

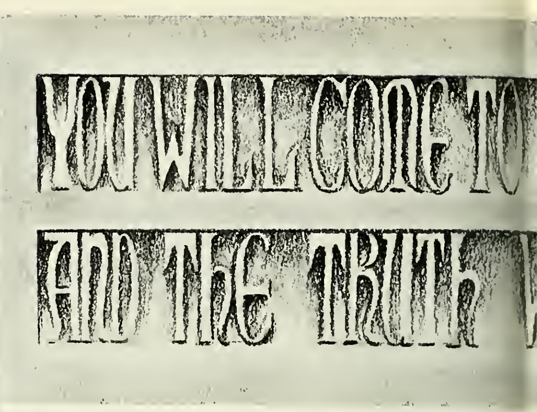
Alumni Hall.



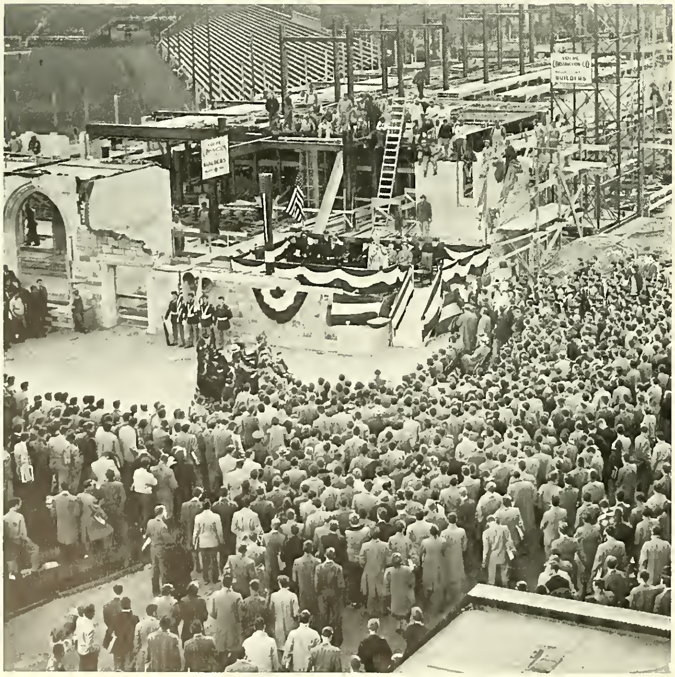
The formal gardens of the building, overlooking the reservoir.

The south side of Alumni Hall.





The laying of the cornerstone of Lyons Hall.

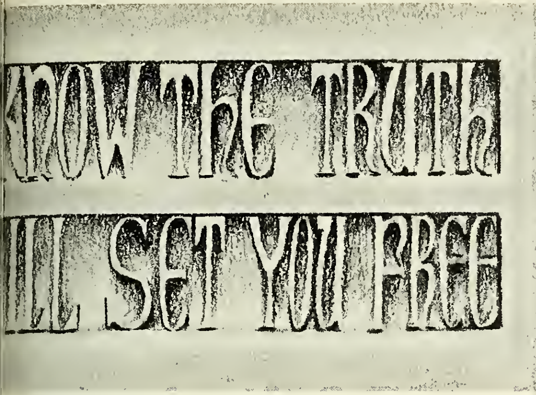


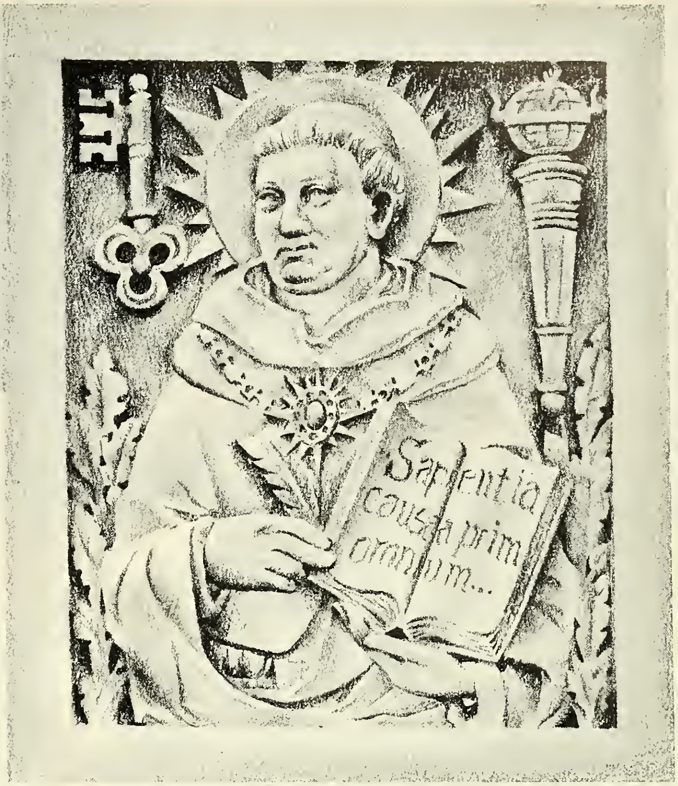
All-American honors went to Burke for his consistency in the nets and to Butch Songin for his work on defense. Cheering crowds could scarcely see the returning Kelleymen, hidden under ten-gallon hats.

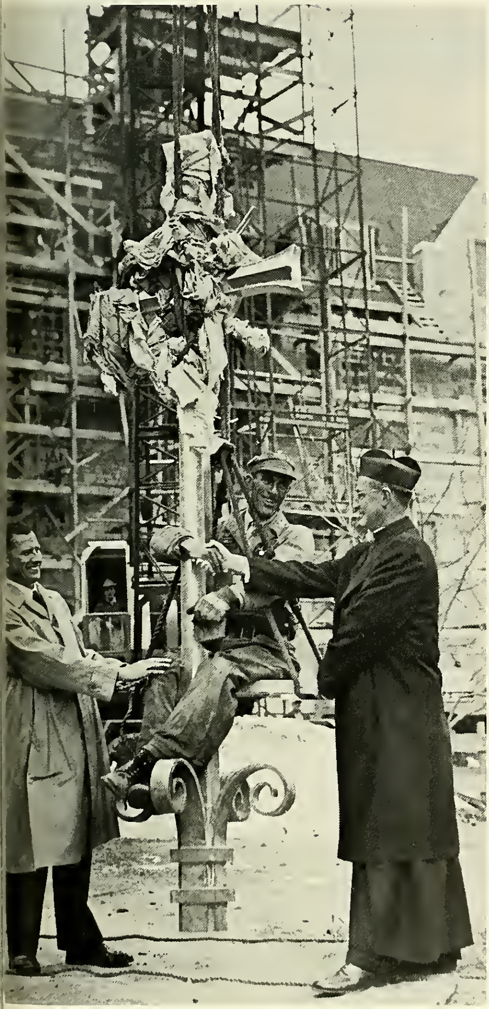
The icemen were not alone in creating history in that famous 1949. The men of the gridiron, despite a so-so season, handed the Purple Crusaders their biggest licking in the history of the rivalry. Al Cannava's four touchdowns helped him to the O'Melia award as the game's top player. Ed Patela, top scorer with four more TD's and ten of eleven extra points, added to the 76-0 shutout!

The end of the war marked the beginning of a new intercollegiate sport at Boston College, as Father Ring, Moderator-coach of the basketball team and Director of Athletics, prepared his team for competition with other universities. Lack of proper practice facilities had thwarted earlier extramural attempts, and this same lack made the 1946 season a disappointing one. But Coach Al "General" McClellan was not willing to let his team remain the "doormat of the New England region" for long. In 1947 the Eagles were on the threshold of success, until Elmer Morgenthaler, a 7'1" center from Texas, whose shot was as fast as his drawl was slow, left the Eagles' nest to play professional ball with Providence. Despite the loss of its most valuable player, the squad managed a .500 average for the season, largely due to the fierce tactics of John Letvinchuk. In 1948 the team, sparked by Letvinchuk and a trio of sophomores from New York, capped a 13-9 season by playing a benefit game against Georgetown for the Jesuit Rehabilitation Fund in the Philippines. Despite the good overall season records, the games with Holy Cross often proved to be tough ones for the Eagles, and this was especially so during the years of 1949 and 1950, when they came face-to-face with Bob Cousy. Even in defeat, however, McClellan's army staged a brilliant campaign, retreating only under the all-too-real fire of Cousy's 37-point record-breaking barrage in the 1950 game. This and thirteen years were enough to convince the Eagles that it might be better to have him on their side.

Meanwhile, the baseball team made a glorious

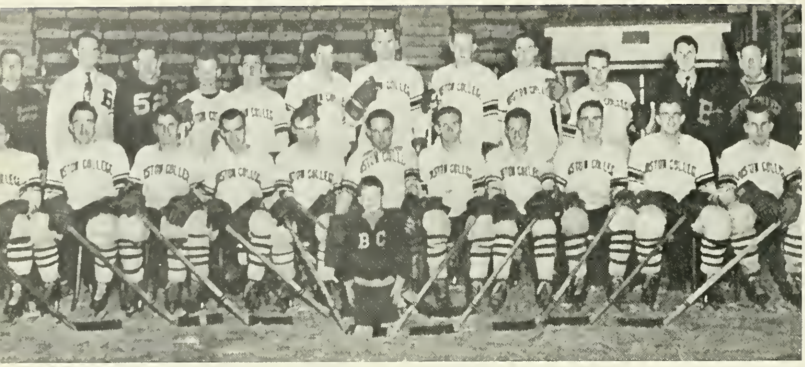

NOW THE TRUTH
LL SET YOU FREE


Sapientia causa prima omnium...



President of the College, Father William Keleher, S.J., wishes the workmen good luck.

Another tower takes its place on the Heights.



The 1948-49 National Hockey Champions.

Ed "Butch" Songin, thrice All-New England, twice All-American.

BROADMOOR
TROPHY
CHAMPION
NCAA
ICE HOCKEY
1949
COLORADO COLLEGE
HOST

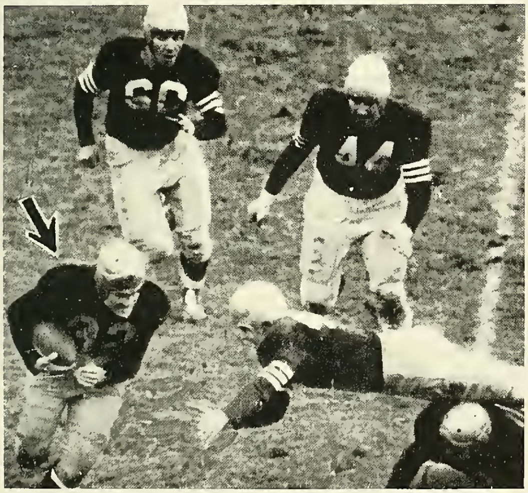
The Broadmoor Trophy, emblematic of the N.C.A.A. Hockey Championship, won by Boston College in 1949.

John "Snooks" Kelley, Dean of American Hockey Coaches.

The National Hockey Champs returned home from Colorado to a massive reception at the airport.

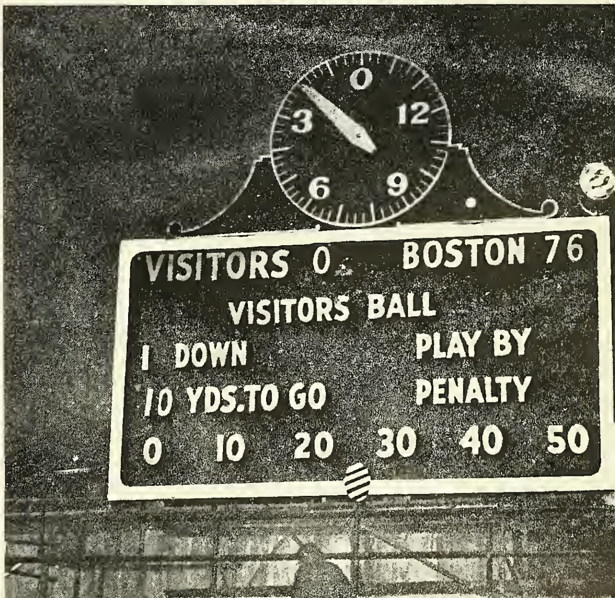
BOSTON COLLEGE

The 1949 New England N.C.A.A. Champions.



Al Murray drops a Crusader as Ed Ritela scampers for his fourth touchdown of the day. B.C. 76—H.C. 0.

This 1949 picture is perhaps the best-loved in the history of the Boston College-Holy Cross series.


0
3
12
6
9
VISITORS 0
BOSTON 76
VISITORS BALL
1 DOWN
10 YDS.TO GO
PLAY BY
PENALTY
0 10 20 30 40 50

B
HOLY CROSS
B

The 76 to 0 victory left very little to be buried.

Rev. Joseph R. Maxwell, S.J., the twenty-first President of Boston College (1952-1958).

Co-education was most appreciated at the rallies.

One of those great pre-game riots.

comeback. Switching from grenades to baseballs, the diamondmen became New England Intercollegiate Champions, while Jerry Daunt's many-faceted talents at second base made him an Eastern Collegiate All-Star. Undaunted by the loss of several top players, the Eagle nine came back for another winning season in 1948, helped along by the pitching of "Shutout" Steve Stuka, who provided his own best support with a .500 batting average. Good though the '48 season was, it could not top the show put on in 1949, the last of Coach Freddy McGuire's eleven successful seasons with the Eagles. Highlight of the year was a game with Holy Cross late in the season, when these two Jesuit rivals were top contenders for the NCAA crown. Although the Cross was ahead 2-0 in the seventh inning, the diamondmen responded to the sound of *For Boston* ringing in from center field to tie up the game. A pitching duel between Levinson (B.C.) and Formon (H.C.) was finally broken in the twelfth inning, when Billy Ryan hit a long line drive, tried to stretch it, and beat the throw to home plate by a whisker to crush Holy Cross with their second defeat of the year at the hands of the Heightsmen and to make the Eagles New England NCAA Champions.

New England Championships were not the exclusive property of the major sports on campus, however. In 1949 the Ski Team won the New England Ski Conference Championship by sweeping the slalom and downhill events at Mt. Thorn, New Hampshire. Coach "Snooks" Kelley's golfers followed suit by putting the New England title on ice for two successive years in 1949 and 1950. In the latter year, the linksmen posted a new team record of 293 at Oakley Country Club, while Captain Dick Kinchla won the New England singles championship for the second time.

The growth of the college continued into 1949 with more than 1000 freshmen starting classes that year. The complexion of the student body, however, was beginning to change; for the first time there were more non-veterans than veterans at Boston College. The presence of 400 non-Bostonians by 1947 was sufficient to cause a *Heights* reporter to ask for a rescheduling of social events to allow them to attend the proms which traditionally had been held during the long vacations, and Junior Week returned with all its attendant splendor in May. After an absence of twenty years, the New York Club was revived in 1951. Another *Heights* writer, proposing an insurance purchase plan as a method for giving Boston College a class gift, stated: "It is conceivable that buildings could be constructed every six or eight years with such a plan in effect." These events only hinted at the future Boston College, with its cosmopolitan atmosphere and its tremendous physical growth.

The next step in the physical expansion of Boston College was the construction of Lyons Hall. Plans for the building were announced in April, 1950, and construction was started soon afterwards. In November, 1951, the building was finished, complete with the much-needed Welch Dining Hall—named the Commons at first, but popularly known as the Caf. The filling in of the reservoir had to begin again after a flood in 1951. Competition for the needed fill dirt was fierce because of the construction at this time on route 128, but enough of the reservoir was filled in to give the track team a plot of land where they could practice field events.

Fr. Joseph R. N. Maxwell succeeded Father Keleher as president of the university in September, 1951, and lost no time in shocking the student body. He announced that a new School of Education would open in 1952 and thus assured the presence of the feared coeds in greater numbers. But the students were even more disturbed by world news. The Korean War had broken out in June of 1950 and again Uncle Sam was forced to recruit from the ranks of college students. A Military Advisory Board was established to counsel the students, while the *Heights* ran a long series of articles on the possibilities and problems of the draft. The war, however, was not serious enough to trouble the administration, and the slight drop in enrollment never presented the problems of the Second World War. Expansion continued.

The School of Education opened its doors in September, 1952, with a freshman class of 110 women and 60 men. Twenty-five girls lived off campus. Coeducation had become an unavoidable fact on the sacred hills of Newton and the presence of the female could no longer be ignored.

The opening of the new School of Education precipitated one of the longest and most interesting debates ever held within the student body. A *Heights* editorial in April of 1952 welcomed the foundation of the new school and the

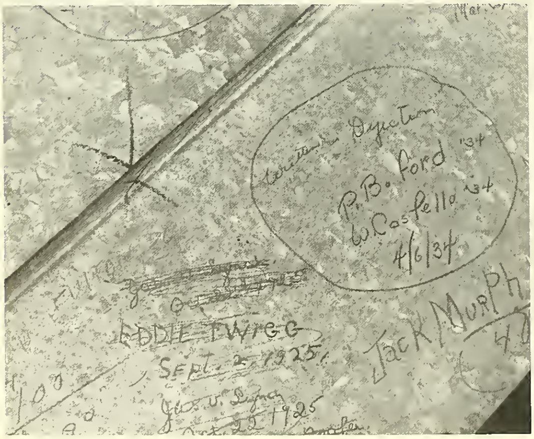
change in campus atmosphere which it implied. But a *Heights* cartoonist in the same issue drew a savage caricature emphasizing the questionable charms of the girls then on campus. The struggle was only beginning. In the fall of '52, an inquiring reporter asked the girls about their reception. "In the beginning it was especially amusing to be the object of all the hoots and stares, but the way it is continued by some of the boys takes all the fun out of it," said one anxious girl. Another determined coed resolved to do something to improve the situation: "You may be marvels in academic circles, but you certainly need some experience in dealing with the opposite sex. Most of you treat us like so many bottles of nitroglycerine. . . . Give us a few months and we'll have you acting like normal people."

The male students didn't seem to realize their plight. Their reactions ranged from resignation to prophesies of doom. "As long as they're here, let's make the best of it," was the opinion of one of the less disturbed gentlemen. A more articulate freshman saw the arrival of the girls as a blow to the school's prestige: "We'll come to be known as just another college. And in the second place, I just don't think it's becoming of B.C.'s tradition to have these man-traps draped all over the campus." Another student came right to the point: "B.C. has had it!" The student body was slow to recognize the importance of the change. There was a powerful nostagia for the old Boston College—small, male, and easily unified. The impact of the erection of the two major buildings and the large increase in enrollment after the war had not changed the basic concept and role of Boston College. There was some talk of making the university the best in New England, but the farthest limits of its student population were assumed to stop there.

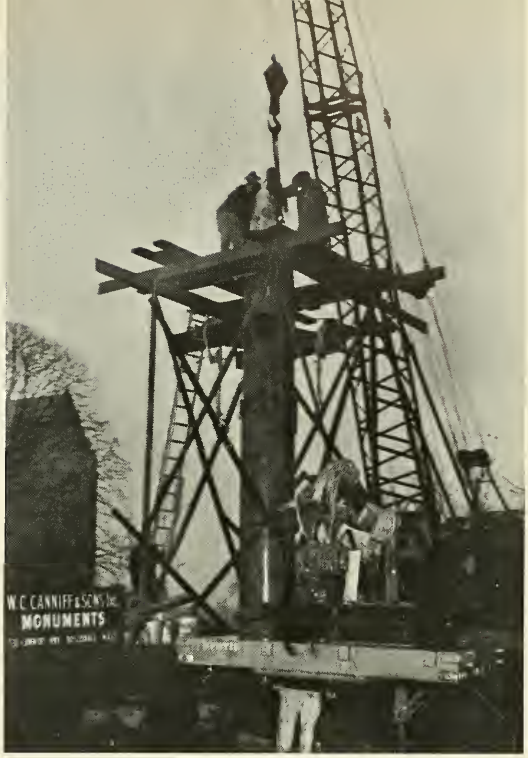
To further the unity of the student body and to develop an awareness of the university's tradition, the trustees of Boston College decided to name the major buildings of the campus after the men who were prominent in the foundation and growth of the college: Gasson, Lyons, Fulton, Devlin, Bapst. This move had first been suggested in the late forties and early fifties by a *Heights* editor in order to remove the cold classifications of Tower Building, Science Building, Library, and Business School.

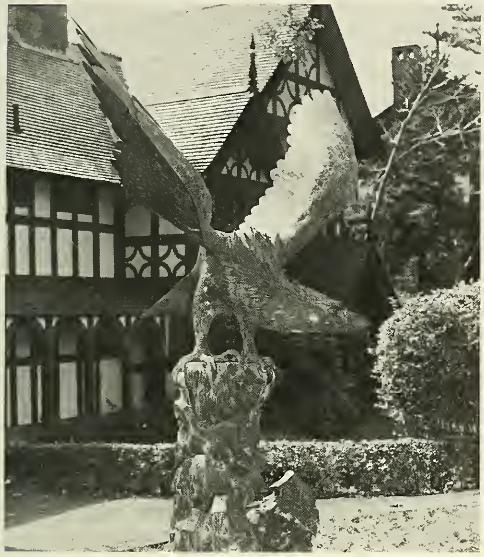
Father Maxwell would not let Boston College stand

Many a B.C. man has stolen a key and climbed the 384 steps into the tower to leave his name on a piece of steel.

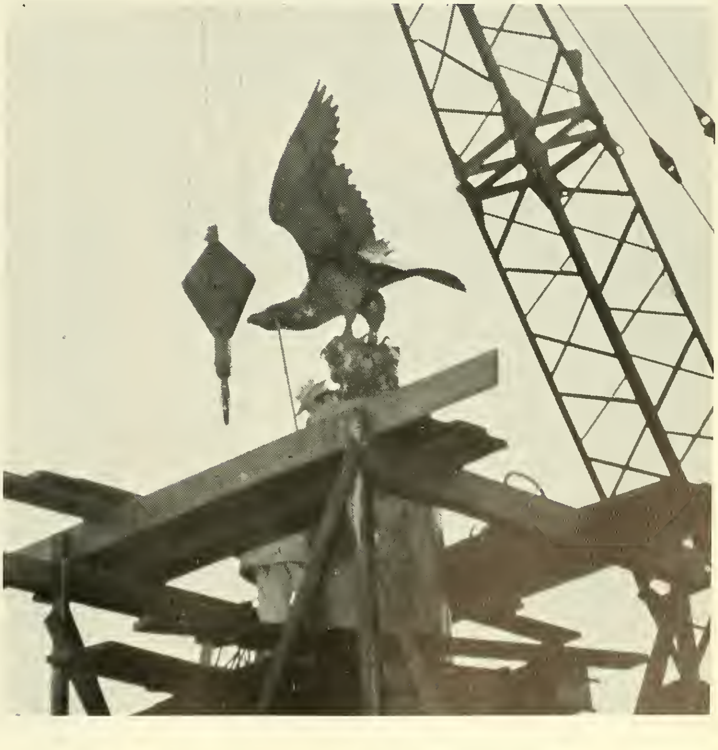


In 1957 the college acquired the column and base of the Admiral Dewey Memorial from the city of Boston. The eagle was then moved to its present site on Linden Lane. The base of the Dewey monument sits in the garden in front of Lyons Hall.





In 1954 Boston College became the owner of a gold eagle, which for almost three years stood in front of Alumni Hall.



St. Thomas More Hall, the Law School.

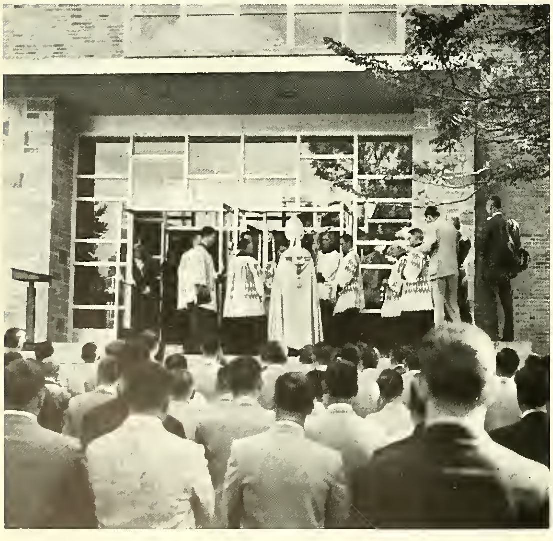
still. He had ambitious plans for expansion and the skill to realize them. The Law School was under construction by December of 1953, and before it had been completed work was begun on the building which would house the new School of Education. Campion Hall frightened the new students even more than the arrival of the coeds some two years before, since the architecture constituted a radical departure from the modified collegiate Gothic of the earlier buildings. Students shook their heads in dismay as the columns of the portico were put in place. They trembled in fruitless anger when bricks were used instead of granite facing. But all admitted that it was progress, and not to be denied. The age of functional architecture had arrived and people were almost willing to accept it.

Campion Hall was ready for classes in September, 1955. That same month marked the opening of the first of the dormitories: Xavier, Claver, and Loyola Halls. Three hundred students could now live on campus. This required another concession from the traditionalists: Boston College was firmly committed to the out-of-state student and it would never again be the Boston day-student mecca of the thirties and forties.

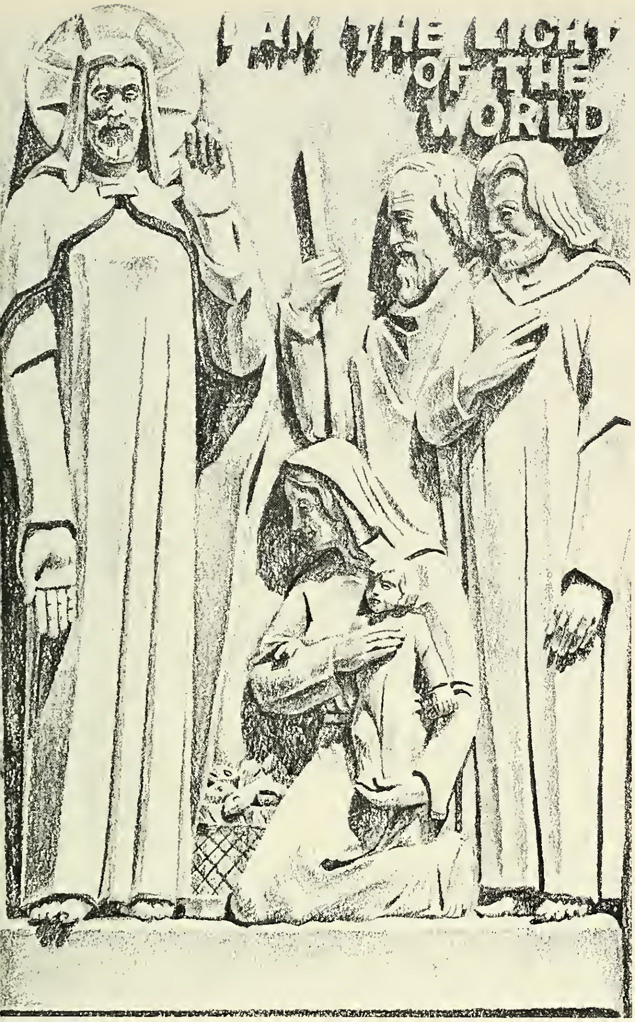
Throughout the early '50's athletic history at the Heights centered squarely on Snooks Kelley and his annual sextet. The NCAA Championship eluded the Eagles, but that did not detract from the repeated captures of the New England Championship.

In the 1950 series, B.C.'s 15-3 trouncing of Bowdoin in the semi-finals set an Arena season scoring record and paved the way to a 2-1 decision over B.U. The Sands Trophy would spend a third year on Chestnut Hill. The following season saw Coach Kelley faced with the "toughest schedule in the history of New England Hockey" and a sophomore-studded team to prepare for it. A quick 4-1 win over Brown started things off. At Thanksgiving, however, Michigan and Colorado took their toll, statistically and physically as well. Nevertheless, Kelley's icemen reached the playoffs and trounced Tufts 14-1 before bowing 4-1 to constant rival B.U.

Archbishop Cushing blesses the Law School, 1953.



Richard Cardinal Cushing, Gregory Cardinal Agaganian, and Father Maxwell break ground in 1954 for Campion Hall, the School of Education.


I AM THE LIGHT
OF THE
WORLD

Campion Hall.

St. Mary's Hall viewed from the southern approach.

A quiet corner in the Cloister Garden.

The Ford Tower of Bapst Library.

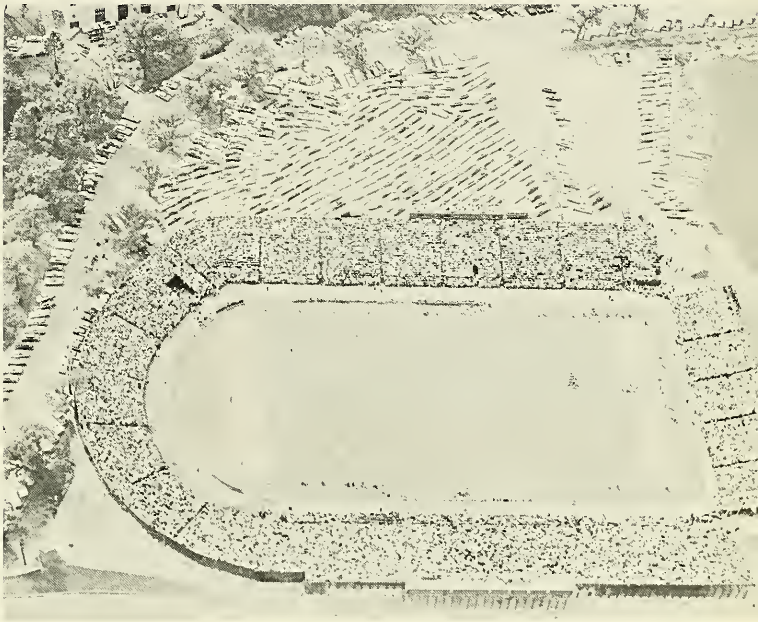
Two near-but-oh-so-far seasons when the Eagles narrowly missed the bid to represent New England in the nationals bridged the gap to 1954, when the hockey team once again dominated New England play. The 17-2 record earned B.C. another trip to the midwest homeland of Michigan and Minnesota. Prominence in New England and frustration nationally has been the pattern ever since.

In football, 1951 was a year to remember: a poor overall record was salvaged in the final game. Fledgling Coach Holovak fielded a 20-point underdog against a Crusader team sporting an 8-1 record and averaging nearly 40 points a game. Sure enough Holy Cross took an early 7-0 lead. An interception by Bob Cote and some hard running by John McCauley and the Eagles came right back to trail by one after six minutes. In the second period, another Crusader error, a fumble on B.C.'s 8-yard line, gave B.C. the ball. A march of 92 yards, hacked right through the Crusader line, ended

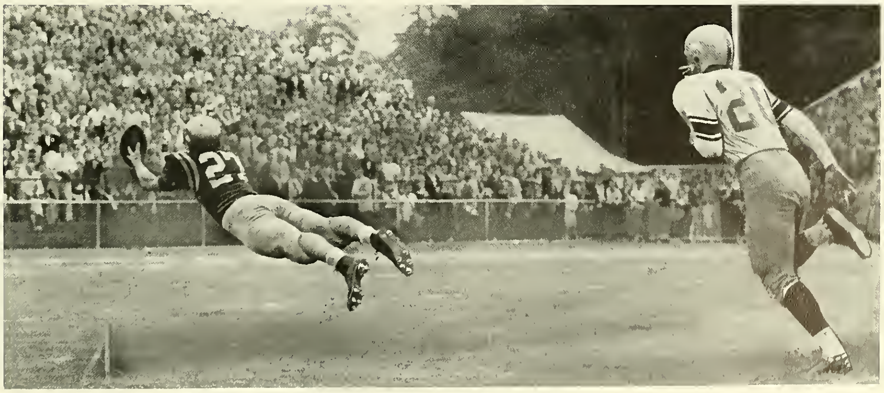
with a spectacular end-zone catch by Captain Mike Roarke. Both teams began the second half with long but unsuccessful drives. The Purple finally hit pay dirt in the fourth quarter to lead 14-12. Fans on both sides of the field considered that the deciding tally. B.C.'s freshman quarterback Jim Kane and his classmate, halfback Joe Sullivan, thought differently. A 56-yard conspiracy set up Joe Johnson's third-down TD; 19-14 said the scoreboard. "We want Egan," shouted the Heightsmen, as they marched down Commonwealth to the Record-American offices to find the man who had predicted not only a B.C. loss (everyone had), but even that the Chestnut Hill school would soon be dropping football. On to City Hall with cries of, "We want the Mayor!" This, the last of the great forays downtown, would never be forgotten.

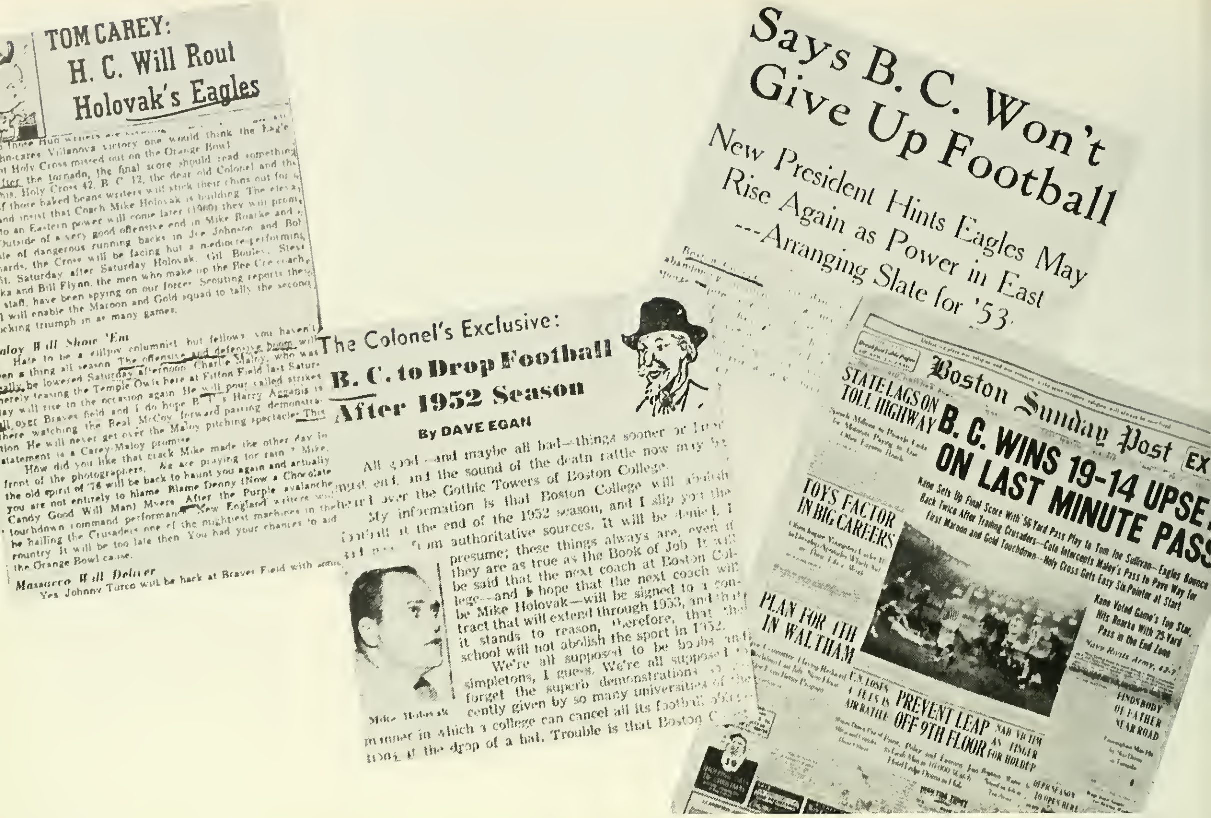
Sometime between the construction of Lyons Hall in 1951 and the years of 1953 and 1954, a B.C. habit popular today became a part of campus life. It was the tradition of the coffee-cup discussion. Before the erection of Lyons Hall,

The new Alumni Stadium. This photo was taken on dedication day, 1957.



Navy takes to the air in the dedication game.





TOM CAREY:
H. C. Will Rout
Holovak's Eagles

... would think the Eagle
...-cares Villanova victory one
...t Holy Cross missed out on the Orange Bowl
...fter the tornado, the final score should read something
...his, Holy Cross 42, B. C. 12, the dear old Colonel and the
...f those baked beans writers will stick their chins out for
...nd insist that Coach Mike Holovak is building. The ele...
...to an Eastern power will come later (1960) they will prom...
...Outside of a very good offensive end in Mike Roarke and
...ile of dangerous running backs in Joe Johnson and Bo...
...ards, the Cross will be facing but a mediocre performing
...it. Saturday after Saturday Holovak, Gil Bouley, Steve
...ka and Bill Flynn, the men who make up the Bee Cee coach...
...staff, have been spying on our forces. Scouting reports the...
...l will enable the Maroon and Gold squad to tally the second
...cking triumph in as many games.

...aloy Will Show 'Em

Hate to be a killjoy columnist but fellows you haven't
...en a thing all season. The offensive and defensive boom will
...ally be lowered Saturday afternoon. Charlie Maloy, who was
...erely teasing the Temple Owls here at Fitton Field last Satur...
...ay will rise to the occasion again. He will pour called strikes
...ll over Braves field and I do hope B. U.'s Harry Agganis is
...there watching the Real McCoy forward passing demonstra...
...tion. He will never get over the Maloy pitching spectacle. This
...statement is a Carey-Maloy promise.

How did you like that crack Mike made the other day in
front of the photographers. We are praying for rain? Mike,
the old spirit of '78 will be back to haunt you again and actually
you are not entirely to blame. Blame Denny (Now a Chocolate
Candy Good Will Man) Myers. After the Purple avalanche
... touchdown command performance New England writers will
be hailing the Crusaders one of the mightiest machines in the
country. It will be too late then. You had your chances to aid
the Orange Bowl cause.

Massucco Will Deliver

Yes, Johnny Turco will be back at Braves Field with ...

The Colonel's Exclusive:

B. C. to Drop Football After 1952 Season

By DAVE EGAN

All good—and maybe all bad—things sooner or later must end, and the sound of the death rattle now may be heard over the Gothic Towers of Boston College.

My information is that Boston College will abolish football at the end of the 1952 season, and I slip you the ... from authoritative sources. It will be denied, I presume; these things always are, even if they are as true as the Book of Job. It will be said that the next coach at Boston College—and I hope that the next coach will be Mike Holovak—will be signed to a contract that will extend through 1953, and that it stands to reason, therefore, that the school will not abolish the sport in 1952.

We're all supposed to be boobs and simpletons, I guess. We're all supposed to forget the superb demonstrations ... cently given by so many universities of the manner in which a college can cancel all its football ... at the drop of a hat. Trouble is that Boston C...

Mike Holovak

Says B. C. Won't Give Up Football

New President Hints Eagles May Rise Again as Power in East ---Arranging Slate for '53

Boston Sunday Post

B. C. WINS 19-14 UPSE... ON LAST MINUTE PASS...

Kane Sets Up Final Score With 56 Yard Pass Play to Tom Joe Sullivan—Eagles Bounce Back Twice After Trailing Crusaders—Cote Intercepts Maloy's Pass to Pave Way for First Maroon and Gold Touchdown—Holy Cross Gets Easy Six Pointer at Start

Kane Voted Game's Top Star, Hits Roarke With 25-Yard Pass in the End Zone

Navy Routs Army, 42-7

STATE LAGS ON TOLL HIGHWAY

TOYS FACTOR IN BIG CAREERS

PLAN FOR 4TH IN WALTHAM

U.S. LOSES 4 JETS IN AIR BATTLE

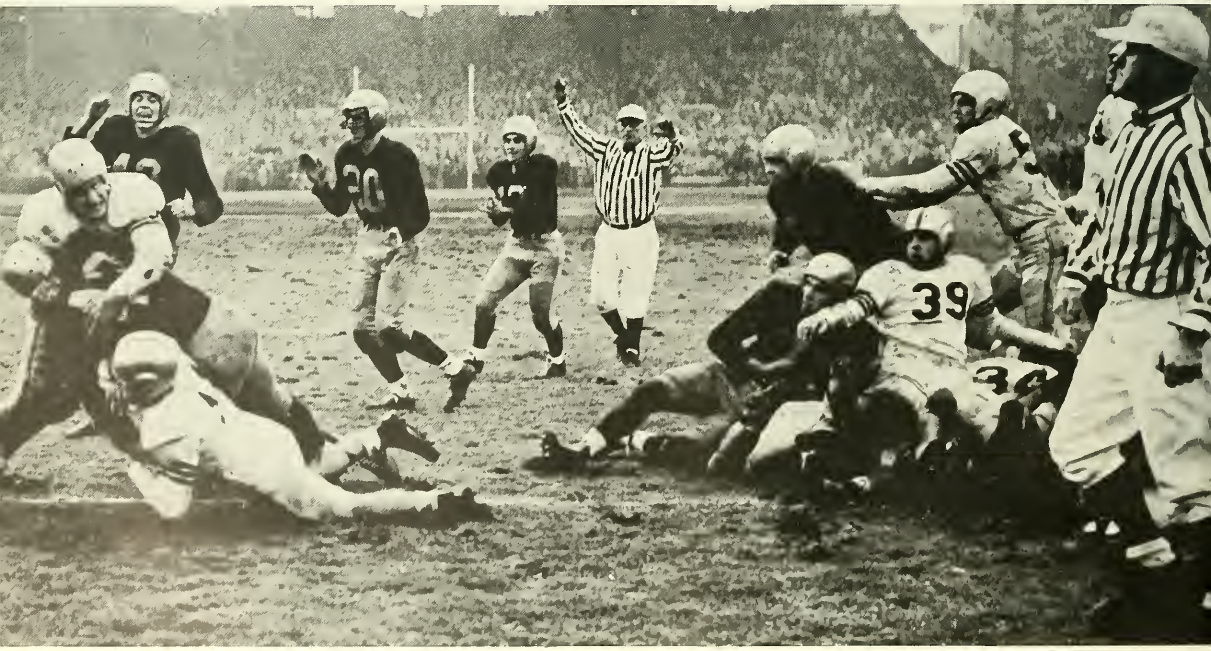
PREVENT LEAP OFF 9TH FLOOR

NAB VICTIM AS FINGER FOR HOLDUP

FINDS BODY OF FATHER NEAR ROAD

DEER SEASON TO OPEN HERE

Ten seconds remained as Joe Johnson smashed his way over the goal line to give 20-point-underdog B.C. a 19-14 verdict over the Cross in 1951.



(Photo by Barton)

Two Thousand Heightsmen Storm Boston; Spontaneous Parade Causes Sensation

In what was termed "the most spontaneous and colorful celebration of its kind ever witnessed in Boston," two thousand exuberant Boston College men took the city by siege in a post-game rally last Monday, honoring their upset victor over Holy Cross two days before.

The conquering heroes proceeded without the aid of a wooden horse to take over City Hall and the attention of thousands of amazed Christmas shoppers and office-workers in their triumphant march.

Festivities started at the campus when a conniving red-head, inspired by tales of the "good old days," called for a celebration and received spirited support, collecting a mass of students with the aid of a bass drum, and snake-dancing them on St. Mary's Hall., suggesting a day off from classes to celebrate the Cross victory. Fr. Maxwell graciously responded by praising the victory and their spirit, and declaring January 2nd a "day of rest" on the condition that the students heed his previous admonitions about keeping the cafeteria and the grounds clean.

With the taste of victory on their tongues, the gathering piled into about 300 automobiles and proceeded downtown "en masse." After disembarking, they routed Coach Holavak and Captain Mike Roarke from the weekly football luncheon at the Hotel Vendome, and carried the two through the streets, cheering and singing as they went. At City Hall, Mayor Hynes had no key to the city to present, so he presented City Hall instead, and "Saturday's Heroes," Jim Kane and Tom Joe Sullivan, were made honorary "Mayor of Boston" and "President of the City Council" respectively. The remainder of the march was just as enthusiastic.

Another contingent of thirty cars showed up at Worcester, but the tender reception awaiting them was postponed by Worcester police.

The pre-game rally was nothing like the post-game riot.

ONLY ONE
BOWL
FOR HC

The celebration began at O'Connell Hall, . . .

swept down Commonwealth Avenue, . . .

checked Mike Holovak at the Vendome, . . .

Hotel Vendome

marched on City Hall, . . .

cheered the mayor as he proclaimed "Boston College Day, . . .

and ended the day in front of the Record American to catcall Dane Egan, who in a pre-game write up predicted B.C. would drop football as a result of the Cross game.

The Boston College Dormitories as they appeared in 1958.

The erection of Kostka and Gonzaga Halls in 1957.

the old cafeteria facilities had been limited to the basement of Gasson Hall, where serious overcrowding prevented any extended social contact. In contrast to this, the new caf in Lyons had plenty of room and a curious blend of coffee which acted as a kind of mental purgative for the eager young minds at Boston College. It was during these leisurely coffee cup discussions that many of the new ideas (some of them sincere) about the process of education at Boston College were first introduced and discussed.

The mood of self-analysis was not the exclusive property of the student body. In fact, it was largely suggested by the university self-study conducted by Fr. William V. E. Casey at the request of Father Maxwell. Such a close look at the quality of education at Boston College was well-timed. The Business School had reduced its philosophy requirements from 28 to 18 semester hours beginning September, 1955. In March of '54, the *Heights* noted an experiment at Notre Dame which eliminated compulsory class attendance for honor students. The newspaper also printed, in April of 1955, a report on student apathy by the AAUP chapter at Dartmouth University. Academic Freedom was mentioned in an editorial for the first time in February of 1955 and in October of the same year the newspaper printed a plea for individualism within the liberal Catholic tradition. The keynote in education was self-study and Father Casey carried on a vigorous program. He submitted questionnaires to the student body asking them to rate the respective departments. *Heights* editors reported that the Philosophy and Theology departments were the lowest rated, but were obliged to admit in the next issue that their information was incomplete and their conclusions unjustified.

The results of Father Casey's self-study were published in September, 1955, and became the basis for many of the future changes in the university. Among the specific recommendations were the enlargement of library facilities and intensification of the reading program, the development of an adequate athletic complex, and the foundation of a guidance system to offer students help in choosing courses and majors. All these recommendations in one form or another were carried out in the coming years.

Enrollment, which had been slipping since the Korean War, took a sharp upturn in September, 1955. There were now 7096 full-time students in the university, including 1886 women and 665 from beyond the borders of Massachusetts. The impact of the crop of war babies on the size and unity of the college was foreseen with regret by more than one admirer of the old Boston College, but nothing could turn back the pages of history. In September, 1956, 2200 freshmen arrived to replace the 1100 seniors who had departed. The cost of education was rising with the large numbers of people who were applying. There seemed to be no upward bound to the growth of the college, and Father Maxwell took immediate steps to provide the facilities for the vast increase in the student body.

In February, 1957, following the suggestions made by Father Casey in his report, Father Maxwell announced plans for the rebuilding and enlarging of Alumni Stadium and the erection of a new gymnasium. The campaign for a new field was energized by the decision of the Red Sox owners to evict the Eagles from Fenway Park, where they had played football for many years. Ground was broken for the new gym in May, 1957, and Alumni Stadium was dedicated in September of the same year. The money for these undertakings had been raised in an amazingly short time, largely due to Archbishop Cushing's contribution of $50,000, which gave impetus to the drive. McHugh Forum was added in 1958 and the university was finally able to tear down the temporary structure which had served since 1956. The completion of the new athletic buildings also meant that, for the first time since the war, there existed a meeting place large enough to accommodate the entire student body at one time. Further construction was also necessary to meet the housing needs of the increasingly cosmopolitan student body and therefore two new dormitories, Kostka and Gonzaga Halls, were built.

By the end of the decade, Boston College was attracting the attention of the larger charitable foundations of the country. In 1959 the Ford Foundation gave the College of Arts and Sciences $857,000 to raise faculty salaries. Sizable grants were also received by many of the departments of the school, by the citizens' seminars, and by many other facets of the expanding Boston College.

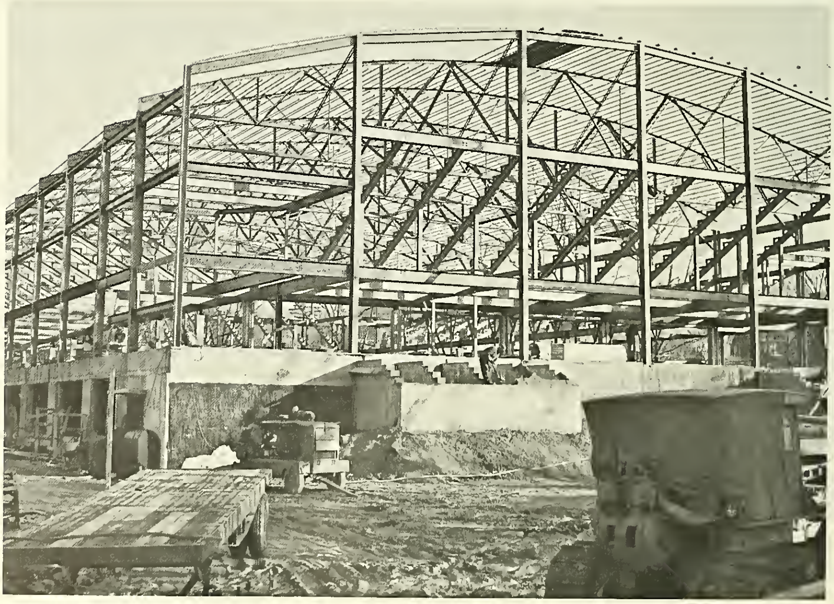
The altar of St. Joseph's Chapel in Gonzaga Hall.

The path from the main campus to the dormitory area.

Father Maxwell lends a hand as the site of Roberts Center is cleared of trees. (1957)

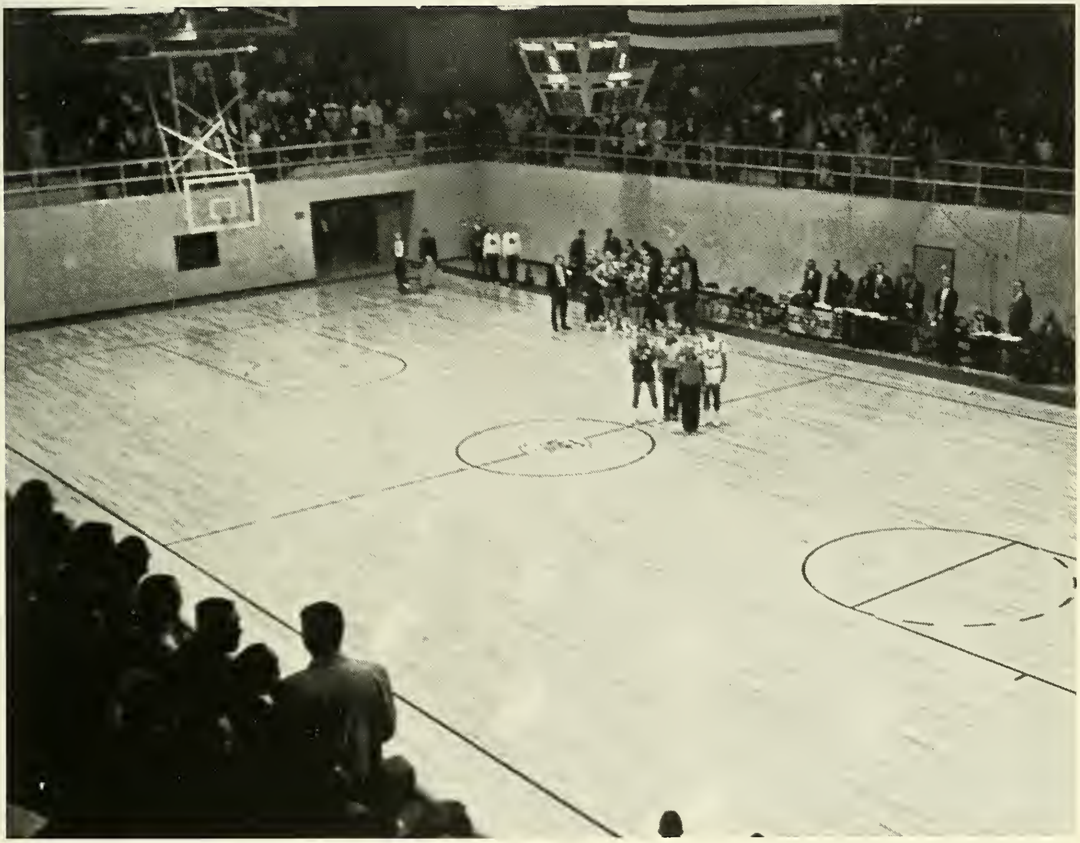
BOSTON COLLEGE
34

The summer of '57 saw Roberts Center take form.

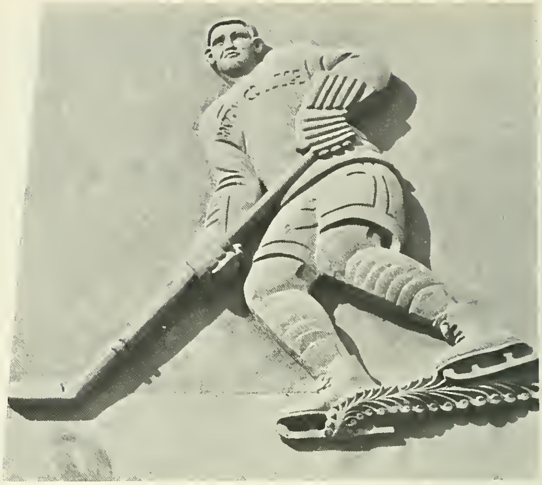


The gift of Mrs. Vincent P. Roberts. This building houses athletic offices, the basketball court, squash courts, handball courts, a weight room, locker facilities, and a number of university offices.

The basketball arena, Roberts Center.



The trophy case in the main lobby of Roberts Center.



The McHugh Forum.

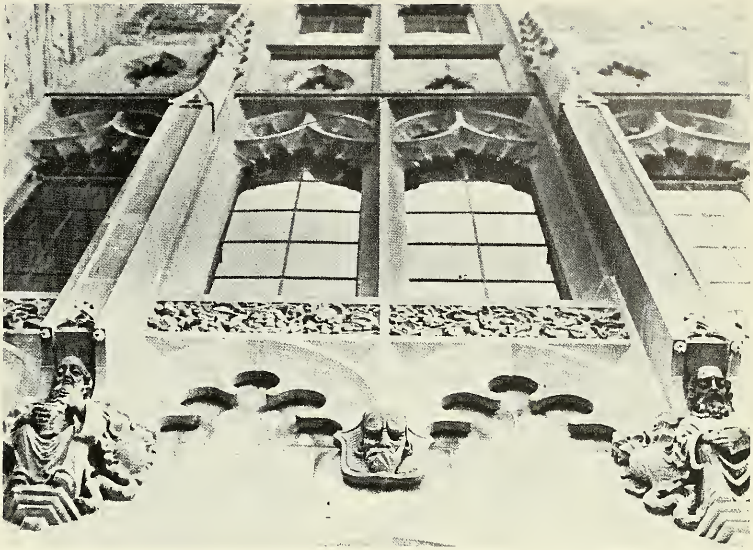
The curriculum which is taught at Boston College today is a result of the self-analysis of the university undertaken in the middle fifties. In October, 1956, the students were beginning to present arguments against the Latin requirement for the A.B. degree. Opinion was by no means unanimous: a large number of students insisted that the Latin A.B. gave Boston College a necessary distinction. But the tide had turned. With the Russian successes in space, the emphasis in educational circles had shifted to more pragmatic studies. Curriculum revision was begun when Father Casey announced that philosophy would be taught over a four-year period, thus reducing the burden on the upper classes. Also announced at this time was the formation of an Honors Program with an emphasis on independent study. The new approach outlined by this program was noteworthy enough to call forth a grant of $85,000 from the Carnegie Foundation. Finally, in May, 1959, the Latin requirement for the A.B. degree, a feature of Jesuit education for hundreds of years, was dropped.

The most significant upheaval within the student body during this period was the reorganization of the student council in 1956. The old student council, a large body embracing all schools, realized that it could no longer adequately represent the large number of new students and therefore disbanded itself in February of 1956. Committees were appointed to form a new student government, and the result was the complex organization which represents the student today. Senates were established for each school, and Interclass Councils were formed to handle large class social events. The Campus Council was established as the highest ruling body to handle conflicts on the lower levels. The revision was accepted by the student body in May, 1956, and remains substantially the same today.

The student body had another topic to discuss when Alpha Kappa Psi arrived on the campus in 1955, initiating a debate over the value of fraternities which split the student body for months. New activities were also established at this time. The film society, the Gold Key, and the Toastmaster's circle all provided expanding outlets for the energies of the student body. Boston College had grown intellectually and physically in the ten years since the fund drive in 1947, but the growth had been haphazard, responding beautifully to new challenges but failing to anticipate upcoming changes.

The interior of McHugh Forum; the ice area is larger than that in Madison Square Garden.

Detail from the East Porch of Devlin Hall.



When Fr. Michael P. Walsh, S.J., became the new rector in September, 1958, succeeding Father Maxwell, he had a definite realization of the nature of the growth in the past years and of the requirements for growth in the future. His first act was to establish three new administrative offices to assist in the development of Boston College. Father Casey was named Academic Vice-President, Rev. Francis McManus became the Secretary of the University, and Rev. W. Seavey Joyce took office as Director of Development and Chairman of the University Planning Committee. With the aid of these new administrators, Father Walsh set about devising a concrete plan for the future of Boston College. The effort of these administrators was to result in the Centennial Development Program. Father Walsh had decided to hold the line on enrollment and to concentrate his efforts on giving Boston College "excellence" in all its existing facilities. His first project was the moving of the Nursing School to the Chestnut Hill campus. Ground was broken for the new Cushing Hall in February of 1959.

Coeducation had really arrived by the late 1950's. The first coed officer of the student council had been elected in October, 1954. In December, 1958, a *Heights* writer seriously suggested that girls be admitted to all the colleges of the university. This seemed to be the general intention of the administration when they announced that a small number of girls of "very high ability and ambition" would be admitted to the College of Arts and Sciences beginning in September, 1959.

Boston College had come a long way since the end of the war. By the beginning of the school year 1959-60 most of the developing trends had been recognized and encouraged. The new dormitories had provided facilities for 700 boarders, and each of the major undergraduate schools had been located in its own buildings on the Chestnut Hill campus. The Boston day students' college had become a large and prosperous coeducational university. Tuition in September, 1959, was $800 and was rapidly rising, as the largest freshman class in history, the "Centennial Class," entered the school.

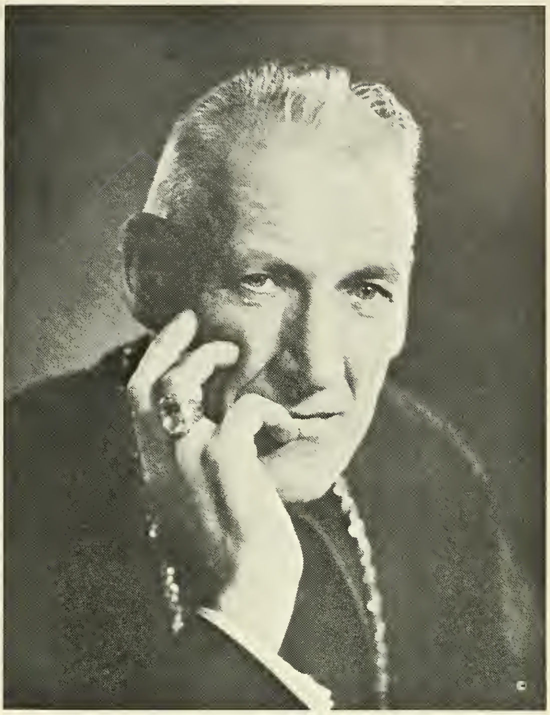
Continued on page 144

The central campus as it appears from the athletic area.

Rev. Michael P. Walsh, S.J., the twenty-second President of Boston College.
(1958-).

CARDINAL OF CHARITY

Boston College has had no greater good fortune than to have for a patron Boston's beloved Prelate, Richard Cardinal Cushing. His good will to men of all faiths and conditions, his boundless generosity, and his ever-present good-natured spirit are noted characteristics of this splendid man of God, which have endeared him to all as the "Cardinal of Charity." Cardinal Cushing has been, in the past years, a frequent and most welcome guest at the Heights, appearing for convocations, dedications, liturgical feasts, and holydays. The good cardinal, a staunch B.C. sports fan, has inaugurated such characteristically warm-hearted traditions as inviting entire communities of nuns to the Homecoming football game. He has also spurred most generously the college's development program with a magnificent kickoff pledge of $2,000,000. On this occasion of its Centennial, Boston College extends her heartfelt thanks to His Eminence for his many efforts on our behalf.



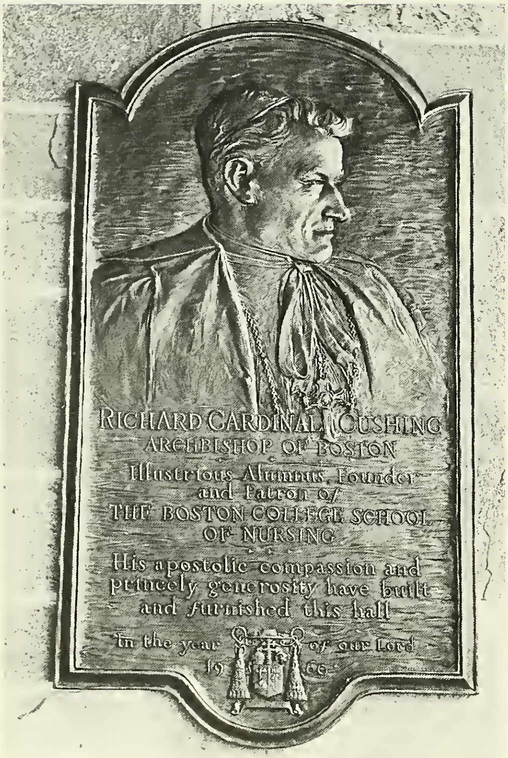
Richard Cardinal Cushing '17, . . .

. . . a man of kindness

and boundless generosity.

Cushing Hall, the Boston College School of Nursing.

CUSHING HALL
BOSTON COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF NURSING


RICHARD CARDINAL CUSHING
ARCHBISHOP OF BOSTON
Illustrious Alumnus, Founder
and Patron of
THE BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL
OF NURSING
His apostolic compassion and
princely generosity have built
and furnished this hall
In the year of our Lord
19 60

To meet the demands made on the college by the increase in applications from out-of-state areas, Father Walsh drew up plans for the building of three new dormitories. Cardinal Cushing arrived to break ground for the buildings in December of 1959 and announced to the assembled crowd that he was donating two million dollars to the university on the occasion of its centennial year in 1963. This gave strong impetus to the plans for the Centennial which were already taking shape.

The Nursing School was dedicated by the cardinal in the spring of 1960 and the dormitories were ready for occupancy in September of the same year. The way had been cleared for new construction, and Father Rector lost no time in breaking ground for the new student-faculty center. Cardinal Cushing turned the first shovel of earth in the fall of 1960 and construction was completed by October of 1961.

As the Centennial approached, Father Walsh announced in February of 1961 the most ambitious and most important of Boston College's development programs, as important to the future of the school as the decision of Father Gasson to move the campus out of the city of Boston into the Newton foothills. There are no plans for new schools, or unwarranted expansion—the goal of the program is not quantity but quality. The majority of the $40,000,000 sought is devoted to faculty salary endowments and scholarship aid for students.The

Continued on page 149

Cardinal Cushing applies mortar to the cornerstone of his namesake.

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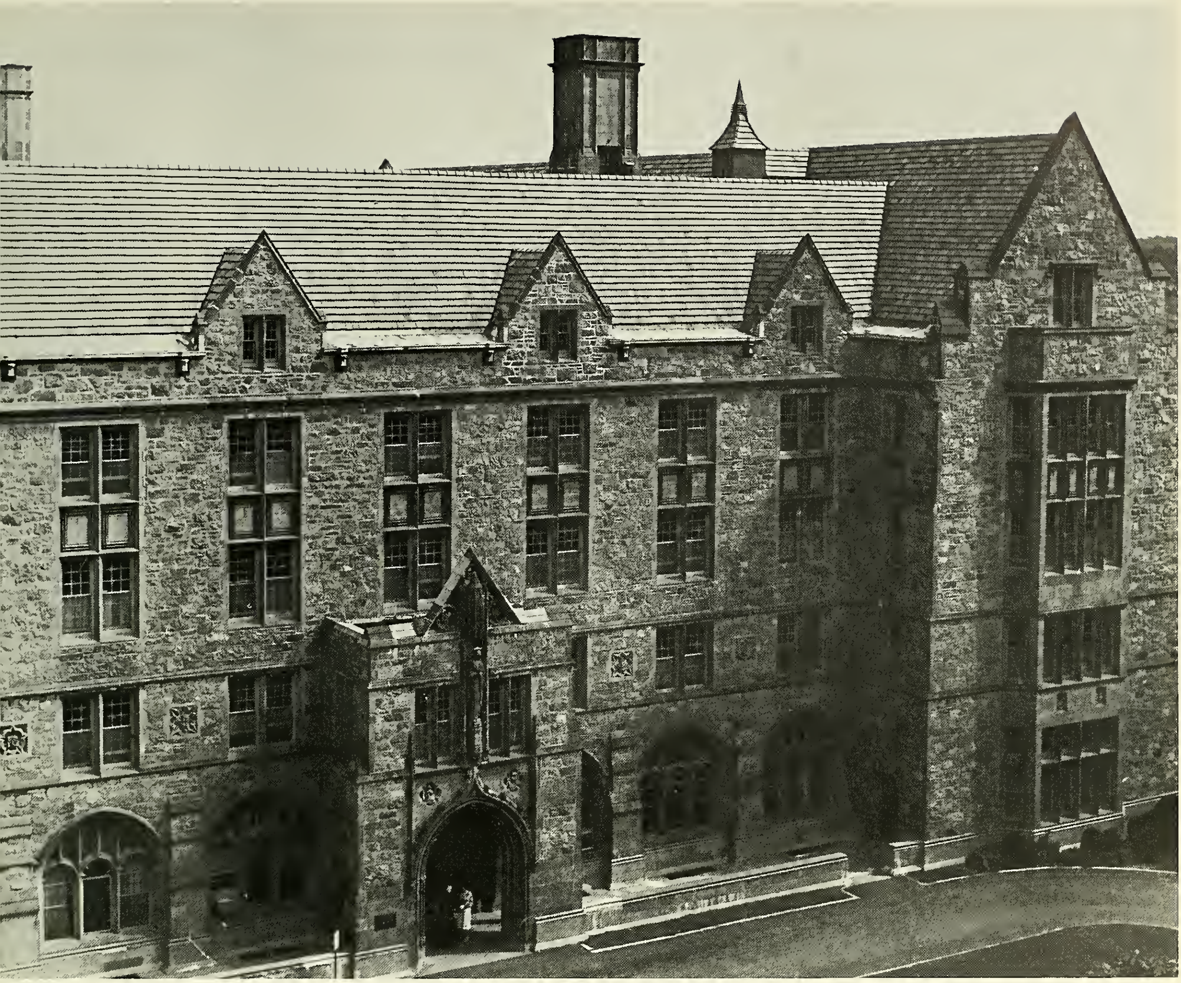
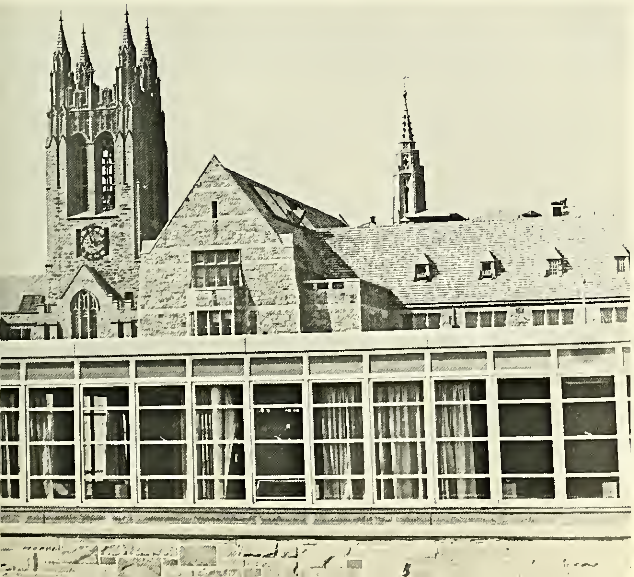
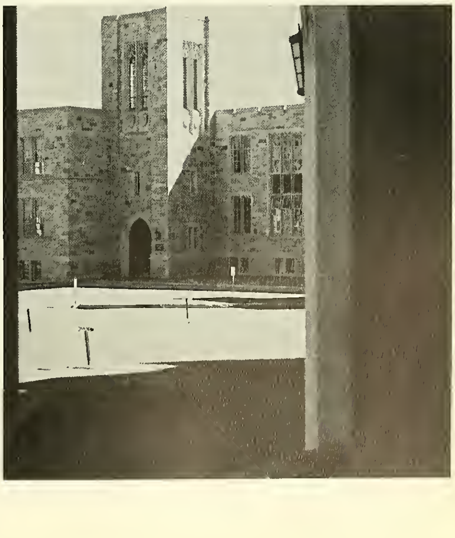
THE CITY OF GASSON



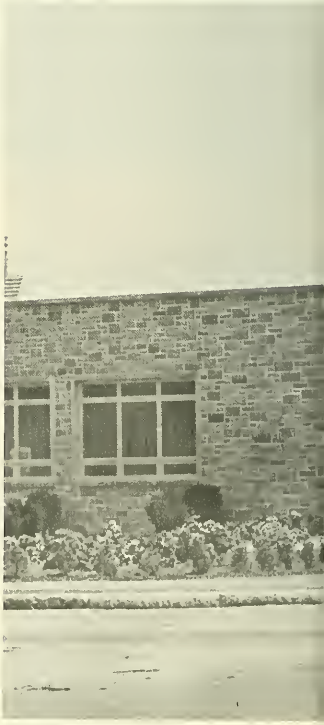




Ground-breaking for McElroy Commons, 1961.

The dormitory area as it now appears. The three large buildings in the foreground were completed in 1960. The house in the rear was purchased in 1962.

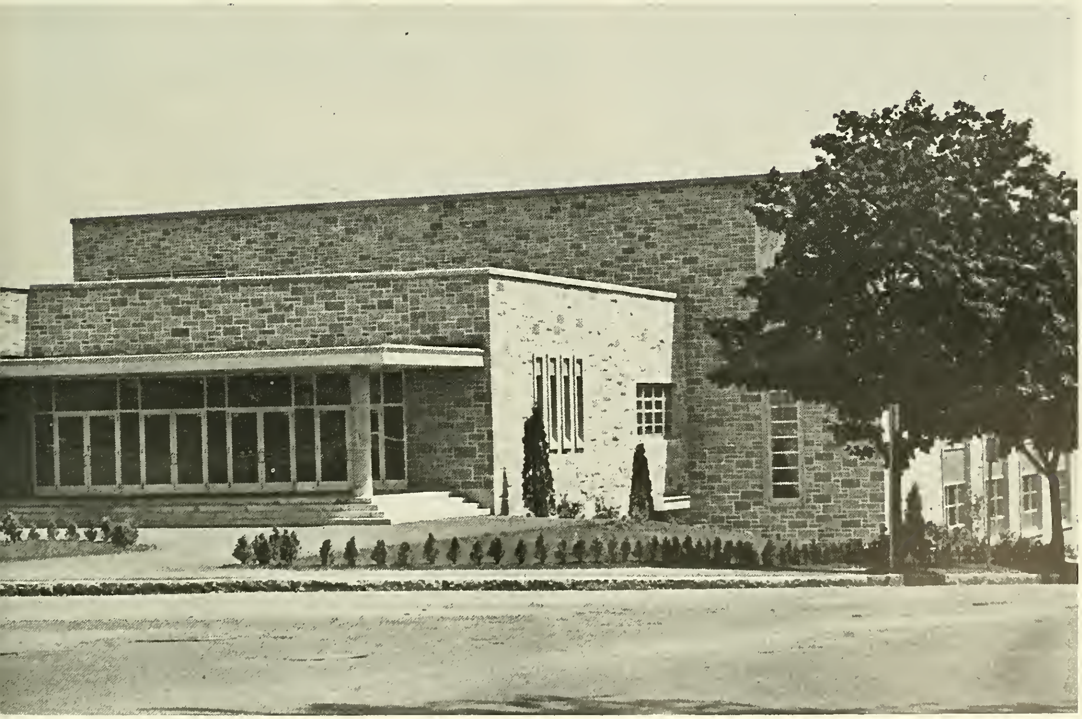
St. Joseph's Hall is presently a dormitory. It was given to the school by the Philomatheia Club in 1936 as an anthropological museum.



additional buildings planned will give Boston College a physical plant equal to most of the country's finest colleges. The announcement of the plan and the enthusiasm it has generated is by far the most significant event in the history of Boston College since the war. No longer is the university merely responding to the challenge of changing circumstances. Rather, it is actively seeking to anticipate the changes of the future and to become the best Catholic university in the country.

The student body is aware of this quest for excellence and is attempting to aid it in every way possible. Senior class gifts in the past few years have set national records. The popular habit of coffee-cup conversations has switched its locale to the snack bar in the new Commons, but the self-analysis and search for improvement have increased with the years. The *Heights* and many of the other publications on campus, both large and small, have constantly debated the problems of education. The Sodality has been active in bringing a wide variety of speakers to the campus and in promoting an atmosphere of Christian liberalism which has destroyed the more dangerous remains of the ghetto atmosphere which prevailed only a few years ago.

The main entrance to McElroy Commons.



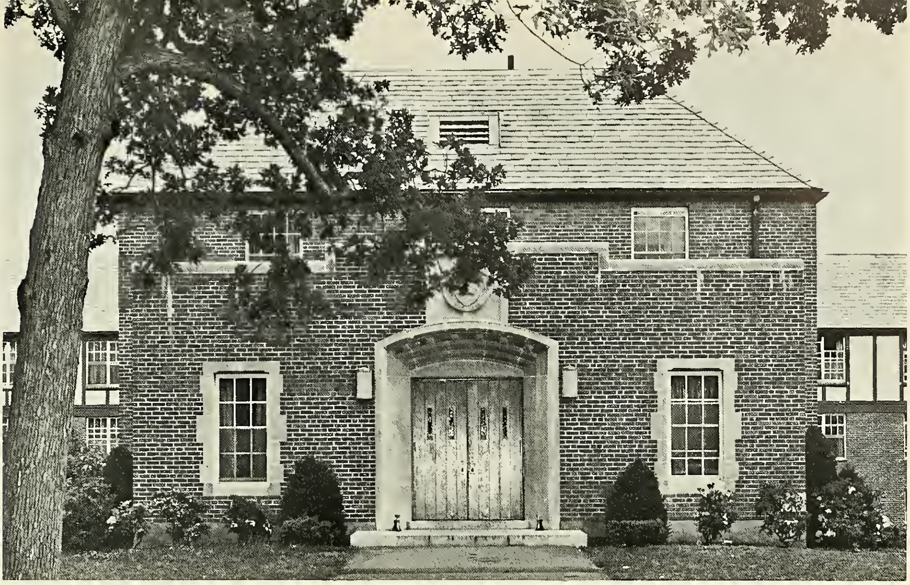
The campus as it appears from the dormitory area.

An impromptu party in the dormitory quadrangle.

Boston College in 1963, after one hundred years of growth, stands at the mid-point in a significant evolution. With the completion of the development program, the university will have an excellent physical plant. If the current mood of criticism and search for improvement which is suggested by the new self-study announced by the administration continues, Boston College cannot fail to achieve "Strength in Excellence."

St. Joseph's Chapel for resident students.

Cheverus Hall, one of three new dormitories completed in 1960 to meet the needs of a growing resident student population.



Shaw House, purchased by the college in 1962 for use as a men's residence.

The life of the dormitory student is filled with many memorable moments. This rally took place in 1961 the night before B.C. mauled previous unbeaten Villanova.

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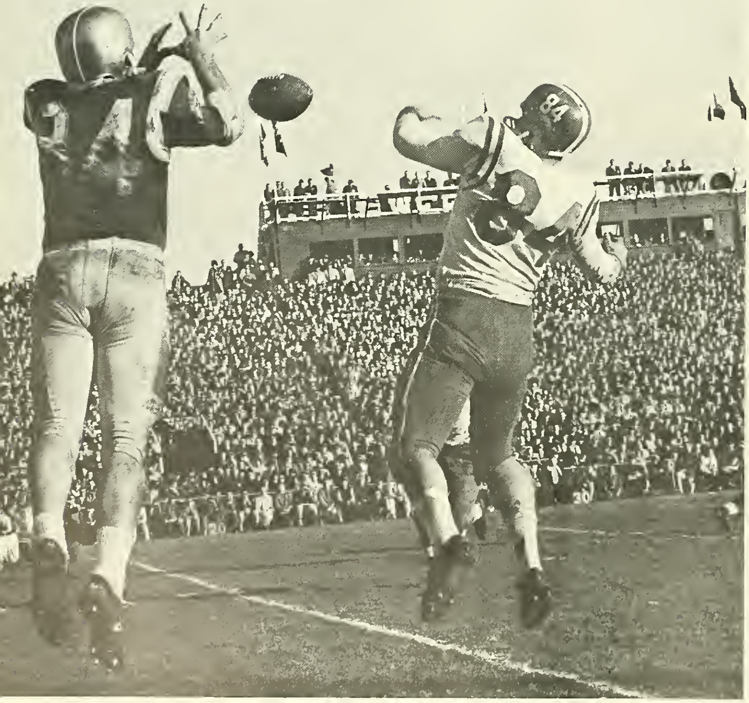
Circle
TO SCHOOL
TRAN
BERNIE'S

Boston College All-American End, Artie Graham, pulls another touchdown out of the sky.



BOSTON COLLEGE
ALUMNI STADIUM

BOWL EVIL
(See Page 4)

The Heights

BOSTON COLLEGE

HEDDA GABLER
(See Page 5)

Z-305 FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1962 VOL. XLIV, NO. 12

3,500 MARCH FOR BOWL

In response to inquiries with respect to a post season football game, the following statement was issued to The Heights by University authorities Tuesday evening.

"The Boston College football schedule traditionally ends with the Holy Cross game. In the best interests of **all** the students, it has been decided that the schedule should not be extended beyond the regular season."

Demonstration Lasts 3 Hours

By JACK SWEENEY, News Editor

About 3,500 students climaxed a Gotham Bowl demonstration last Monday with a march down Commonwealth Ave. to seek Cardinal Cushing's help.

Boston College . . .	48
Holy Cross	12

Head Coach of the Boston College Eagles, Jim Miller.

Their spirit, energy, and confidence bolstered by the Holy Cross rout, an estimated 3500 B.C. students rioted in support of a trip to the Gotham Bowl. The rumor had spread that B.C. had been offered a Gotham Bowl bid and was about to turn it down. To protest this action, the students staged a spontaneous Monday afternoon riot. Starting at McElroy Commons about noon, a crowd of 500 marched to Roberts Center, chanting, "We want the Gotham Bowl." Failing to get any response from the Athletic Association, the mushrooming crowd moved up to the quadrangle to the Eagle monument, where its spirits were recharged from the roof of Gasson Hall by charismatic student-leader McCook. After another trip down to Roberts, the crowd, now over 3000 strong, marched back through the campus and headed down Commonwealth Avenue toward the residence of the "B.C. students' friend," Cardinal Cushing. In answer to the chant of "We need the cardinal's help!" and a stirring rendition of the *Alma Mater,* the cardinal appeared on the rear portico of his residence and engaged in a spirited dialogue with the students. After pledging his support to the Bowl movement, the cardinal promised to attend the game, if it ever came about. The crowd dispersed and returned to campus after the cardinal told them, "All right, go on back. I'll see what I can do. But remember, I have no real jurisdiction." The administration stood fast and in view of the turnout at the Bowl, their decision proved to have been in the best interests of "the dignity of the university."

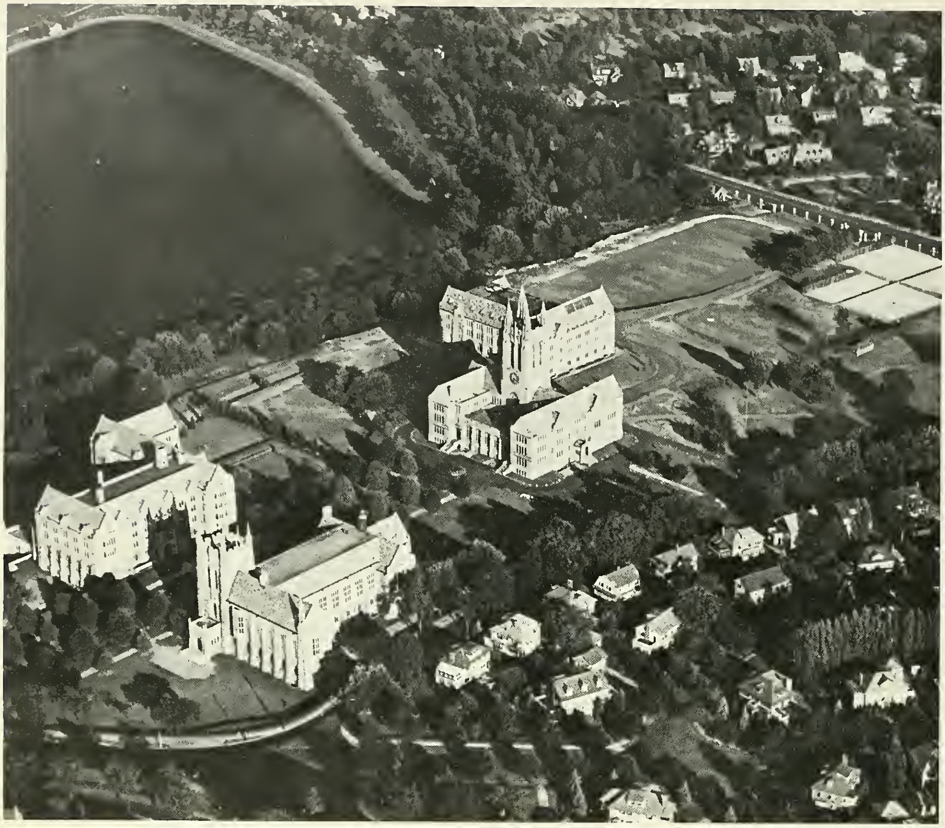
Commander Shea, immortalized in bronze by the college he loved and served so well.

The Dedication Game at Shea Field.

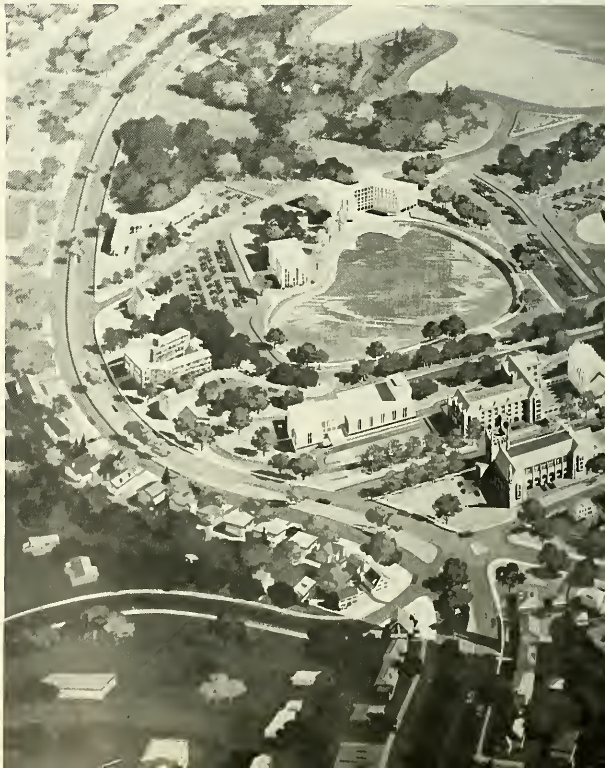
"Be a good boy and grow up to be a good young man. Study hard when you go to school. Be a leader in everything good in life. Be a good Catholic and you can't help being a good American. Play fair always. Strive to win, but if you must lose, lose like a gentleman and a good sportsman. Don't ever be a quitter either in sports or in your business or profession when you grow up. Get all the education you can." From a letter written by Commander Shea to his young son shortly before his death at sea during World War II.

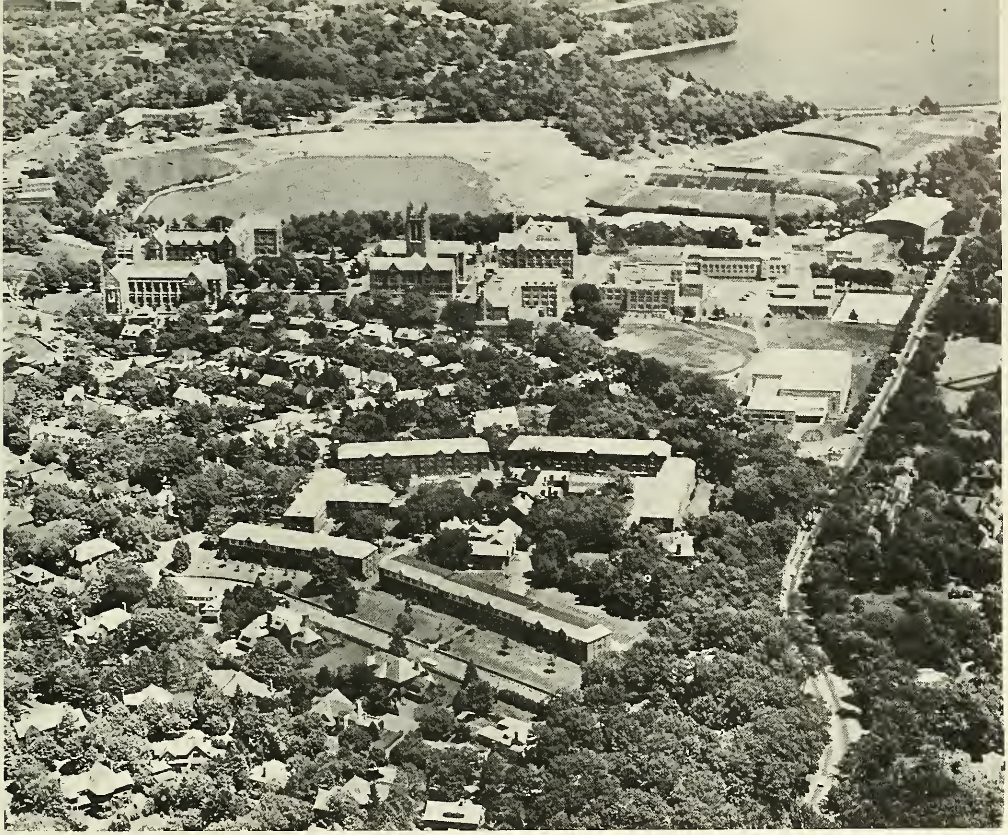
The Commander Shea Field on the eastern corner of the campus.

Robert Shea unveiling the plaque of his father during the dedication of Shea Field.

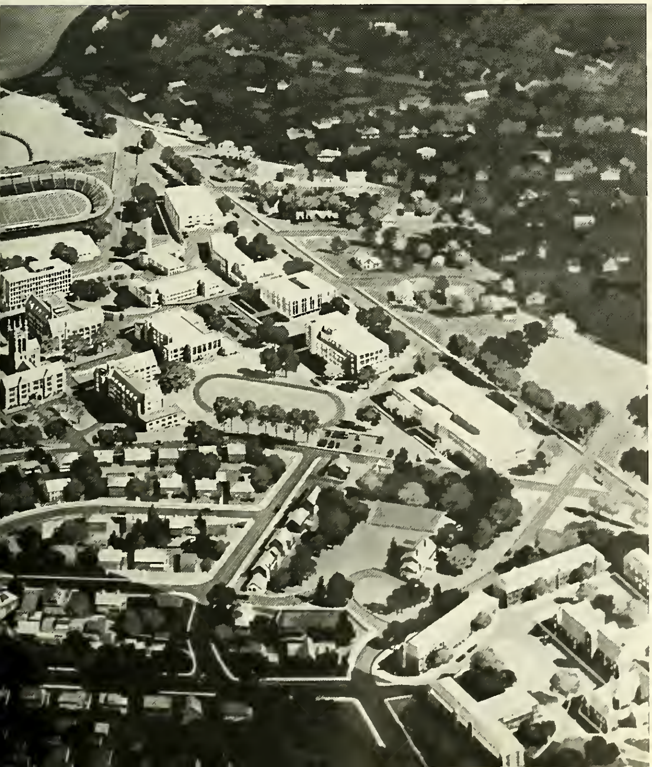


BOSTON COLLEGE – 1938





BOSTON COLLEGE – 1963



BOSTON COLLEGE – 1973

BOSTON COLLEGE
1863 1963
HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

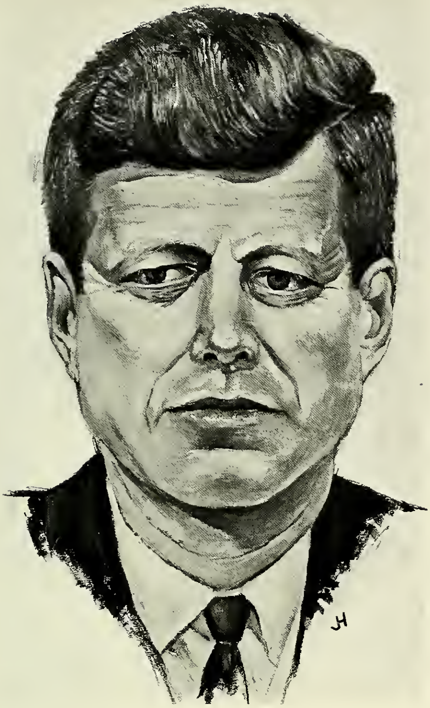
1963

Augustin Cardinal Bea and Richard Cardinal Cushing, kneeling with their attendants moments before the Consecration at the Centennial Mass, which was celebrated in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

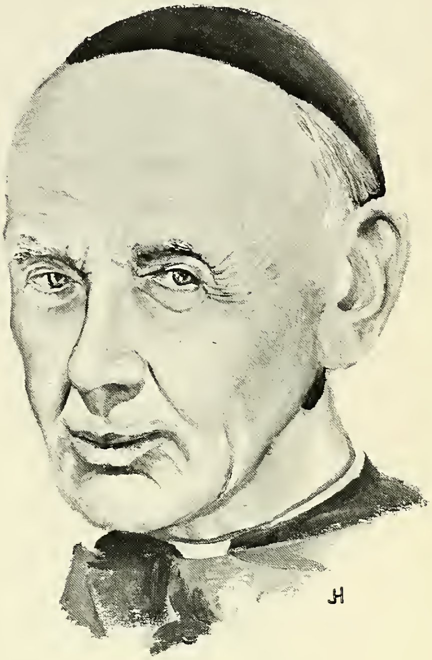
The second century begins today. We begin it as the first century was begun: with a faith that has not failed us, with a hope that has been fulfilled, and, forever in this university's bright future, with thanksgiving to God.

Rev. Michael P. Walsh, S.J.
President of Boston College



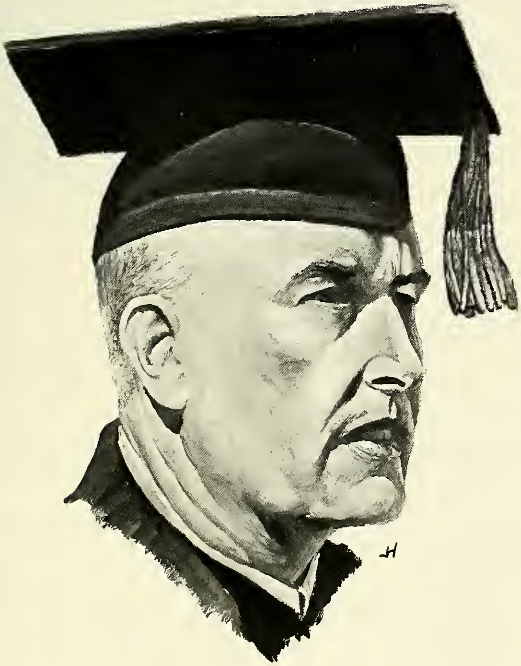
"Boston College has played a notable part in the life of this community and it carries on a most distinguished and ancient tradition of Jesuit education. The first thought of course, is towards the City of God, but there is also cognizance of our obligations to the City of Man."

John F. Kennedy
President of the United States



"I shall treasure this degree from Boston College most highly. It is the first degree I have received in the United States and it comes from a university well known in Rome for its energetic efforts in the cause of Christian unity."

Augustin Cardinal Bea
President of the Secretariat
for Christian Unity



"Harvard speaks of her pride in her association with Boston College and we wish for her long life and a continuation of that strong forward surge with which she now so clearly and so creatively is moving ahead."

Dr. Nathan Marsh Pusey
President of Harvard University

STON COLLEGE

Left to right: Father Hans Küng, Richard Cardinal Cushing, Metropolitan Athenagaros, of the Greek Orthodox Church in Montreal, Father Michael Walsh.

THE CANDLEMAS LECTURE March 21, 1963

On March 21, 1963, Boston College was honored to present Hans Küng, a special theologian of the Second Vatican Council, as speaker at the annual Candlemas Lecture. Father Küng, a Jesuit, is Professor of Theology at the University of Tübingen, Germany, and author of *The Council, Reform and Reunion* and several other equally timely books.

Father Küng spoke in Roberts Center to an overflow audience and expressed his hopes for the future of the Council and of the Church. In an address marked by its abstract and learned content, he still managed to offer several very basic and concrete objectives. He asked that pre-censorship of theological writings be discontinued and that the Index of Forbidden Books be abolished.

Father Küng spoke of the place of freedom in the context of authority and tradition and offered suggestions as to how the Church might make room for liberty among its members. The address received wild applause from the large majority of those present. In a speech which followed, Richard Cardinal Cushing gave his approval of Father Küng and expressed his desires for the success of the Council. He also provided a very concrete example of his own efforts in the cause of Christian Unity by introducing Orthodox Metropolitan Athenagaros, a personal friend of his, whom he had invited to the lecture.

A relaxed Father Küng calls for "freedom within the Church."

Part of the enthusiastic three thousand people who gathered in Roberts Center to hear Father Küng.

CITATION

When the President and Trustees of Boston College set our hands to the task of framing the public utterance of our joy and thanksgiving for the crowded century since Boston College took its place among the universities of the West, we made far and luminous horizons for our hopes.

We dreamed not only of inviting to the heart of our Centennial splendor our own beloved Cardinal of Charity, but of summoning to his side the Cardinal of Unity from the City still echoing the voices of the Church in Council. They are here with us in our plenary convocation. Together they symbolize and in their august persons bear witness to the fresh outpouring of apostolic love by which the Holy Spirit forever renews the face of the earth.

It is a long turbulent mile from this sceptred city of Boston to the chiming spires of Rome, but the works and days of Augustin Cardinal Bea have come before him like a fanfare of music.

With grace and humility he has earned the most flattering confidence of three Popes. To him as to few others in the scriptorium of time is due the quickening interest in the Sacred Scripture by which the word of God, once the armory of disunity, has become again the common treasure and inheritance of all the brethren of Jesus.

When the Holy Father selected Cardinal Bea to carry from his own shepherd's heart the message of love and reconciliation to all men, it was the latest in a long series of tasks, which, with ever-enlarging responsibility and honor, he has carried out in the Society of Jesus and at the Holy See. Now in his ninth decade, his joyful energy and great-heartedness, his gentle prudence, his faith that knows no fear have endeared him to everyone who prays as Jesus did, that we may be all one. In this humble German scholar, this gentle Roman Prince, as in none other save Pope John the Great, we find our hope for a united flock which may bear unblushing testimony to the still pre-Christian world: "See how these Christians love one another."

Mindful of the authority delivered to us a century ago by the supreme authority in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the President and the Trustees of Boston College have requested His Eminence Augustin Cardinal Bea, of the Title of Saint Saba, to do us the honor of entering the senate of our honorary doctors. And now with unbounded homage and affection we proclaim him

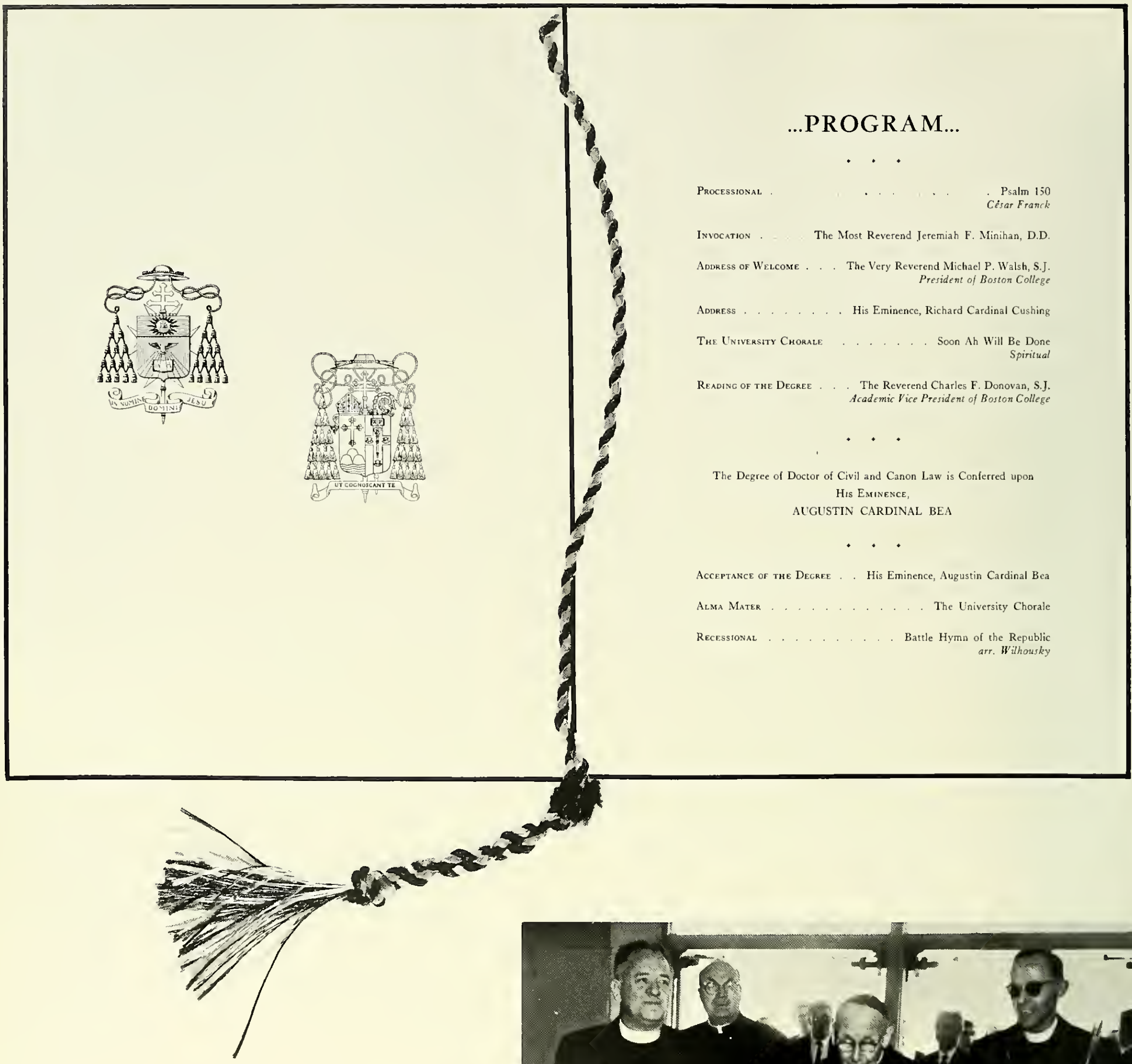
Juris Utriusque Doctor, honoris causa.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

In Honor of

HIS EMINENCE, AUGUSTIN CARDINAL BEA

President of the Secretariat for Christian Unity


IN NOMINE DOMINI JESU
UT COGNOSCANT TE

...PROGRAM...

• • •

Processional . . . . Psalm 150
César Franck

Invocation . . . The Most Reverend Jeremiah F. Minihan, D.D.

Address of Welcome . . . The Very Reverend Michael P. Walsh, S.J.
President of Boston College

Address . . . . His Eminence, Richard Cardinal Cushing

The University Chorale . . . . Soon Ah Will Be Done
Spiritual

Reading of the Degree . . . The Reverend Charles F. Donovan, S.J.
Academic Vice President of Boston College

• • •

The Degree of Doctor of Civil and Canon Law is Conferred upon
His Eminence,
AUGUSTIN CARDINAL BEA

• • •

Acceptance of the Degree . . His Eminence, Augustin Cardinal Bea

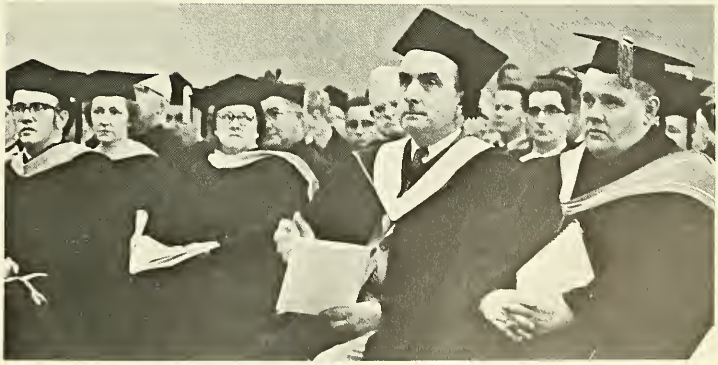
Alma Mater . . . . The University Chorale

Recessional . . . . Battle Hymn of the Republic
arr. Wilhousky

Three O'clock Tuesday Afternoon
March the Twenty-Sixth
Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-Three

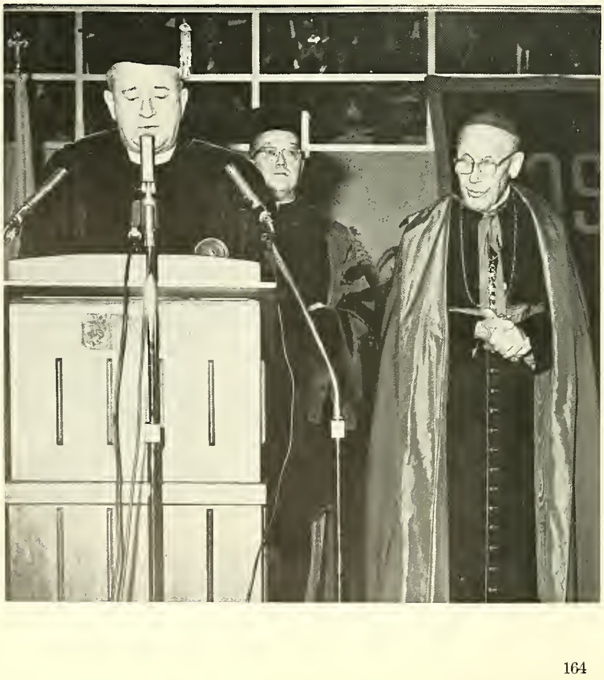
Father Walsh, Cardinal Bea, and the Cardinal's secretary arriving at Roberts Center . . .

. . . where he signed the guest book.



"I have seen the Holy Spirit work within Cardinal Bea at the Council."

BOSTON COLLEGE



The Cardinal of Unity receives his Boston College hood from the President of the University.

"... we proclaim him *Juris Utriusque Doctor, honoris cause.*"

Overflowing crowds pack Roberts Center to see "the most influential man in the movement for Christian Unity" become an alumnus of Boston College.

"I have heard many times of this great University's energy and interest in the cause of ecumenical unity."

His Eminence rises to hear his new *Alma Mater.*

The Cardinal of Charity and the Cardinal of Unity.

Some of the forty New England monsignors start down the center aisle of Holy Cross Cathedral.

THE CENTENNIAL MASS OF THANKSGIVING

At the Cathedral of the Holy Cross,

March 30, 1963

On March 30, 1963, Boston College heralded the closing of its first one hundred years with a magnificent Mass of Thanksgiving. The Mass was celebrated by His Excellency Bishop Thomas Riley, Boston College '22. Richard Cardinal Cushing, Boston College '17, preached the sermon.

For this occasion the university reached deep into the Church's liturgical past and celebrated a Pontifical Mass of the Holy Spirit. Fifteen bishops from all over the world, forty monsignors, and two cardinals were escorted to their thrones by the Knights of Malta, the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Knights of St. John. The faculty of the university, in full academic robes, were also seated in places of honor. The sanctuary of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross was ablaze with lights and flowers. Stationed at the right of the altar were the 180-voice University Chorale and the 35-piece Boston College Centennial Festival Orchestra.

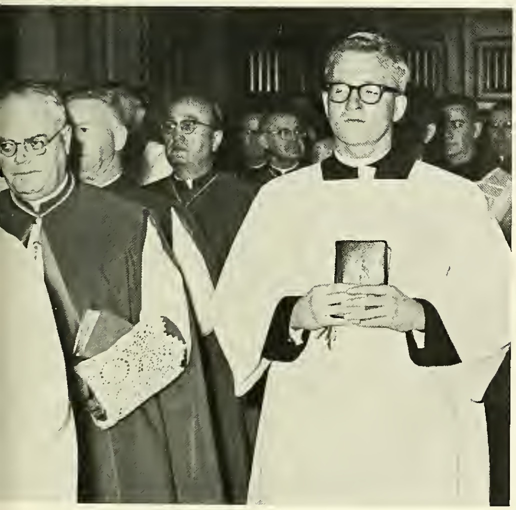
The University commissioned Mr. C. Alexander Peloquin to write a special Mass for the occasion. The product of his work, the *Missa Domini,* skillfully bound together the deep tradition of the Church with her new liturgical life, by blending the centuries-old Gregorian Chant with the wider range of modern composition. The masterfully interwoven harmony of percussion, brass, strings, and voices filled the church with a triumphant and powerful mood befitting the occasion.

The guest of honor at the Centennial Mass was Lord Augustin Cardinal Bea, President of the Secretariat for Christian Unity and the personal representative of His Holiness Pope John XXIII. At the conclusion of the Mass he presided from a throne on the high altar while Father Devlin, S.J., read the greetings of the Pontiff. Cardinal Bea then imparted the apostolic blessing to the students, faculty, and alumni of the college.

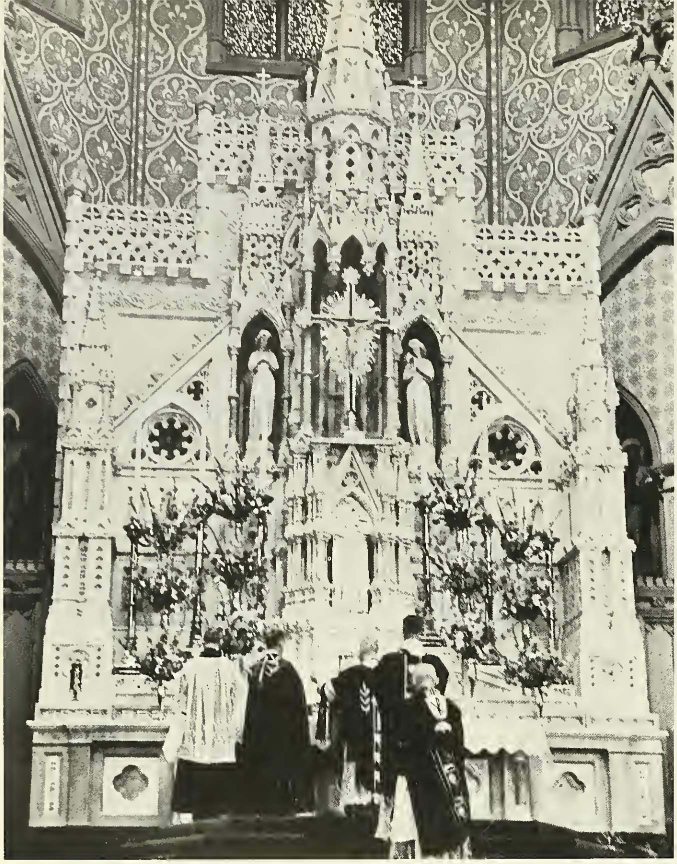
Immediately following the Mass, Cardinal Bea held an audience for the distinguished dignitaries of Church and state. A motorcade formed outside the Cathedral and all present returned to McElroy Commons for a luncheon, after which an address was given by His Excellency John J. Wright, Bishop of Pittsburgh, Boston College '31.

The 180 voice University Chorale of Boston College and the 35 piece Centennial Festival Orchestra begin the first strains of the *Missa Domini,* composed and directed by Mr. C. Alexander Peloquin.

Their Excellencies, the bishops, with their Jesuit faculty escorts.



His Excellency Bishop Comber of Maryknoll as he enters the apse of the Cathedral.



The high altar of Holy Cross Cathedral.

His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing, presiding prelate and preacher at the Centennial Mass.

His Eminence Augustine Cardinal Bea, personal representative of Pope John XXIII.

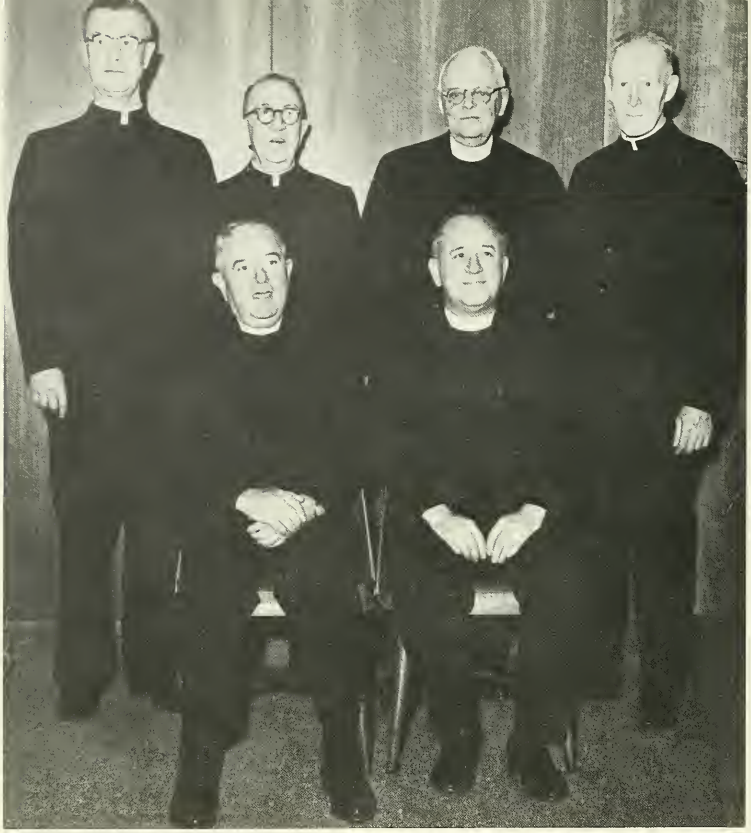
His Excellency Bishop Riley, Boston College '22, celebrant of the Pontifical Centennial Mass of Thanksgiving.

Endicott Peabody, Governor of the Commonwealth.

Father Devlin reads the greetings and decree of Pope John granting to the faculty, students, alumni, and friends of Boston College His Apostolic Benediction.

His Excellency the Bishop of Kenya.

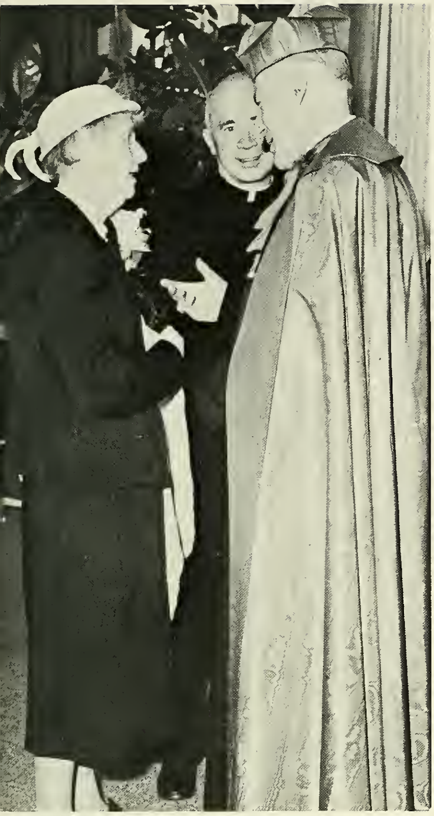
Cardinal Bea and Cardinal Cushing extend their personal blessing during the recessional.



Over 35 years of Boston College leadership.

Seated: Rev. Joseph R. N. Maxwell, S.J. (1951-1958); Rev. Michael P. Walsh, S.J. (1958-). *Standing:* Rev. William L. Keleher, S.J. (1945-1951); Rev. James H. Dolan, S.J. (1925-1932); Rev. Louis J. Gallagher, S.J. (1932-1937); and Rev. William J. Murphy, S.J. (1939-1945).

Part of the overflow crowd which packed McElroy Commons for the luncheon. Closed circuit television brought the proceedings to diners on the second floor.



Cardinal Cushing enjoys a moment with Mrs. Vincent P. Roberts, "the Grand Lady of Boston College."

Former Speaker of the House Joe Martin enjoys an after-dinner joke with Father Mackin and the alumni.

Most Rev. John J. Wright, Bishop of Pittsburg, Boston College '31. Principal speaker at the luncheon following the Centennial Mass.

United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 109 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1963 *No. 45*

GRATEFUL MEMORY AND HOPEFUL FORECAST

(Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. BOGGS) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, this is the centennial year of Boston College. Boston College has exercised a mighty and beneficial influence upon the intellectual and moral thought of our country and has been a glory and credit to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. All sacrifices of the past in establishing this institution are vindicated as one beholds this magnificent higher institution of learning as it stands today.

A nobler civilization is the dream of all men through the ages and it has been this high hope that Boston College has served so steadfastly. Beginning humbly, it has flourished in the great traditions set down by Jesuit educators some four centuries ago. Prompted by the age-old search for truth, goodness, and beauty, its endeavors have enriched our civilization.

I recall once reading an anniversary address by Henry Van Dyke in which he said: "The occasion is one of grateful memory and hopeful forecast." Such an event is this. Grateful memories of a heritage won by toil, hopes, and prayers, and hopeful forecast for a better world won by the search for truth and the attaining of wisdom.

Boston College has been fortunate indeed in the dedicated and talented men who have been associated with her through the years. I might add that Father Walsh, who is providing one of the richest periods in the history of Boston College, is a worthy successor to the great men who built this school.

A small but determined group of men led by Father John McElroy saw their hope for a college to serve the large Catholic community of Boston materialize with approval of a charter for Boston College on April 1, 1863. The years ahead were filled with struggle but the college grew and the city grew around it. The enrollment increased steadily each year and by 1905 it had reached 500. Cramped college facilities led to the building, under the leadership of Father Gasson, of this loveliest of campuses at Chesnut Hill and the first classes were held there exactly 50 years ago. The school continued to expand and today the original faculty of six Jesuits has grown to become the largest collegiate teaching community of Jesuits in the world.[1]

Although the history of Boston College is not unique in its growth amidst tremendous hardship, it is a towering monument to the devoted men of the Society of Jesus who have made this community of learning possible. The test of the ages imparts confidence in the Catholic system of education where the teaching of Christian morality is never lost sight of and goes hand-in-hand with the mental training of youth.

While recognizing the value of specialized skills, Boston College has adhered to the Jesuit belief in the excellence of a liberal arts education. In his "Idea of a University," Cardinal Newman wrote:

> A university training is the great ordinary means to a great but ordinary end; it aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular enthusiasm and fixed aims to popular aspirations, at giving enlargement and sobriety to the ideas of the age, at facilitating the exercise of political power, and refining the intercourse of private life. It is the education which gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them, and a force in urging them. It prepares him to fill any post with credit, and to master any subject with facility.

This has been the function of Boston College.

The 100th anniversary of this institution brings forth grateful memories of great men and great ideas which have been fulfilled throughout the years of growth and maturing. And the occasion also brings to mind illustrious men who have passed through the portals of this college as students, such as our beloved Cardinal Cushing and the honored and eminent Cardinal O'Connell who exclaimed as a student:

> I am more in love with the college than ever. There is plenty of hard work, but there is happiness and fine feeling all around.

Because of its solid foundation and rich heritage, Boston College offers today a hopeful forecast. In these critical times, with the ever increasing needs for an educated citizenry, Boston College is a fortress of broad and humane learning, a kind of learning which is often overlooked in today's clamor for vocationalism in American education. With higher learning so essential to our democratic way of life, the role of the private college becomes vital. The Jesuit school, particularly, provides the necessary well-rounded mental development for coping successfully with the deepening complexity of our age. The undergraduate and graduate schools of Boston College must continue to send out men and women who will provide leadership for our Commonwealth and other parts of the world. Our American way of life depends upon these graduates sent out as well equipped teachers, priests, lawyers—serving as judges, legislators and attorneys, and leaders for industry, business, and the community.

A century ago Ralph Waldo Emerson penned these lines:

Daughters of Time, the hypocritic Days,
Muffled and dumb like barefoot dervishes,
And marching single in an endless file,
Bring diadems and fagots in their hands,
To each they offer gifts after his will,
Bread, kindom, stars, and sky that holds them all.

Our age brings days of unlimited opportunity—days in which our moral strength and intellectual power can be used to shape a better and more peaceful world despite pessimistic moods and alarm over the development of nuclear weapons, inordinate scientific knowledge, and precarious international relationships. The days bring gifts of greater challenge than ever before. In a recent writing, Cardinal Cushing warned:

> The urgency of the times makes it imperative for us to take counsel, to sharpen our thought in regard to the specific ideals for which we stand. This is a period of transition, of realinement. We are seemingly at the end of a civilization.

The times are dangerous, but there is hopeful forecast in a university such as this one, dedicated as it is to truth and widom, both human and divine. The knowledge and morality imparted by Boston College will be of no small value in the contests which face us. We echo the words in Proverbs.

> Through knowledge shall the just be divided.

I congratulate Boston College on its splendor and successful achievements. My sincere hope is that Boston College may continue to develop and prosper, that the sphere of its influence may ever increase, and that the sons and daughters of Boston College will be found in the coming years, as in the past, leading useful lives, doing good to their fellow men, ever faithful to the teachings of their glorious alma mater, and improving and strengthening our institutions of government.

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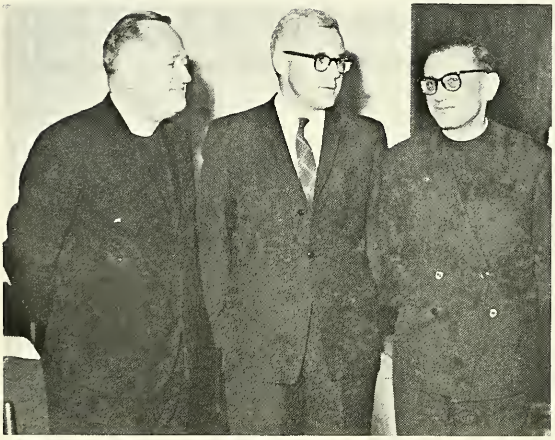
[1] Frost, Jack, "The Crowned Hilltop," Boston: Hawthorne Press, 1962.

Theologian Father Küng, S.J.

Father Burghardt of Woodstock College and Dr. George Williams of Harvard Divinity School.

Dr. Robert McAfee Brown of Stanford University meets with Father Jean Danielou, S.J., of the *Institut Catholique* in Paris and Father Michael P. Walsh, S.J.



Dr. Jaroslav Pelikan of the Yale Divinity School.

Catholic Bishop Primeau of Manchester, N.H., and Episcopal Bishop Stokes of Massachusetts discuss some problems of Christian Unity.

A top-level conference in which Father Küng tries to make a point.

At the height of the Centennial Celebration, Boston College played host to a number of outstanding theologians representing several Christian denominations. The two day conference followed a similar affair held at Harvard a week earlier. The Boston College colloquium differed, however, in that Protestants and Catholics were both full participants, while at Harvard Catholics had been invited as observers only. The Rt. Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts and moderator of one session of the colloquy, summed up the spirit of the gathering when he said, "How typical of Boston College to open its doors to men of all faiths on this the occasion of its hundredth anniversary."

Featured participants at the conference were Jaroslav Pelikan, Professor of Church History at Yale Divinity School; Jean Danielou, S.J., Theologian at the Institut Catholique in Paris; Robert McAfee Brown, of Stanford University; and Hans Küng, an official theologian at the Second Vatican Council.

The discussions provided intelligent presentations of theological differences. Such concepts as tradition, authority, holiness, and unity were given close scrutiny by a number of the most distinguished and influential theologians of our time.

Richard Cardinal Cushing, in a speech which closed the conference, called for an end to Roman harrassment of Greek Catholicism and offered his apologies for the centuries of humiliation which the Greek tradition had suffered. This echoed a spirit of generosity which had been so noticeable throughout the colloquy. It was a concrete gesture designed to carry out Dr. Pelikan's suggestion that "we join in a confession of guilt that will aid in bringing us to a festival of reconciliation."

The full text of these discussions is now being prepared by Boston College. Unfortunately the text was not yet available at the time of this printing.

BOSTON COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

MONDAY, April 15, 1963

8:00 P.M. THE CHURCH

Presiding: Most Reverend Ernest J. Primeau
Bishop of Manchester, N.H.

Speakers: Dr. Jaroslav Pelikan
Yale Divinity School

Dr. Hans Küng
University of Tübingen

Discussion: Leader — Reverend Walter Burghardt, S.J.
Woodstock College, Maryland.

TUESDAY, April 16, 1963

10:30 A.M. TRADITION

Presiding: Right Reverend Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.
Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts

Speakers: Jean Danielou, S.J.
Institut Catholique, Paris

Dr. Robert McAfee Brown
Stanford University

Discussion: Leader — Dr. George H. Williams
Harvard Divinity School

Guests are invited to participate

TUESDAY, April 16, 1963

2:00 P.M. A BRIDGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

Presiding: Very Reverend Michael P. Walsh, S.J.
President of Boston College

Speaker: His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing

Richard Cardinal Cushing takes a moment out before his speech to break ground for the Carney Building with Father Rector and Dr. Maguire.

Rev. Stanley J. Bezuszka, S.J., Boston College, and Dr. Paul A. Weiss, Rockefeller Institute, discuss the knowledge explosion in the natural sciences.

Rev. Edward Duff, S.J., former editor of *Social Order* and Professor of Theology, Weston College.

Wednesday . . . April 17

9:00 A.M. Registration (Campion Hall)

9:45 A.M. Address of Welcome — Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh, S.J., President of Boston College

10:00 A.M. FIRST PLENARY SESSION (Campion Hall Auditorium)

Presiding: Charles F. Donovan, S.J., Academic Vice President, Boston College

Speaker: John H. Finley, Jr., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, Harvard University
"The Inward Voice of the Classic"

10:45 A.M. Coffee

11:15 A.M. FIRST PLENARY SESSION RESUMES

Speaker: Howard Mumford Jones, Abbott Lawrence Lowell Professor of Humanities, Emeritus, Harvard University
"Modern Scholarship and the Data of Greatness"

12:30 P.M. Luncheon (McElroy Commons)

2:00 P.M. PANEL AND GROUP DISCUSSIONS

(1) Humanities — Resident Students Lounge, McElroy Commons

Moderator: William A. Donaghy, S.J., Professor of Theology, Boston College

Speaker: Peter A. Bertocci, Borden P. Bowne Professor of Philosophy, Boston University

Panelists: Goodwin B. Beach, Lecturer in Classics, Trinity College
Robert F. Quinn, C.S.P., Director, Paulist Center, Boston
Thomas W. Copeland, Professor of English, University of Massachusetts

(2) Natural Sciences — Faculty Lounge, McElroy Commons

Moderator: Stanley J. Bezuszka, S.J., Associate Professor of Mathematics, Boston College

Speaker: Paul A. Weiss, Professor of Biology, Rockefeller Institute

Panelists: William D. Cooke, Professor of Chemistry, Cornell University
Shields Warren, Director of Laboratories, New England Deaconess Hospital; Professor of Pathology, Harvard University

(3) Social Sciences — Murray Conference Room, McElroy Commons

Moderator: John D. Donovan, Professor of Sociology, Boston College

Speaker: Edward Duff, S.J., Professor of Theology, Weston College; former Editor of *Social Order*

Panelists: Samuel H. Beer, Professor of Government, Harvard University
Lewis A. Coser, Harry Coplan Professor of Sociology, Brandeis University
Alexander Gerschenkron, Walter S. Barker Professor of Economics, Harvard University

4:00 P.M. Reception for all Participants

5:30 P.M. Dinner

Left to right: Father R. F. Quinn, C.S.P., Paulist Center, Boston; Father W. A. Donaghy, S.J., Boston College; T. W. Copeland, University of Massachusetts; G. B. Beach, Trinity College; P. A. Bertocci, Boston Univerisity.

Father Charles Donovan, S.J., Academic Vice-President of Boston College, has a word with Howard Mumford Jones, Lowell Professor of Humanities, Harvard University.

BOSTON COLLEGE CENTENNIAL COLLOQUY

The most significant event of the Centennial Week was the discussion of the knowledge explosion, a theme which was central in a three day colloquy which brought together many of the most respected scholars of our time. The explosion of knowledge and the mushrooming of data are outstanding facts of the academic world in this century. The meeting at Boston College was a serious attempt to cope with this problem and, as such, constituted a notable intellectual event.

John H. Finley, Jr., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, Harvard University.

John G. Kemeny, Dartmouth College; Dean Joseph A. Devenny, S.J., Boston College; Samuel A. Goudsmit, Brookhaven National Laboratory.

Participating in the meeting were such men as Samuel H. Beer, Chairman of the Department of Political Science at Harvard University; John H. Finley, Jr., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard; Howard Mumford Jones; Lynn T. White, Jr., Professor of History at UCLA; and Samuel A. Goudsmit, Professor of Physics at Brookhaven National Laboratory.

The scholars present were unanimous in their realization both of the fact of the knowledge explosion and of the need to come to grips with it. Professor Goudsmit mentioned the effects of this trend within his field: "It has become impossible for a physicist to follow the changes or modifications in basic theories except in his own narrow field of specialization. Thus, within a scientific discipline, the knowledge explosion leads to extreme specialization." According to Lynn T. White, the result in history has been "a surge of unexpected findings and interpretations."

It was the privilege of Boston College to be host to these scholars and it was her honor to contribute to the advancement in scholarship and learning. "There is," as Rev. Michael P. Walsh noted, "no group to which Boston College opens its heart so warmly as to scholars."

Thursday . . . April 18

9:00 A.M. Registration (McElroy Commons) for newly arrived delegates

9:45 A.M. SECOND PLENARY SESSION (Resident Students Lounge, McElroy Commons)
  Presiding: Joseph A. Devenny, S.J., Dean, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Boston College
  Speaker: Samuel A. Goudsmit, Professor of Physics, Brookhaven National Laboratory
  "Consequences of the Knowledge Explosion"

10:45 A.M. Coffee

11:15 A.M. SECOND PLENARY SESSION RESUMES
  Speaker: John G. Kemeny, Professor of Mathematics, Dartmouth College
  "The Knowledge Explosion: A Mathematician's Point of View"

12:30 P.M. Luncheon (McElroy Commons)

2:00 P.M. PANEL AND GROUP DISCUSSIONS
  (1) Humanities — Resident Students Lounge, McElroy Commons
    Moderator: John L. Mahoney, Associate Professor of English, Boston College
    Speaker: Walter J. Bate, Abbott Lawrence Lowell Professor of Humanities, Harvard University
    Panelists: George M. Harper, Professor of Classics, Williams College
    Alexander A. Schneiders, Professor of Education, Boston College
    William A. Wallace, O.P., Professor of Philosophy, Catholic University of America
  (2) Natural Sciences — Faculty Lounge, McElroy Commons
    Moderator: Robert L. Carovillano, Associate Professor of Physics, Boston College
    Speaker: Francis O. Schmitt, Institute Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
    Panelists: C. Raymond Adams, Professor of Mathematics, Brown University
    Ernst Mayr, Alexander Agassiz Professor of Zoology, Harvard University
    Robert R. Shrock, Professor of Geology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
  (3) Social Sciences — Murray Conference Room, McElroy Commons
    Moderator: Robert J. McEwen, S.J., Professor of Economics, Boston College
    Speaker: Carleton S. Coon, Curator of Ethnology and Professor of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania
    Panelists: Joseph P. Fitzpatrick, S.J., Professor of Sociology, Fordham University
    Jeannette P. Nichols, Professor of History, University of Pennsylvania
    Robert Solow, Professor of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

4:00 P.M. Reception for all Participants

5:30 P.M. Dinner

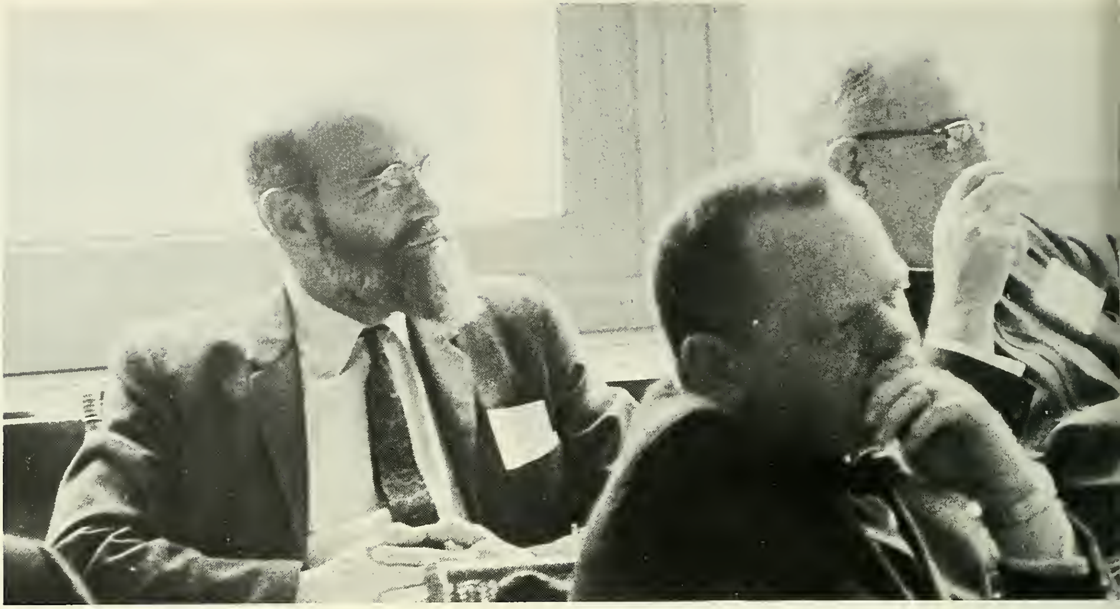
Robert Solow, Professor of Economics, M. I. T., a member of the President's Economic Advisory Council.

Walter Jackson Bate, Professor of English, Harvard University.

Joseph P. Fitzpatrick, S.J., Professor of Sociology, Fordham University.

Carleton S. Coon, Curator of Ethnology and Professor of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania.

Francis O. Schmitt, M.I.T.



A relaxed scholarly atmosphere pervaded all of the proceedings as teachers and educators became students again.

BOSTON COLLEGE
1863 1963
HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

Warren Ault, Professor of History, Boston University.

Friday . . . April 19

9:00 A.M. Registration (McElroy Commons) for newly arrived delegates

9:45 A.M. THIRD PLENARY SESSION (Resident Students Lounge, McElroy Commons)
Presiding: W. Seavey Joyce, S.J., Dean, College of Business Administration, Boston College
Speaker: Peter H. Odegard, Professor of Political Science, University of California
"Political Science: Knowledge for What?"

10:45 A.M Coffee

11:15 A.M. THIRD PLENARY SESSION RESUMES
Speaker: Lynn T. White, Jr., Professor of History, University of California at Los Angeles
"The Changing Middle Ages"

12:30 P.M. Luncheon (McElroy Commons)

2:00 P.M. PANEL AND GROUP DISCUSSIONS

(1) Humanities — Resident Students Lounge, McElroy Commons
Moderator: Reginald F. O'Neill, S.J., Dean, School of Philosophy, Weston College
Speaker: William F. Lynch, S.J., Professor of English. Georgetown University
Panelists: William E. FitzGerald, S.J., Professor of Philosophy, Boston College
Norman N. Holland, Associate Professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
William O. Martin, Professor of Philosophy, University of Rhode Island

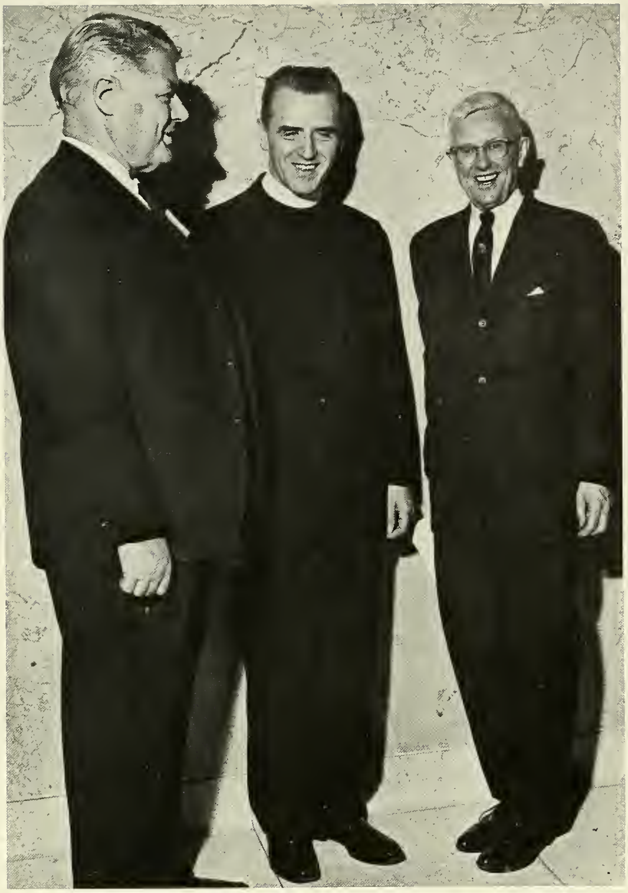
(2) Natural Sciences — Faculty Lounge, McElroy Commons
Moderator: Louis O. Kattsoff, Professor of Mathematics, Boston College
Speaker: Harold G. Cassidy, Professor of Chemistry, Yale University
Panelists: Roy J. Gritter, Associate Professor of Chemistry, University of Connecticut
John J. McLaughlin, Staff Member, Haskins Laboratories; Associate Professor of Biology, St. Francis College
Jay Orear, Associate Professor of Physics, Cornell University

(3) Social Sciences — Murray Conference Room, McElroy Commons
Moderator: John M. vonFelsinger, Professor of Psychology, Boston College
Speaker: Vincent P. Wright, Professor of Economics, Boston College
Panelists: Warren O. Ault, William E. Huntington Professor of History, Boston University
Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., Professor of History, University of Notre Dame
Victoria Schuck, Professor of Political Science, Mount Holyoke College

4:00 P.M. Reception for all Participants

5:30 P.M. Dinner

Peter H. Odegard, Professor of Political Science, University of California; W. Seavey Joyce, S.J., Dean of the College of Business Administration, Boston College; Lynn E. White, Jr., Professor of History, University of California at Los Angeles.



A. Thomas McAvoy, C.S.C., Professor of History, University of Notre Dame.

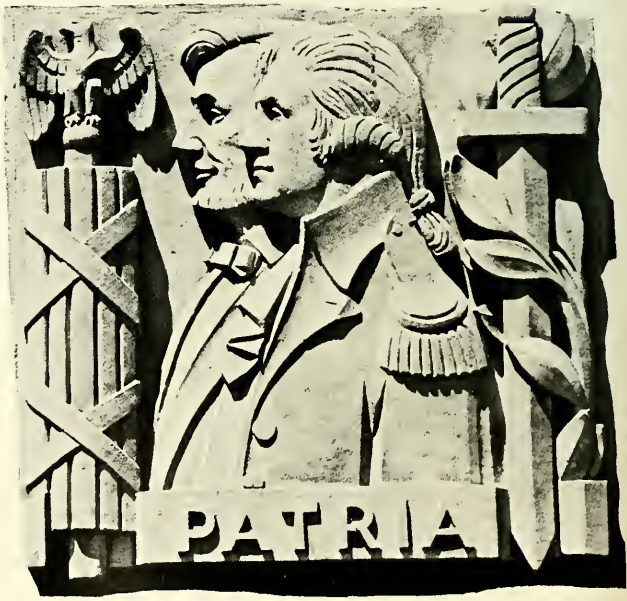
William F. Lynch, S.J., Professor of English, Georgetown University.

THE CENTENNIAL CONVOCATION

Alumni Stadium

April 20, 1963

For weeks the campus had been alive with activity. Now army heliocopters hovered over the campus and Secret Service men patrolled the buildings. April 20 dawned bright and clear, but still foul-weather preparations went on in McHugh Forum and Roberts Center, where over one hundred closed circuit television sets were being installed. The face of the campus had undergone a startling transformation. The colors of the nation and of the university billowed out in swaths of bunting along the President's route and great quantities of flowers covered the speakers' platform at the reservoir end of Alumni Stadium. At eleven o'clock a violent rainstorm swept the campus. By one o'clock only a high wind and a fine mist buffeted the Chestnut Hill area. By two o'clock over twenty thousand people had swarmed into the stadium. The chairs and seats were wet and a handsome brochure became a valued sponge. At 2:15 a great procession began to wind its way down from Roberts Center to the stadium. As the band struck up its martial music, the weather began to clear and soon the only sign of rain was the glistening lawn of the field. A great cry of welcome rose from the stands as representatives of over three hundred colleges and universities began to file into the stadium. The delegates of fifty learned societies and the faculty of Boston College, over six hundred strong, made their entrance in a stream of gold, crimson, blue, and maroon robes and hoods. They were followed by the distinguished guests, officers of the university, and Church and state officials. In the place of honor strode John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, wearing the honorary Boston College degree he received in 1956. The band struck up "Hail to the Chief" and an enthusiastic audience thundered its welcome to the President.



SEAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

President Kennedy arriving at the main entrance to the university.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

Prelude

The National Anthem

Invocation . . . . *His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing*

Address of Welcome . . . . *Very Reverend Michael P. Walsh, S.J.*

Greetings

From the Colleges and Universities . . . . *Nathan M. Pusey*

From the Commonwealth . . . . . . *His Excellency, Endicott Peabody*

From the Church . . . . *His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing*

The Degree of Doctor of Laws is conferred upon

Very Reverend Edward Bernard Bunn, s.j.

The Degree of Doctor of Letters is conferred upon

Lady Barbara Ward Jackson

The Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters is conferred upon

Nathan Marsh Pusey

Rev. John Rock, S.J., dressed in his degree robes from the University of Louvain, on his way to the Convocation.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

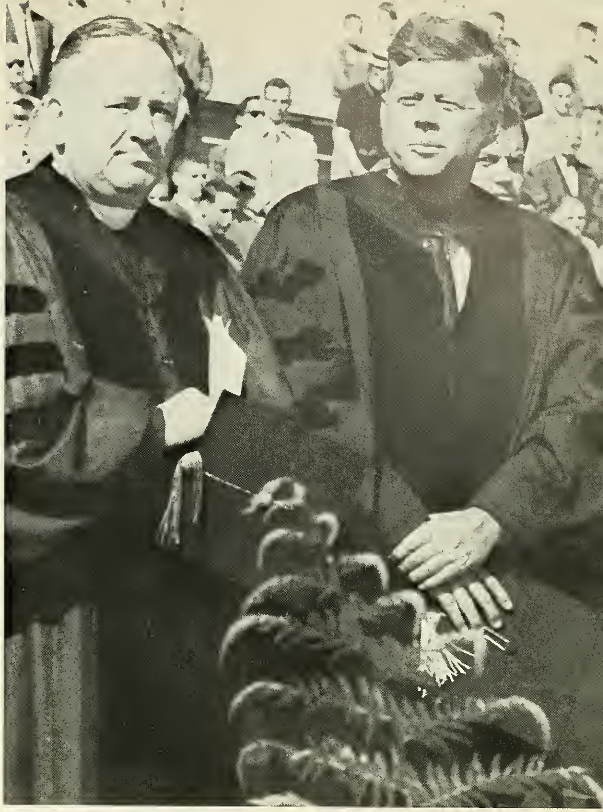
GREETINGS

FROM THE NATION . . . . *President John F. Kennedy*

ALMA MATER

RECESSIONAL

The audience is requested to remain seated until the Procession has left the Stadium.



Fr. Michael P. Walsh, President of Boston College, and John F. Kennedy, President of the United States.

Fathers Sweeney, Devlin, and Donovan help ready the President for the Convocation.

Nathan Marsh Pusey, President of Harvard University.

The 1860's were a period of intense ferment in higher education in this country. This ferment was occasioned by two kinds of discontent. One, that the attention of our colleges was directed so exclusively toward literary studies, and these not even modern literary studies, that the colleges were making virtually no contribution toward meeting the practical problems of a rapidly developing society. Scorning the agricultural and mechanical arts they were, it was held by these of their critics using a kind of smear word, "irrelevant." Times have changed.

The other main criticism came from those who had caught a glimpse abroad, chiefly in Germany, of what a university as constrasted with a college could be. There has been a good deal of confusion on this subject ever since. There are many colleges in this country which grandiloquently call themselves universities. There are few universities which, like yours, are content to call themselves colleges. But in any event, in the past 100 years we are in a new period of ferment. Higher education has become extraordinarily almost too relevant. Witness the way President Kennedy has taken and needs a considerable piece of higher education to help him in Washington. Witness the way his Science Advisory Board tells him that certain agencies of Government basically dependent upon the research activities of highly trained engineers, mathematicians, and physical scientists will not be able to do their work a decade hence if the rate of producing these kinds of scientists is not quickly stepped up to 7,000 Ph.D.'s a year. Many other interests and concerns seem to me and to others to have equally good claims for this kind of scarce talent. It was only yesterday that the number of Ph.D.'s given annually by all universities in all subjects passed the level of 7,000. It is now about 10,000 per year. The Space Agency itself would like to have about 10,000. Clearly we have a great deal to do.

May I interrupt my remarks just to say about space that today is the day to test the aerodynamic properties of the mortar board. I hope if mine takes off into space I don't go with it.

We have much to do and we are not in the best shape to do it. We have all been struggling to make good the deficiencies which accumulated in our plants during the long, lean years of depression and war and to raise the funds to attract, to hold, and adequately recompense our faculties. Even more difficult have been the pressures for new programs, plants, and equipment originating in the marvelous burgeoning of knowledge. In the midst of this we are confronted with a shortage and therefore a fierce competition for first-rate teachers. And truly frightening is the prospect now breaking over us of soon having such numbers to cope with that we shall have in a decade virtually to double the whole enterprise of higher education in this country which it has taken more than 300 years of patient, devoted effort to bring to its present estate. Mr. President, may I say parenthetically it is our hope that you will be able to help us to get the legislators in the Capitol to see the implication of this remark.

Meanwhile it is a joy to see Boston College forging ahead through its own and its friends' efforts. Deep in the center of the present responsibility of higher education is the need to find ways to adapt to present circumstances the old basic learning with its concern for the development of persons and its own unremitting attention to questions of value. The institutions of higher learning entrusted to the Jesuits have an honorable record in this regard. It is to be hoped among all the other things we have to do that these and other institutions can work together to accomplish this task. May I as the president of an institution more than 300 years old, say this discouraging word to Father Walsh and his associates, that the common task we share does not get easier with the passing centuries. But may I also for the colleges and universities of the United States felicitate Boston College on the achievements of its first century and on the great development and growth you have experienced in that time.

We welcome the advent of strong Catholic colleges and universities of which surely this is one of the chief, into the advance ranks of our institutions of higher learning. Together these institutions have already done much to build value into our common life and on them our hopes for a worthy future in large measure must surely now depend. The colleges and universities, and among them I should like to say personally Harvard, congratulate Boston College on the accomplishments of her first century. We salute her on this happy day for her achievement. We would speak of our pride in our association with her and we wish for her long life and a continuation of that strong forward surge with which she now so clearly and so creatively is moving ahead.

GREETINGS TO BOSTON COLLEGE FROM THE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

GREETINGS TO BOSTON COLLEGE FROM THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Your Eminence, Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Father Walsh, Father Bunn, Lady Jackson, Dr. Pusey, Senator Saltonstall, Senator Kennedy, Mayor Collins, members of the Board of Regents of Boston College, distinguished guests, and friends of Boston College, in 1847, Father John McElroy, S.J., arrived in Boston and planted the first seeds that have grown and flourished and produced the magnificent bounty we know today as Boston College, one of the great institutions of learning in the free world.

My presence here, today, as Governor of the Commonwealth, is symbolic of the continuing harmonious relationship between town and gown that was begun on that day in April 1863, 100 years ago, when my predecessor, Gov. John Andrews, signed into law the act of the Massachusetts Legislature granting your charter.

Fourteen years later, under the inspired leadership of the Reverend John Bapst, S.J., the first President of the college and corporation, the first commencement was held. Nine young men graduated. And again, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was present to bestow her congratulations in the person of my predecessor, Gov. Alexander H. Rice.

Now, on another day in April, in the year of our Lord, 1963, the Governor of the Commonwealth again comes to Boston College to join in this well-deserved and joyous celebration.

To the many devoted priests and laypeople who labored so humbly and faithfully for so noble a purpose, every citizen of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts owes a debt of gratitude.

His Excellency Endicott Peabody, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

For education is one of this Commonwealth's most precious assets. We are indeed proud of the tradition of excellence in education which is so well represented here. All of us who are working for better educational opportunity in Massachusetts can draw inspiration from the story of the birth and growth of Boston College. From humble beginnings in the South End of Boston, you have matured into the magnificent institution of learning which stands before us today.

Sitting among you now, there must be some who were present at the laying of the cornerstone of B.C. at this site on June 15, 1913. One among them was the mayor of the city of Boston, John F. Fitzgerald. Now, 50 years later, on an equally proud occasion in the history of Boston College, how fitting it is that we are honored by the presence of that man's grandson, the President of the United States of America, John F. Kennedy.

Certainly our Commonwealth would be something less than what it is today were it not for the men and women of Boston College. Her contribution has been vast and varied. Doctors, alumni of Boston College, have exercised their merciful calling throughout the Commonwealth. In our classrooms, sons and daughters of Boston College have been astonishingly active.

The clergy who minister to the Catholic archdiocese of Boston have been predominantly men of Boston College. B.C. has given to the church such eminent men of God as William Cardinal O'Connell and our beloved friend and spiritual leader, Richard Cardinal Cushing.

In the courts of our Commonwealth, countless lawyers, men of Boston College, have pleaded and fought for justice. Just recently I had the pleasure of appointing as a superior court judge one of your law school's most distinguished professors. I am delighted that this appointment has been greeted as one of the finest of this generation.

I cannot resist noting with partisan pride that the first site of Boston College Law School, 11 Beacon Street, today houses my political alma mater, the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee.

The law school forums, the Boston College citizen seminars, the lectures on public affairs have in an extraordinary way blended the dedicated efforts of the good citizens of our community.

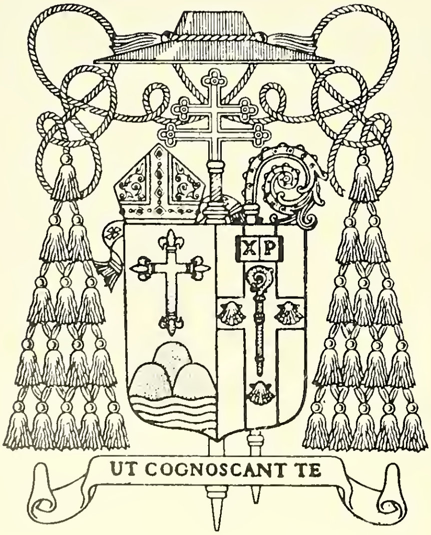
Here at Boston College you have achieved an inspiring blend of faith and reason. You have exalted the mind and soul of man. Your proud past is exceeded only by your bright future.

I can think of no more fitting tribute than to quote from a letter sent in 1934 by William Lawrence, the Episcopal bishop of Boston, to your then president, Father Gallagher. Bishop Lawrence explained that the land on which Boston College now stands, was owned by his father. He wrote: "Boston College, with its beautiful group of buildings, has given a grace and benediction to my boyhood haunts."

For me, for all of us, the presence of Boston College is indeed a grace and benediction for which we are most grateful. From your modest beginnings, you truly have earned your name, you have reached "the heights." As Boston College begins its second century of life, let it take with it our best wishes and Godspeed.

GREETINGS TO BOSTON COLLEGE FROM THE CHURCH

His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston.



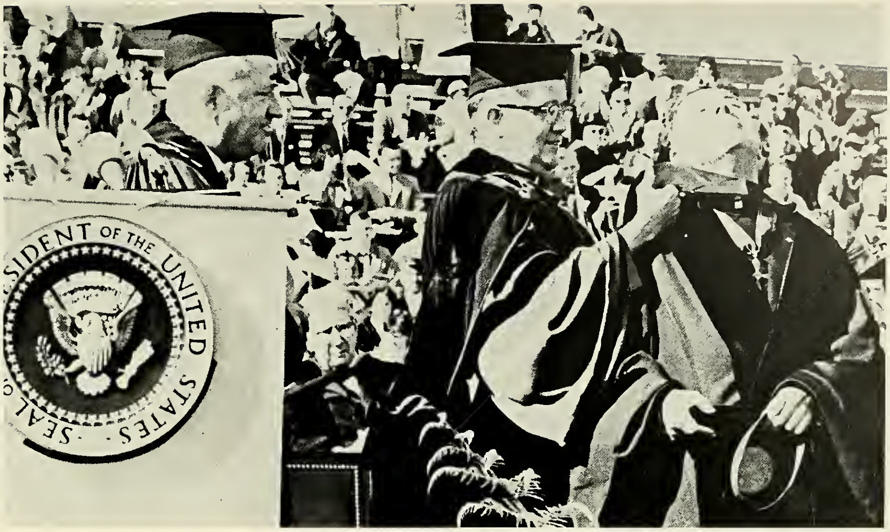
Mr. President, Very Rev. Father Walsh, rector of Boston College, members of the faculty, members of the student body, and guests, it is my pleasant duty to express on this occasion the congratulations and gratitude of the church in honor of the centennial of Boston College.

The college has grown with the archdiocese of Boston and it has contributed enormously and indispensably to the growth of the church in this area. It was Boston College that encouraged throughout the years the vocations to the priesthood and the religious life that were necessary for the expansion of the church as the numbers of its faithful began to increase. For over 50 years the students in our diocesan seminary, founded in 1884, came almost entirely from this institution and from its sister College of the Holy Cross in Worcester. Today it is Boston College that provides educational formation and training for hundreds of teachers and administrators in our diocesan schools, so important for the healthy and normal functioning of the church.

There is another reason for our gratitude to Boston College and the Jesuits under whose direction it has grown to its present state of academic efficiency. The church has a part to play within the larger community in which its freedom of functioning is constitutionally guaranteed. It is erroneous to conclude from the concern of Catholics for the expansion of their ecclesiastical structure that their interests are exclusively sectarian, or that they evaluate their achievements in the field of education entirely from the supernatural point of view of revealed religion. Ultimately the church directs the minds of men toward the eternal happiness of the world to come. More immediately, however, the church is concerned with developing the highest ideals of personal integrity and public service. To be genuinely religious means to be conscientious and upright as a citizen, no less than to be loyal and unswerving in the fulfillment of religious duties.

As we find proof in our own day of the relevance of religious beliefs for the strengthening of our Nation against moral decay, we have reason to be thankful that institutions like Boston College are preparing young people for positions of responsibility, and bringing the highest standards of academic excellence into harmonious integration with the ideas of Christian tradition.

For what Boston College has done, is doing and will continue to do for God and for country, for the church and for the state, for the educational world and for the common good, we are thankful today. We pray that He who is infinitely wise and provident, infinitely good and merciful, may enable this institution to fulfill in years to come its divinely ordained purpose of keeping sound minds in sound bodies, of drawing from human powers their greatest measure of scholarly effort and of elevating the human personality to its rightful dignity of sonship with God through Christ our Lord.



Very Reverend Edward B. Bunn, S.J., President of Georgetown, receives the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa.*

Lady Barbara Ward Jackson receiving the degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa.*

Dr. Nathan Marsh Pusey, President of Harvard University, receives the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, *honoris causa.*

GREETINGS TO BOSTON COLLEGE FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Honorable John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America.

Father Walsh, your Eminence, Governor Peabody, members of the faculty, ladies and gentlemen; it is a great pleasure to come back to a city where my accent is considered normal, and where they pronounce the words the way they are spelled.

I take especial satisfaction in this day as the recipient of an honorary degree in 1956 from Boston College, and, therefore, an instant alumnus, I am particularly pleased to be with all of you on this most felicitous occasion.

This university, or college, as Father Walsh has described, was founded in the darkest days of the Civil War, when this Nation was engaged in a climatic struggle to determine whether it would be half slave and half free or all free. And now, 100 years later, after the most intense century perhaps in human history, we are faced with the great question of whether this world will be half slave and half free, or whether it will be all one or the other. And on this occasion, as in 1863, the services of Boston College are still greatly needed.

It is good also to participate in this ceremony which has honored three distinguished citizens of the free world—President Pusey, Father Bunn, and our friend from the world of freedom, Lady Jackson.

Boston College is a hundred years old—old by the lifespan of man, but young by that of universities. In this week of observance, you have rightly celebrated the achievements of the past, and equally rightly you have turned in a series of discussions by outstanding scholars to the problems of the present and the future. Learned men have been talking here of the knowledge explosion, and in all that they have said I am sure they have implied the heavy present responsibility of institutions like this one. Yet today I want to say a word on the same theme, to impress upon you as urgently as I can the growing and insistent importance of universities in our national life.

I speak of universities because that is what Boston College has long since become. But most of what I say applies to liberal arts colleges as well. My theme is not limited to any one class of universities, public or private, religious or secular. Our national tradition of variety in higher education shows no sign of weakening, and it remains the task of each of our institutions to shape its own role among its differing sisters. In this hope I am much encouraged by a reading in this last week of the remarkable encyclical, *Pacem in Terris.*

In its penetrating analysis of today's great problems, of social welfare and human rights, of disarmament and international order and peace, that document surely shows that on the basis of one great faith and its traditions there can be developed counsel on public affairs that is of value to all men and women of good will. As a Catholic, I am proud of it; and as an American, I have learned from it. It only adds to the impact of this message that it closely matches notable expressions of conviction and aspiration from churchmen of other faiths, and in recent documents of the World Council of Churches, and from outstanding world citizens with no ecclesiastical standing. We are learning to talk the language of progress and peace across the barriers of sect and creed. It seems reasonable to hope that a similar process may be taking place across the quite different barriers of higher learning.

From the office that I hold, in any case, there can be no doubt today of the growing meaning of universities in America. That, of course, is one basic reason for the increasing urgency with which those who care most for the progress of our society are pressing for more adequate programs in higher education and in education generally. It is for this reason that I urge upon everyone here and in this country the pressing need for national attention and a national decision in the national interest upon the national question of education. In at least four ways, the new realities of our day have combined to intensify the focal role of the university in our Nation's life.

First, and perhaps most obvious, the whole world has come to our doorstep and the universities must be its student. In the strange geometry of modern politics, the distant Congo can be close to us as Canada, and Canada, itself, is worth more attention that we have sometimes given. Cultures not our own press for understanding. Crises we did not create require our participation. Accelerating change is the one universal human prospect.

Second, there is indeed an explosion of knowledge and its outward limits are not yet in sight. In some fields, progress seems very fast; in other, distressingly slow. It is no tribute to modern science to jump lightly to the conclusion that all its secrets of particle physics, or molecular life, or heredity, of outer space, are now within easy reach. The truth is more massive and less magical. It is that wherever we turn, in defense, in space, in medicine, in industry, in agriculture, and most of all in basic science itself, the requirement is for better work, deeper understanding, higher education. While I have framed this comment in the terms of the natural sciences, I insist, as do all those who live in this field, that at every level of learning there must be an equal concern for history, for letters and the arts, and for man as a social being in the widest meaning of Aristotle's phrase. This also is the work of the university.

And third, as the world presses in and knowledge presses out, the role of the interpreter grows. Men can no longer know everything themselves; the 20th century has no universal man. All men today must learn to know through one another to judge across their own ignorance -to comprehend at second hand. These arts are not easily learned. Those who would practice them must develop intensity of perception, variety of mental activity, and the habit of open concern for truth in all its forms. Where can we expect to find a training ground for this modern maturity, if not in our universities?

Fourth and finally, these new requirements strengthen still further what has always been a fundamental element in the life of American colleges and universities—that they should be dedicated to "the Nation's service." The phrase is Woodrow Wilson's, and no one has discussed its meaning better. What he said in 1896 is more relevant today than ever before, and I close with a quotation from him.

I offer it to you with renewed congratulations, and in the confident hope that as her second century opens, Boston College will continue to respond, as she did in her beginnings, to the new needs of the age:

"It is not learning," said President Wilson, "but the spirit of service that will give a college place in the public annals of the Nation. It is indispensable," he said, "if it is to do its right service, that the air of affairs should be admitted to all its classrooms . . . the air of the world's transactions, the consciousness of the solidarity of the race, the sense of the duty of man toward man . . . the promise and the hope that shone in the face of all knowledge. . . . The days of glad expansion are gone, our life grows tense and difficult; our resource for the future lies in careful thought, providence, and a wise economy; and the school must be of the Nation."

Boston College for 100 years has been of the Nation and so it will be for the next hundred.

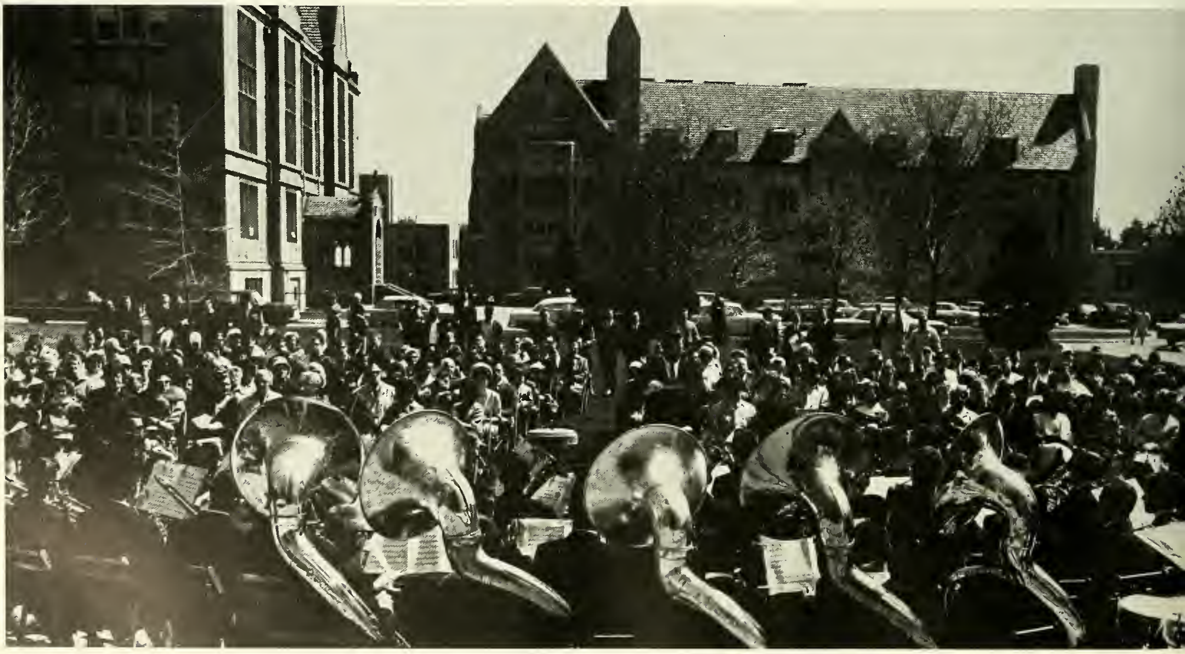
Photo courtesy of the Boston Globe

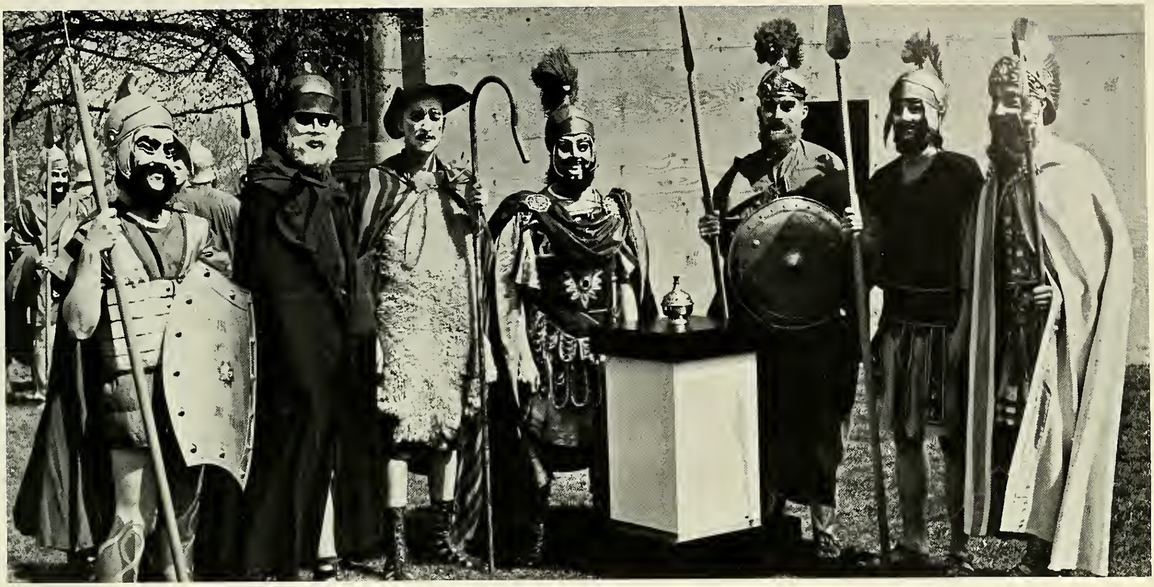
The Centennial Band Concert on the south portico of Bapst Library.

THE CENTENNIAL BAND CONCERT

April 28, 1963

The Boston College Band chose the Centennial Celebration to revive an old tradition which had lapsed for almost two decades. At 2:30 P.M. Mr. Peter Siragusa lifted his baton and led the band through an hour of march and pop music. The three-time winners of the St. Patrick's Day Competition in New York rose politely and received the applause of the over five hundred students and friends, who were seated in chairs and on blankets on the sun-splashed library lawn. It is hoped that the warm reception given the band will encourage them to once again make the concert an annual tradition.





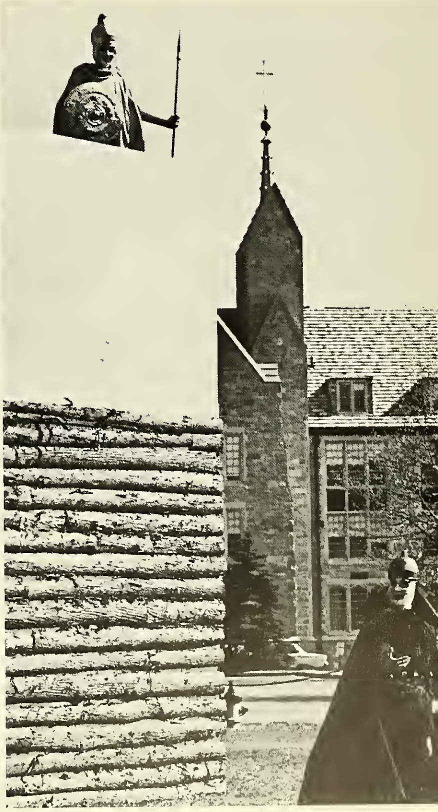
ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΟΥ ΡΗΣΟΣ

THE CENTENNIAL GREEK PLAY

May 5, 1963

The Classics Department also revived an old tradition of the university—the presentation of a Greek play. In the great days of the Dramatic Society, there was an annual presentation of this sort with authentic costumes, masks, and choral songs. In the hands of the Classics Department, the authenticity of such a production was carried a step further: the entire play was given in the original Greek. As in Ancient Greece this presentation was given under the open sky, and three hundred hardy people braved a very damp day to see the tragedy on the library lawn.

"Hector."



Saturday April 20	Centennial Convocation. 2:00 p.m. Alumni Stadium.
Monday April 22	Dramatic Society Centennial Production. 8:30 p.m. Bapst Auditorium. "Cenodoxus" by JAKOB BIDERMANN, S.J. Also April 23.
Sunday May 5	Euripides' "Rhesus". 4:00 p.m. Bapst Library Lawn. Presented in the Original Greek by the students of Boston College.
Friday May 10	Centennial Drama Festival. Seminar on the Theater: "One Hundred Years of the American Theater, 1863-1963" 12:30 p.m. Opening Luncheon. Campion Auditorium. Keynote Speaker: JOHN GASSNER, Sterling Professor of Playwriting, Yale University. "One Hundred Years of American Drama: An Historical Account". Panel Discussion: "How Much American Drama of the Past Century is Significant?" 2:00 p.m. McElroy Commons. Moderator: Professor JOHN L. MAHONEY, *Chairman*, Department of English, Boston College. Panelists: RICHARD L. COE, Drama Critic, *Washington Post-Times Herald;* RICHARD GILMAN, Drama Critic, *The Commonweal;* SYDNEY L. HARRIS, Drama Critic, *Chicago Daily News;* HENRY HEWES, Drama Critic, *Saturday Review;* ELLIOT NORTON, Drama Critic, *Boston Record-American.* Panel Discussion: "Some Important Movements in the History of the American Theater" 2:00 p.m. Campion Auditorium. Moderator: DR. HAROLD EHRENSPERGER, *Chairman*, Division of Theater Arts, Boston University. Panelists: ARMINA MARSHALL LANGNER, Co-administrator, The Theater Guild, "The Theater Guild: 1919 to 1963"; LEE STRASBERG, *Director*, "The Actors' Studio"; JOSE QUINTERO, *Director*, Circle-in-the-Square Theater, New York City, "The Off-Broadway Movement"; HARLAN GRANT, *Managing Director*, Weston (Vermont) Playhouse, "The Summer Theater Movement".

One of the most constructive of the Centennial activities was the Drama Festival, climaxed by the premiere of the play, *Seven Scenes for Yeni.* A two day seminar on "One Hundred Years of the American Theater" opened the festival. The first of the two sessions, attended by over seven hundred people, dealt with the successes, failures, and hopes of American drama. Mr. John Gassner, Sterling Professor of Playwriting at Yale, delivered the keynote address and pointed out that the work of Eugene O'Neill, Thornton Wilder, Tennessee Williams, and Arthur Miller has been instrumental in creating a "rock-hewn realism" which has "given a special lustre to the American theater." Participants in the panels included Armina Marshall, co-director of the Theater Guild; Jose Quintero, director of the Circle-in-the-Square Theater; and Lee Strasberg, Director of the Actors' Studio.

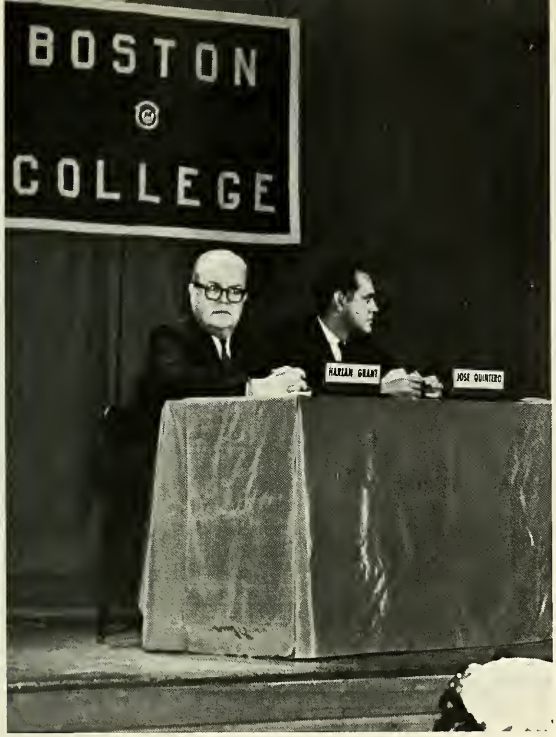
In the other panel held on the first day of the festival, four leading drama critics examined the significance of the past century of drama. Richard Coe of the *Washington Post-Times Herald,* Richard Gilman of *Commonweal,* Henry Hewes of *The Saturday Review,* and Elliot Norton of the *Boston Record-American* discussed the extent of America's contributions to the theater over the past century. Mr. Norton contended that, "Though America has not produced a Sophocles, a Shakespeare, or a Molière, the American drama in the past forty years has been equal or close to the best in the world at the time."

The closing session of the festival was the occasion for panel discussions on "The Universities and the Drama," "The Community and Festival Theaters," and "The Professional Theater Today." The professional theater was the butt of much criticism. Arthur Kopit, author of *Oh Dad, Poor Dad . . .*, bemoaned the fact that authors are denied the right to failure: "Every act, every scene, every speech must be tops

100 YEARS OF AMERICAN THEATER

Critics Hewes, Morton, Mahoney, Gilman, and Coe discuss the significance of American Drama.

ELLIOT NORTON
JOHN L. MAHONEY
RICHARD GILMAN



Saturday
May 11

Panel Discussion: "The Universities and the Drama" 10:00 A.M. McElroy Commons. Moderator: EUGENE BLACKMAN, Professor of Drama, Northeastern University, President, New England Theater Conference. Panelists: Professor WISNER KINNE, Tufts University, "George Pierce Baker at Harvard"; Professor F. CURTIS CANFIELD, Dean, School of Drama, Yale University, "The Yale Plan"; LEO BRADY, Professor of Speech and Drama, Catholic University of America, "The Catholic University Plan"; ROBERT W. SCHNITZER, *Managing Director*, Michigan University, "The Michigan University Plan—Professional Actors in an Academic Community".

Panel Discussion: "The Community and Festival Theaters" 10:00 A.M. Campion Auditorium. Moderator: MICHAEL MURRAY, *Director*, Charles Playhouse, Boston. Panelists: K. ELMO LOWE, *Managing Director*, Cleveland Playhouse, "The Cleveland Plan"; RICHARD HOOVER, The Pittsburgh Playhouse, "The Pittsburgh Plan"; ZELDA FISCHANDLER, *Managing Director*, The Arena Theater, "The Arena Theater, Washington, D.C."; JULES IRVING, *Managing Director*, The Actors' Workshop, San Francisco, California, "The Actors' Workshop"; JOSEPH VERNER REED, *Producing Director and Chairman of the Board*, The American Shakespeare Festival Theater, "The American Shakespeare Festival Theater, Stratford, Connecticut".

Panel Discussion: "The Professional Theater Today" 2:00 P.M. Campion Auditorium. Moderator: Professor EDWIN BURR PETTET, *Chairman*, Department of Theater Arts, Brandeis University. Panelists: HERMAN LEVIN, *President*, League of New York Theaters, Producer of "My Fair Lady"; HOWARD LINDSAY, Author and Producer; ROGER L. STEVENS, *Producer*, Head of National Cultural Center, Washington, D.C.; HOWARD TAUBMAN, Drama Critic, *New York Times*.

HERMAN LEVIN
ROGER L. STEVENS

ARMINA MARSHALL
LEE STRASBERG

THE CENTENNIAL DRAMA FESTIVAL

May 10-11, 1963

HOWARD TAUBMAN
ARTHUR KOPIT

in craft and structure"; while Howard Taubman, drama critic for the *New York Times,* charged that, "Plays are geared to expense account mentalities." Herman Levin, producer of *My Fair Lady,* defended the professional theater by claiming that, "People attend the theater to escape, to be entertained, and that is what Broadway gives."

At a dinner preceding the premiere of *Seven Scenes for Yeni,* Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh, S.J., presented gold medals to five Americans who have been "outstanding practitioners of the theater arts in the United States, men and women who have brought dignity and distinction to our theater at its best." Recipients of the awards were: Eddie Dowling, actor, director, and producer; Lee Strasberg, teacher, critic, and mentor; Lawrence Langner, founder of the Theater Guild, whose medal was accepted by his widow; Jose Quintero, interpreter of the plays of Eugene O'Neill; and John Gassner, historian, critic, and teacher.

Lee Strasberg receives one of five gold medals given by Boston College for outstanding contributions to the professional American theatre.

The cocktail hour before dinner.

In his address, delivered at the dinner, Father Walsh called for a more active support of the theater by the university and recalled the role Jesuit universities have played in the development of a number of great dramatists, such as Molière and Calderon. Not wishing to dwell solely on past achievements, however, Father Walsh concluded that, ". . . tonight there is the sound and odor of a new flowering season in the air. With you, beloved friends of Boston College, we offer our gratitude to God who has given us the harvests and the winters, the sunlight and shadow of one hundred years. To His greater glory we dedicate the second spring."

THE DRAMA AWARDS DINNER

AND
THE WORLD PREMIERE OF
"SEVEN SCENES FOR YENI"
MAY 11, 1963

Irwin Corey as "Yeni" in the Centennial Play, *Seven Scenes for Yeni,* commissioned by the university.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

Theater: Forsyth's Faith vs. Tyranny

Boston College Offers '7 Scenes for Yeni'

Commissioned Play Is Centennial Highlight

By HOWARD TAUBMAN
Special to The New York Times

NEWTON, Mass., May 12— It was a proud thing for Boston College to commission a play as part of its centennial celebration—and even more ambitious to present the premiere on its campus.

James Forsyth's "Seven Scenes for Yeni" had its first performance last night in the McHugh Forum, the college's ice-hockey arena, which was transformed into a spacious theater with a large stage. The professional production culminated two days devoted to the theme "100 Years of American Theater."

To anyone familiar with Mr. Forsyth's work, "Seven Scenes for Yeni" is not merely a pièce d'occasion. Its conflict between religion and the antireligious war waged by Communism is obviously not a deferential bow to the playwright's Roman Catholic patron. For Mr. Forsyth has concerned himself with spiritual themes in the past; they are deep in his thoughts.

●

"Seven Scenes for Yeni" makes no secret of where it stands. It loathes the commissars and their underlings who make puppets of a whole people. It is outraged by the deprivation of freedom of conscience in matters of faith.

Admirable as are Mr. Forsyth's views and emotions, he has allowed himself to be trapped in the very snare that cripples Soviet-dominated art. He has been so intent on his message that he has not trusted it to emerge from the fundamental action. Many of the characters are as black and white as the figures in the anti-Western plays one encounters in Moscow.

Irwin Corey

The Cast

SEVEN SCENES FOR YENI, a new play by James Forsyth. Presented by Boston College; produced by Francis W. Sidlauskas; directed by Eddie Dowling; designed by Peter Stone. At McHugh Forum, Boston College.

Constantin	Donald Scardino
Jax	Khigh Dhiegh
Yeni	Irwin Corry
Una Marie	Ronnie Claire Edwards
Argi	Bert Wheeler
Bargi	Lucille Benson
Ion	Paul Cozza
Mama Yeni	Claire Luce
Fosca	Walter Kinsella
Dominic	Lon Clark
Centurion	Clayton Corbin
Pilate	Frank Echols
Herod	Henry Oliver

Since his imagination is theatrical and his style poetic, Mr. Forsyth has written some touching scenes. He has composed a play within a play that recaptures the wonder and the sweetness of the early mysteries.

The machinery leading to the interior play, however, is slow and ponderous. The setting is a fishing village in a satellite country where Christianity is still stubbornly though secretly treasured. Jax, a party cultural secretary played in oily fashion by Khigh Dhiegh, persuades his superiors to let him undertake an experiment that he hopes will undermine the community's religious loyalty.

Yeni, a sad little clown who has served a jail term for making sport of party functionaries and who pines because he is not permitted to act, is Jax's principal agent for this experiment. Irwin Corey make Yeni a gentle, sympathetic figure — first as the comedian in oversized frock coat and baggy pants and later as the player in traditional clown's make-up impersonating Jesus.

●

Yeni's family, important to the drama, is conceived along elementary lines. His mother, played forcefully by Claire Luce, is irritable and domineering. His brother Fosca, played by Walter Kinsella, is rebellious yet cynically cooperative. Another brother, Dominic, is a courageous priest, whom Lon Clark plays with intensity.

There is a girl of the neighborhood, homeless and half Jewish, who loves Yeni, and Ronnie Claire Edwards affectingly portrays her as well as several roles in the inner play. There are also many neighbors, including an old fisherman, played with comic zest by that once-illustrious vaudevillian Bert Wheeler.

Eddie Dowling's staging has resources of sensitivity, particularly in the play within the play. For in the "seven scenes for Yeni," intended as a mockery of the Passion of Jesus but redeemed by Yeni as a pure fool, Mr. Forsyth achieves his best writing.

Pilate interviews a scotch-thirsty Christ.

Seven Scenes For Yeni

Written by James Forsyth

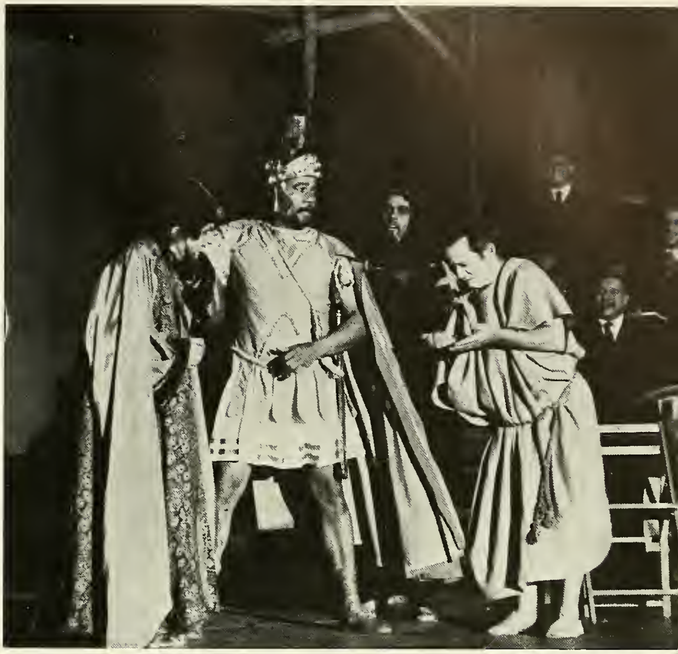
Directed by Eddie Dowling

Produced by Francis Sidlauskas

Yeni Entertains himself in a lonely moment.

Bert Wheeler and Lucille Benson as "Argi and Bargi."

The clown's impersonation of Christ at prayer.



Yeni holds the ear of the high priest's servant.

Yeni explains to Una Mari why he must cooperate with the communists.

HAIL! ALMA MATER!

Hail! Alma Mater! Thy praise we sing.

Fondly thy mem'ries round our heart still cling.

Guide of our youth, thro' thee we shall prevail!

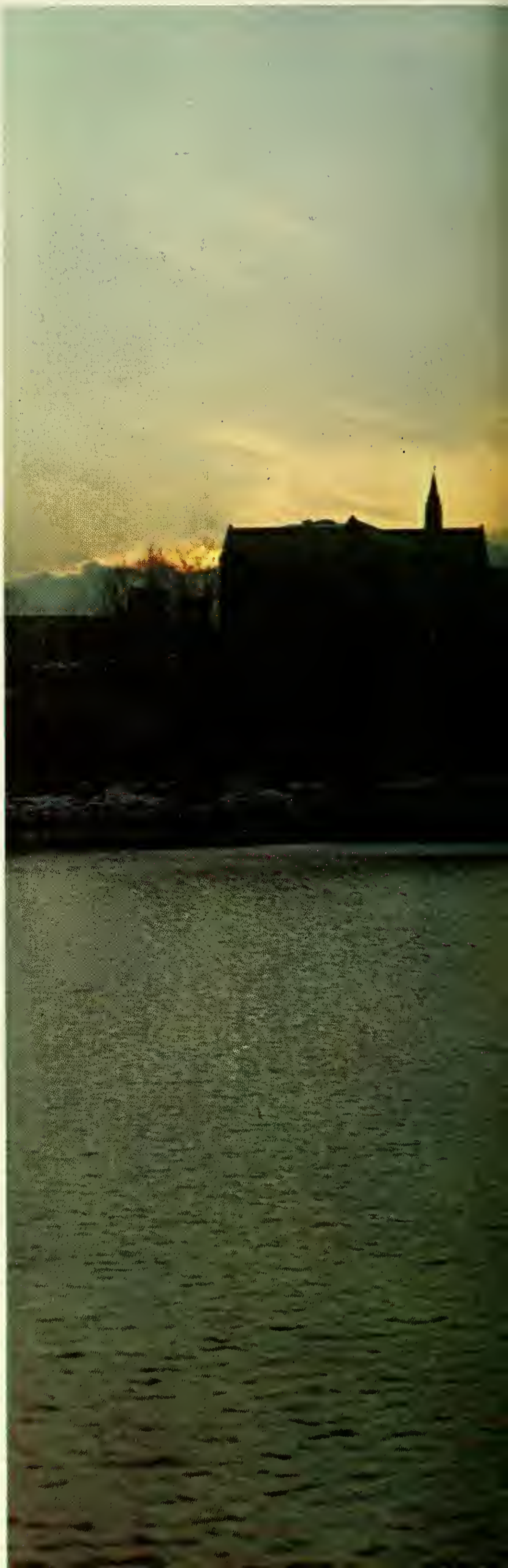
Hail! Alma Mater! Hail! All Hail!

Hail! Alma Mater! Lo, on the height,

Proudly thy tow'rs are raised for the Right

God is thy Master, His law thy sole avail!

Hail! Alma Mater! Hail! All Hail!



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The Centennial Celebration has offered a unique opportunity for campus organizations to provide some enduring contribution to the university. This volume is the SUB TURRI'S gift. The amount of time and energy which have been expended in its publication pales considerably when compared with the almost superhuman effort of those who have lived the history we have recorded. This book was originally intended to be about 170 pages in length. It was soon discovered that it would be impossible to do justice to the college's past in that limited space. The number of pages was therefore expanded by one third and still we found it necessary to be extremely selective in our choice of materials. As a result we have undoubtedly omitted many names and events which others may feel merited inclusion. To these we offer our sincere apology.

This volume is unique in many ways. It is the only pictorial history of Boston College and it was produced by seniors after their graduation. These members of the class of '63 received no payment for this labor and it is a tribute to both themselves and Boston College that their loyalty runs so deep. Work was carried on right through Senior Week and late into July. It was common to find the seniors' dates, some of whom had traveled over 500 miles, quietly typing or arranging materials. To those understanding young women we offer our sincere thanks.

This book is also deeply indebted to a number of university officials and organizations. Rev. Francis Mackin, S.J., the Executive Assistant to the President, and his staff have contributed valuable materials, extraordinary privileges, and helpful suggestions. Mr. John O'Laughlin, the Bapst Librarian, offered constant encouragement and cut much of the red tape one normally encounters in the library. Mr. John Larner, Director of Public Relations, provided constant assistance in our coverage of the Centennial Celebration. Rev. Francis Sweeney, S.J., Director of the Humanities Series, was a source of inspiration and aesthetic criticism. Special thanks are due to Rev. John McNamara, S.J., the moderator of the SUB TURRI. Father's sound financial advice and his thorough understanding of a moderator's function made him an outstanding liaison with the administration.

The great deeds and energy of the "Boston Men of old" have been a constant source of inspiration to the members of this staff. It is our firm hope that you who read this volume will be equally inspired to give of yourselves that Boston College may in her second century rise to ever greater heights of excellence.

Stuart B. Meisenzahl
Editor-in-chief

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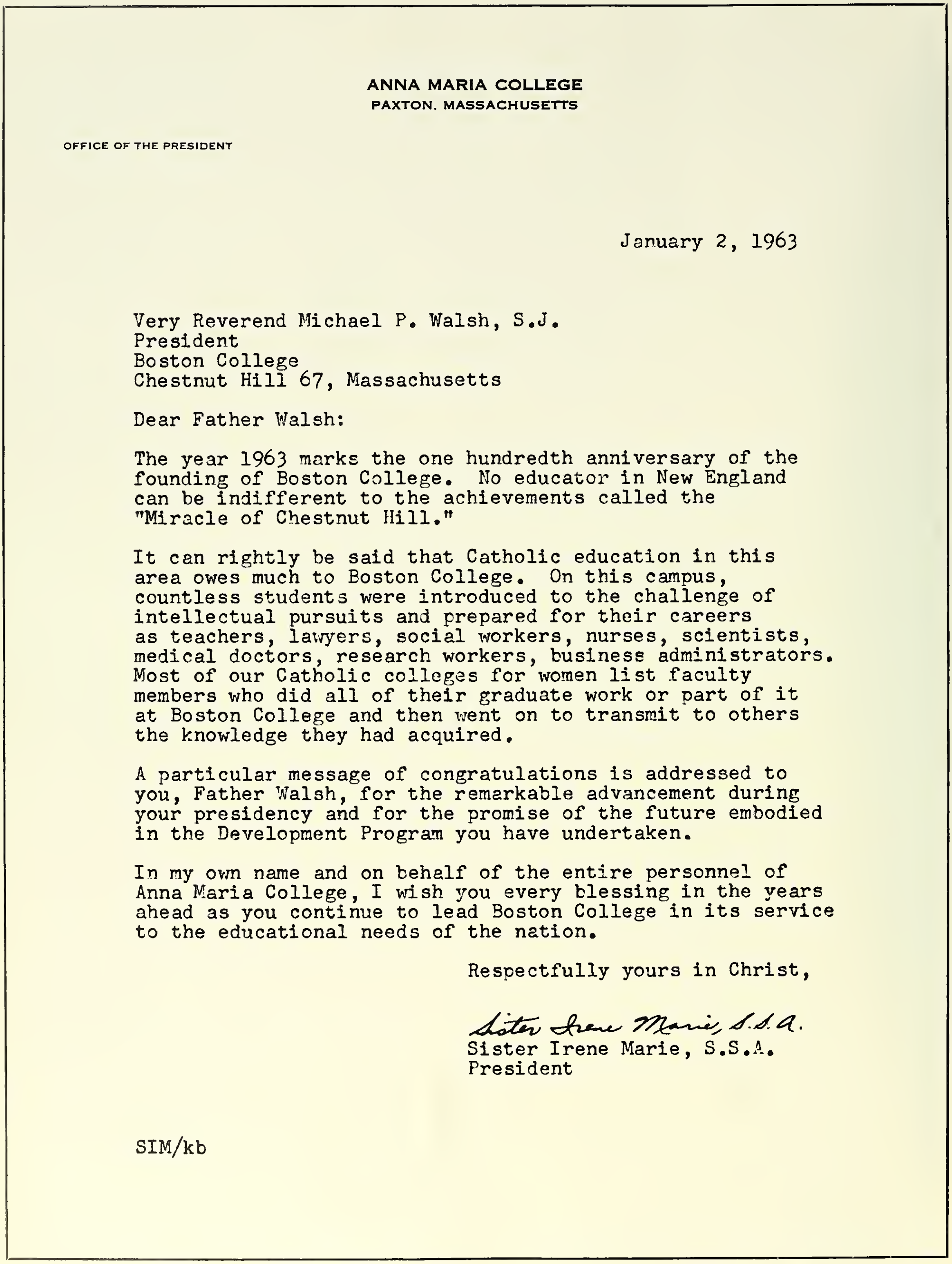

ANNA MARIA COLLEGE
PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 2, 1963

Very Reverend Michael P. Walsh, S.J.
President
Boston College
Chestnut Hill 67, Massachusetts

Dear Father Walsh:

The year 1963 marks the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Boston College. No educator in New England can be indifferent to the achievements called the "Miracle of Chestnut Hill."

It can rightly be said that Catholic education in this area owes much to Boston College. On this campus, countless students were introduced to the challenge of intellectual pursuits and prepared for their careers as teachers, lawyers, social workers, nurses, scientists, medical doctors, research workers, business administrators. Most of our Catholic colleges for women list faculty members who did all of their graduate work or part of it at Boston College and then went on to transmit to others the knowledge they had acquired.

A particular message of congratulations is addressed to you, Father Walsh, for the remarkable advancement during your presidency and for the promise of the future embodied in the Development Program you have undertaken.

In my own name and on behalf of the entire personnel of Anna Maria College, I wish you every blessing in the years ahead as you continue to lead Boston College in its service to the educational needs of the nation.

Respectfully yours in Christ,

Sister Irene Marie, S.S.A.
Sister Irene Marie, S.S.A.
President

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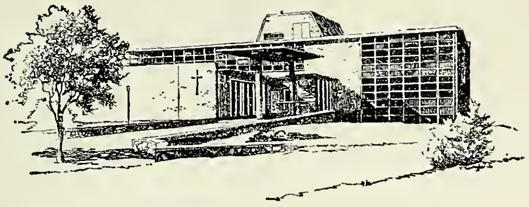

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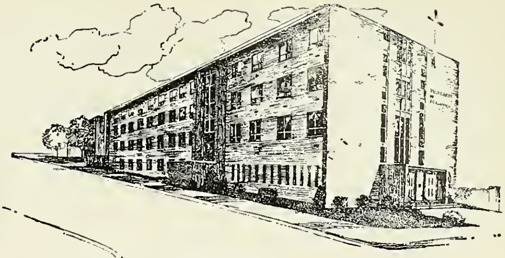

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Office of the President

January 31, 1963

Very Reverend Michael P. Walsh, S. J.
Office of the President
Boston College
Chestnut Hill 67, Massachusetts

Reverend and dear Father President:
P. C.

On the occasion of your Centenary Anniversary, the University of Scranton conveys very sincere fraternal greetings and congratulations to Boston College, our Jesuit colleagues, your dedicated faculty and loyal sons!

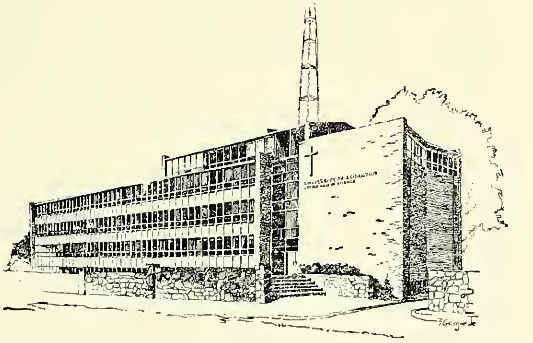
A century studded with heroic vision and sacrifice, reverses, hope, expansion and construction, is an eminently consoling accomplishment. Boston College's century of community and national educational service and its renowned devotion to scholarship, truth and meaningful, masterful teaching is a truly brilliant page in the annals of American Catholic higher education.

May the future of your university be as firm and enduring as your venerable foundations and traditions! Through the myriad challenges of the next millennium may Boston College enjoy every best blessing as it presses its unebbing labor for God, for the Church, and for academic excellence.

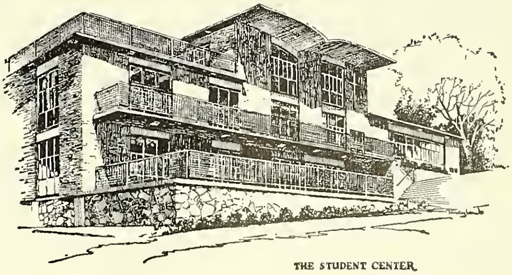
With our kindest regards and esteem, I remain

Sincerely yours,

John J. Long SJ
John J. Long, S. J.
President



LOYOLA HALL OF SCIENCE



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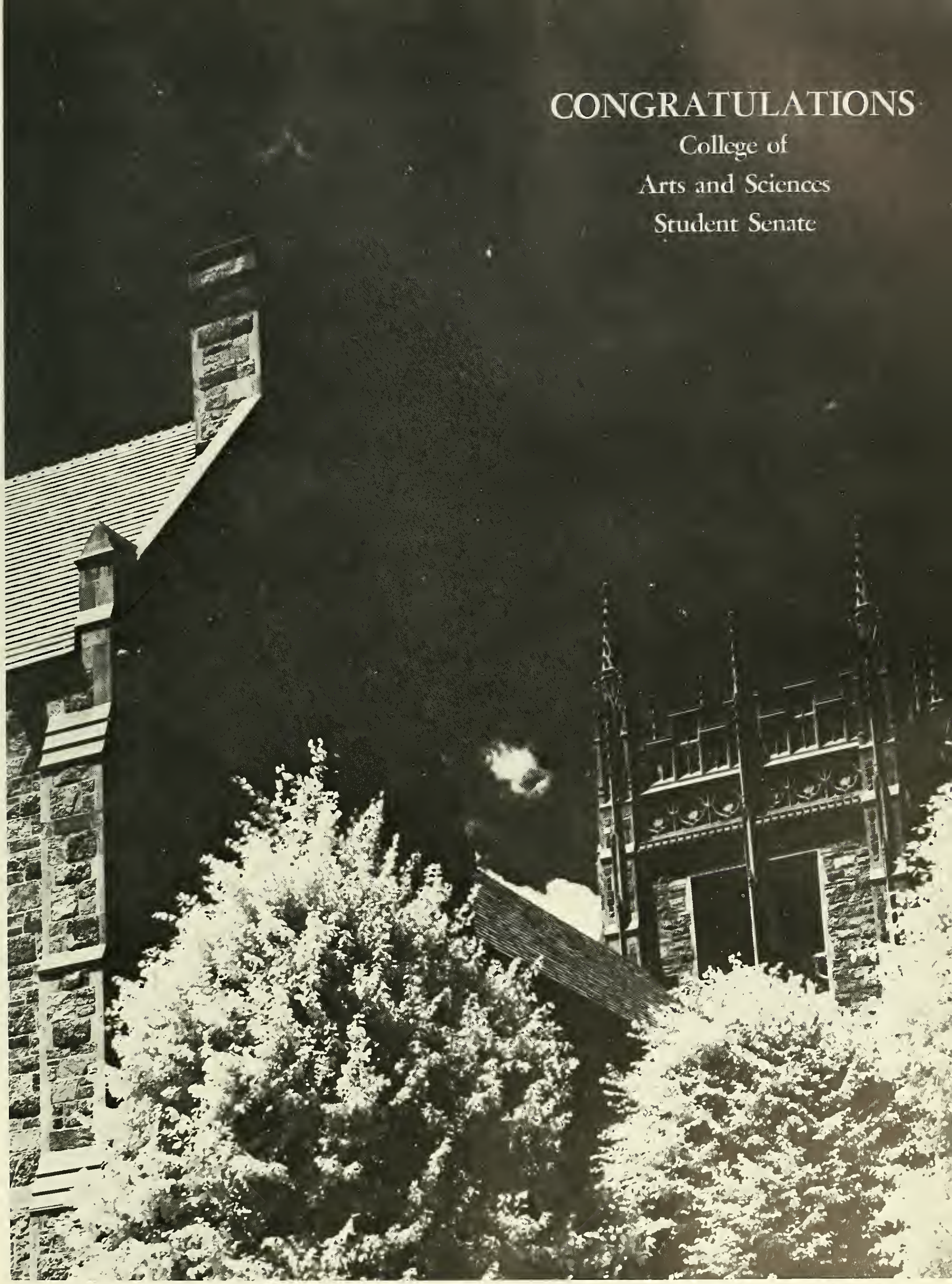

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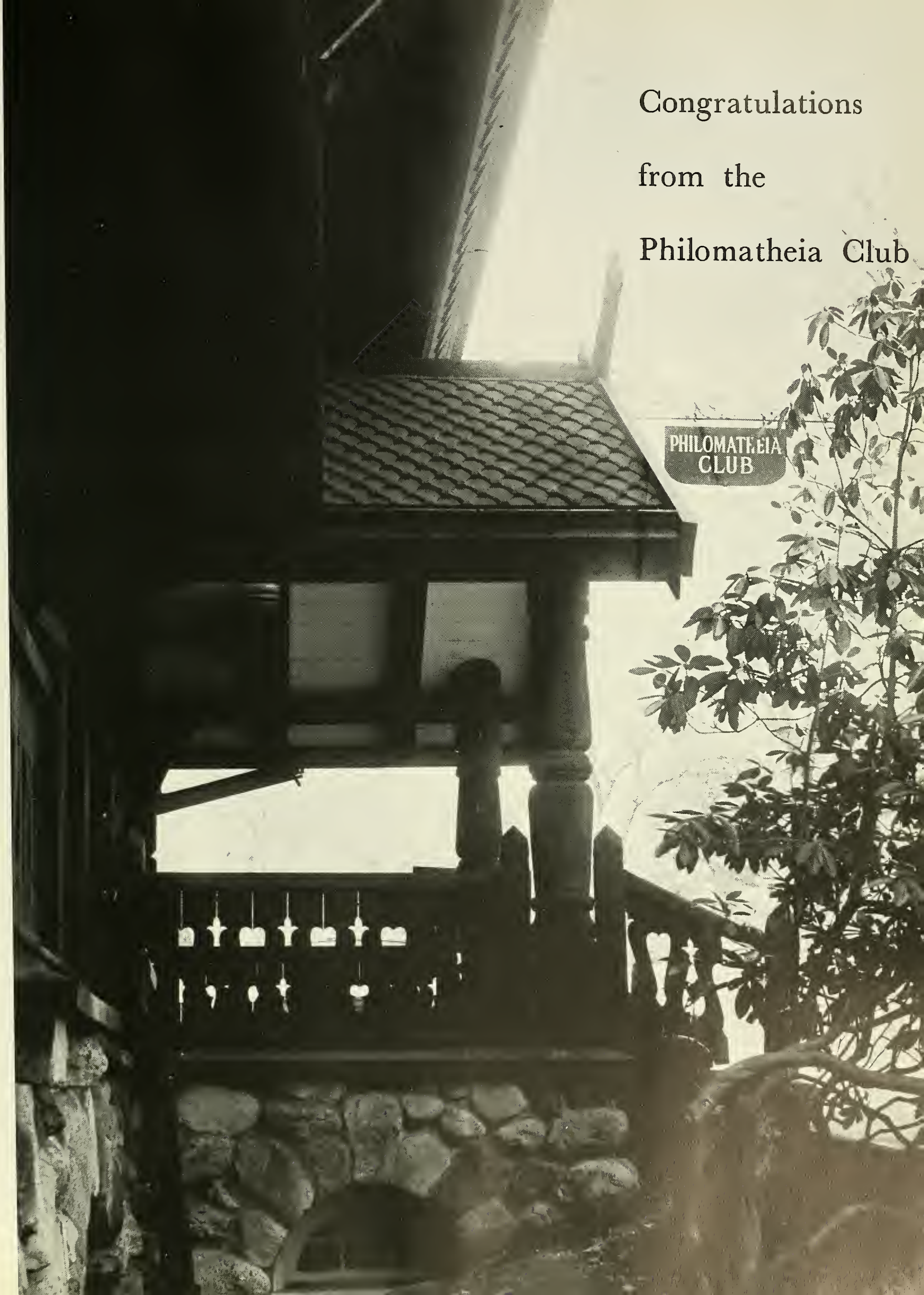
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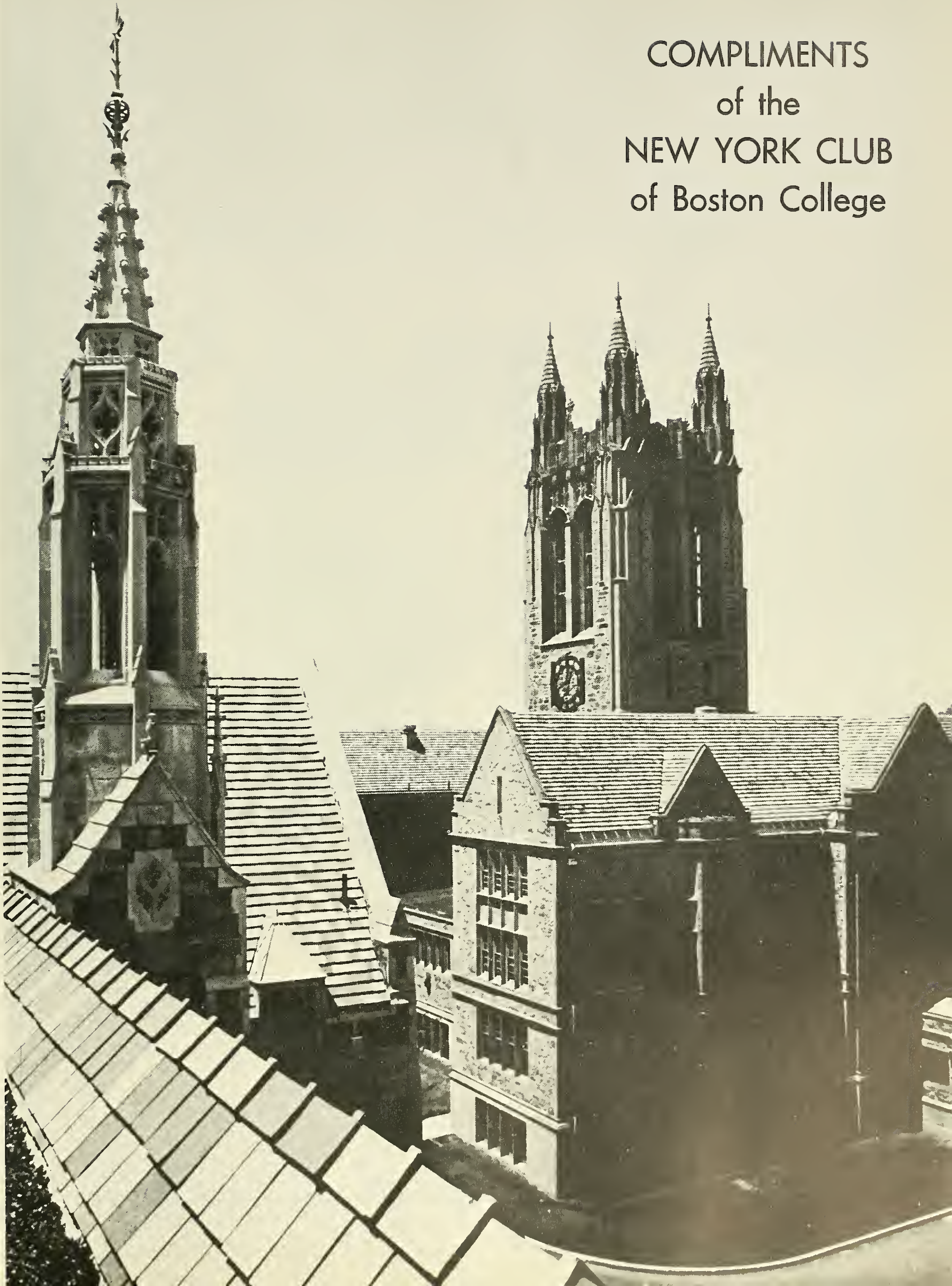

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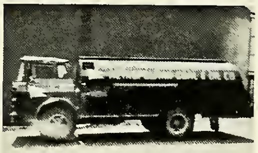

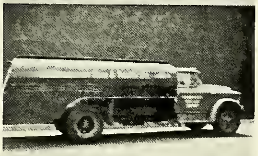

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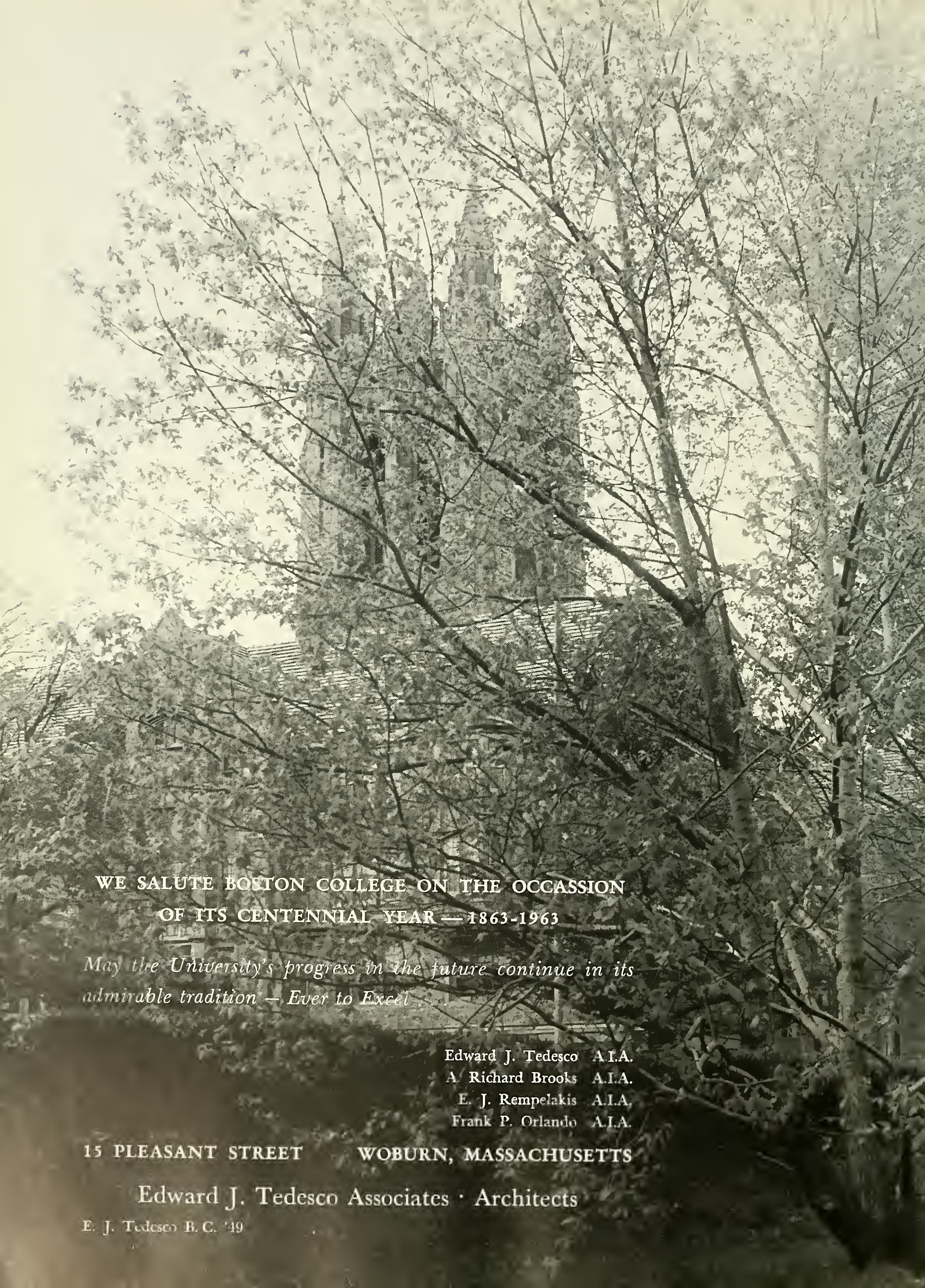

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May the University's progress in the future continue in its admirable tradition — Ever to Excel . . .

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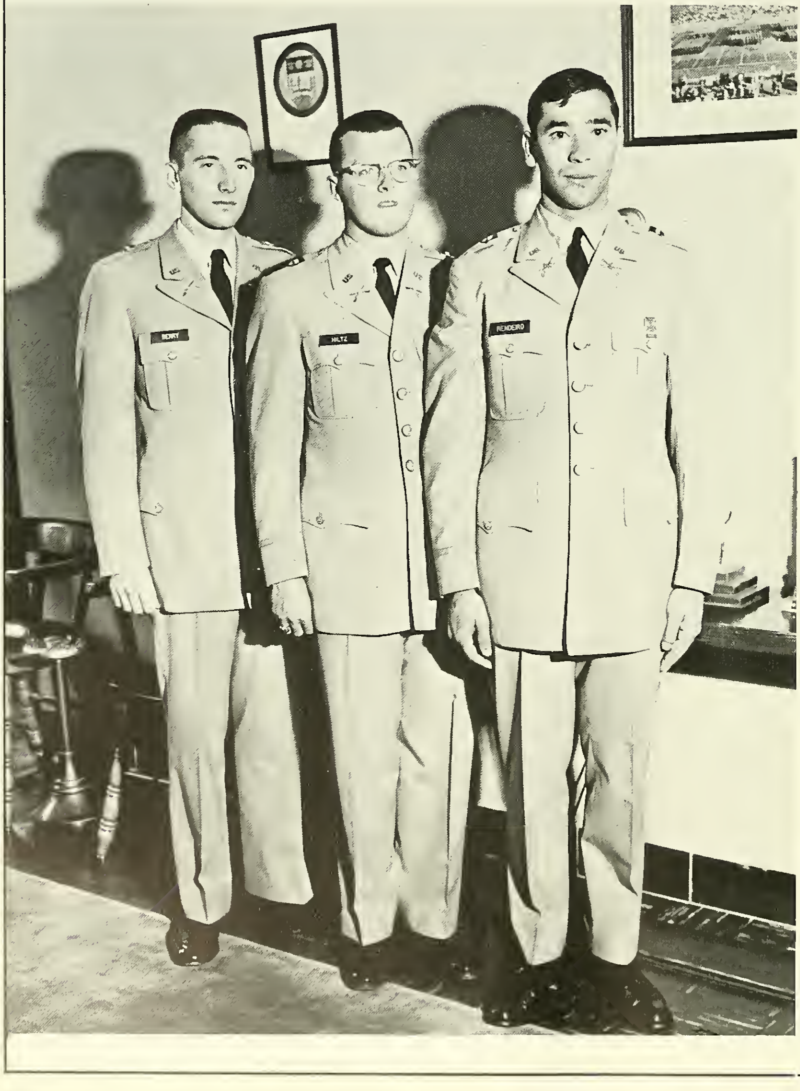

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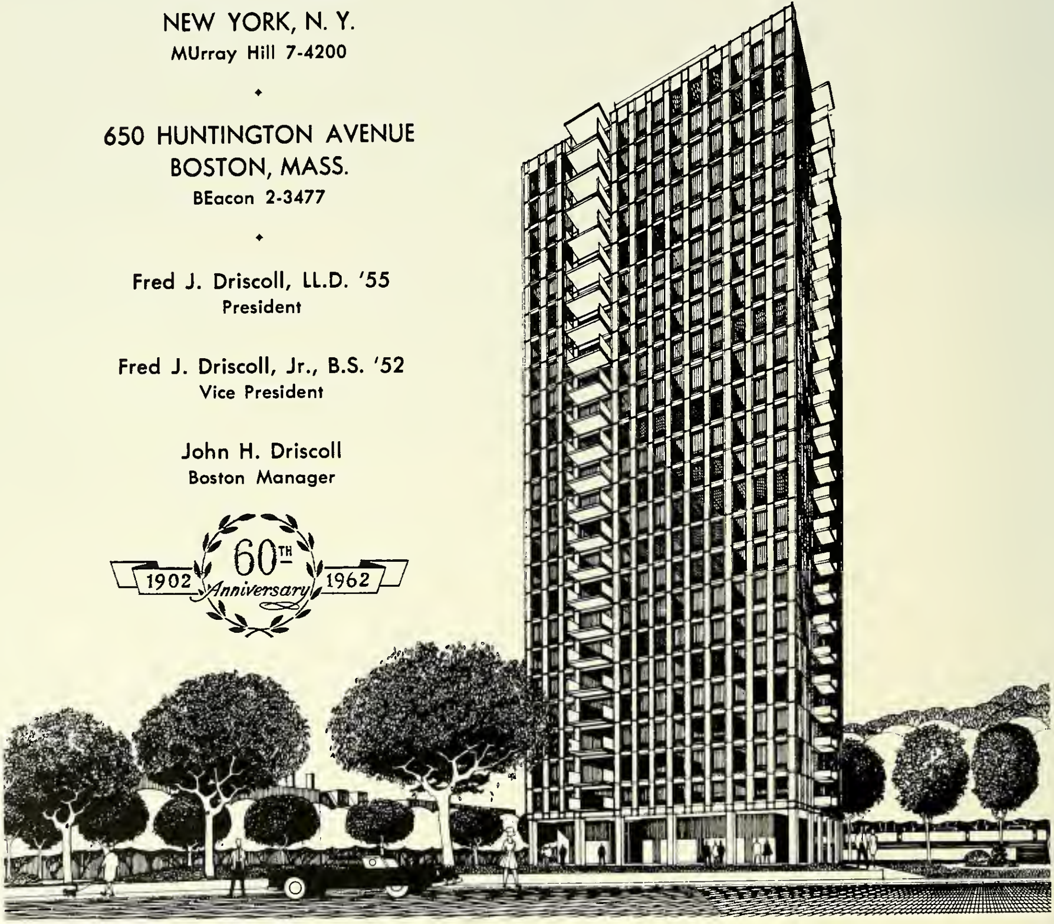

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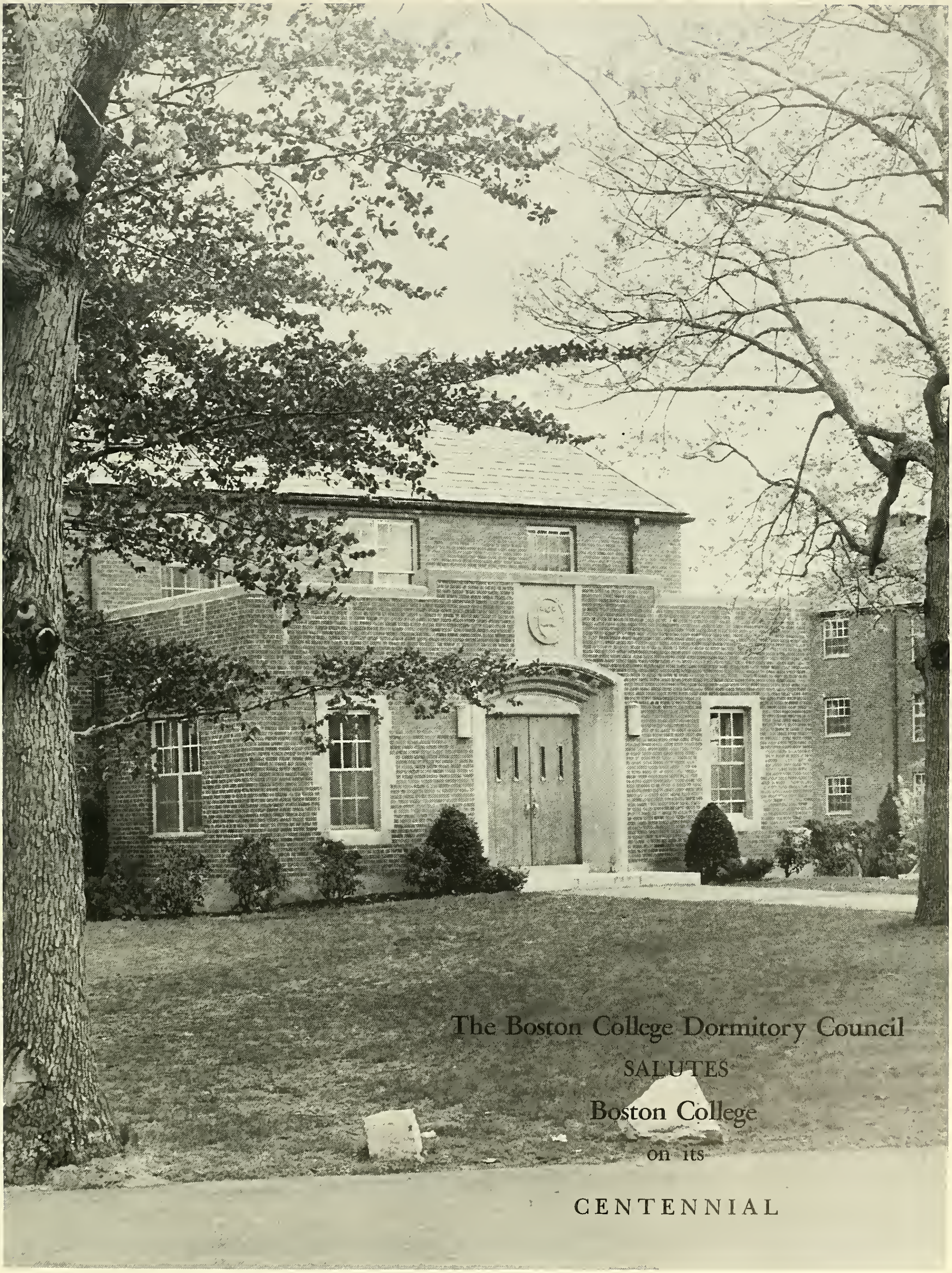

The Boston College Dormitory Council

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Boston College

on its

CENTENNIAL

CENTENNIAL GREETINGS

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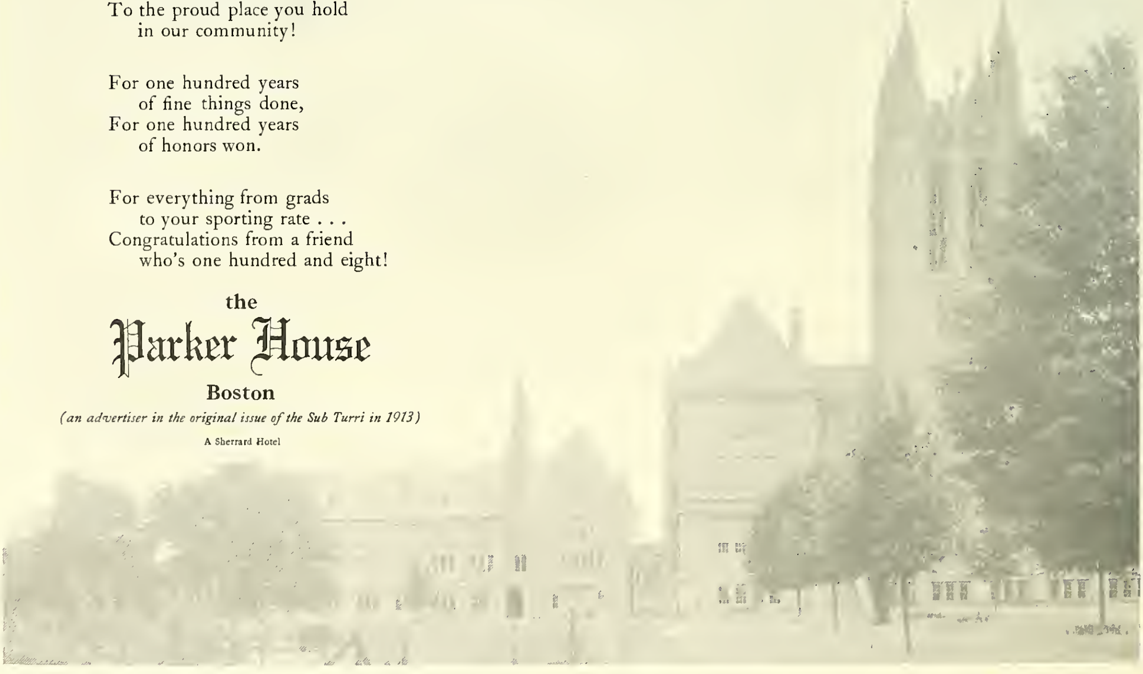
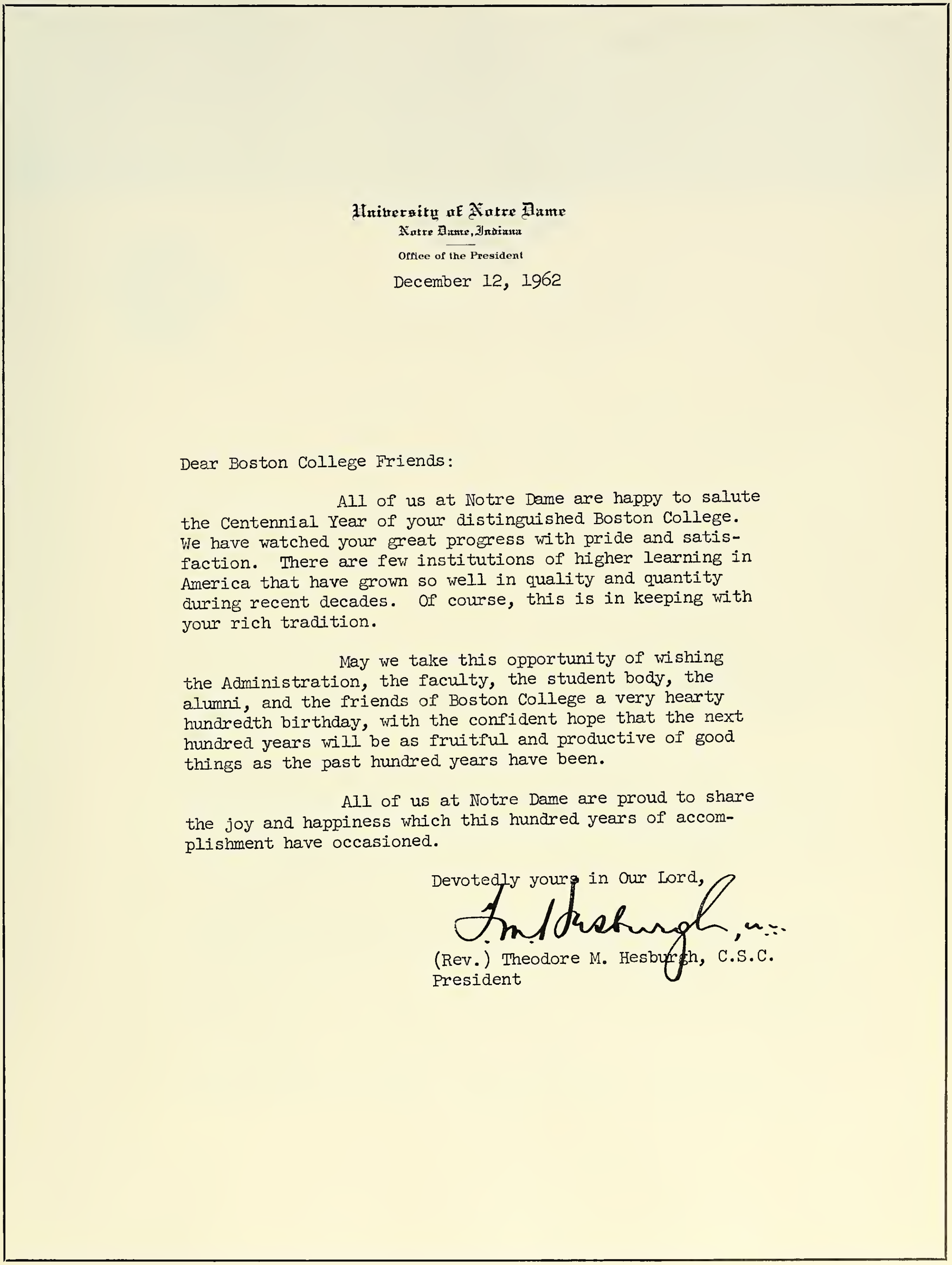




University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana
Office of the President

December 12, 1962

Dear Boston College Friends:

All of us at Notre Dame are happy to salute the Centennial Year of your distinguished Boston College. We have watched your great progress with pride and satisfaction. There are few institutions of higher learning in America that have grown so well in quality and quantity during recent decades. Of course, this is in keeping with your rich tradition.

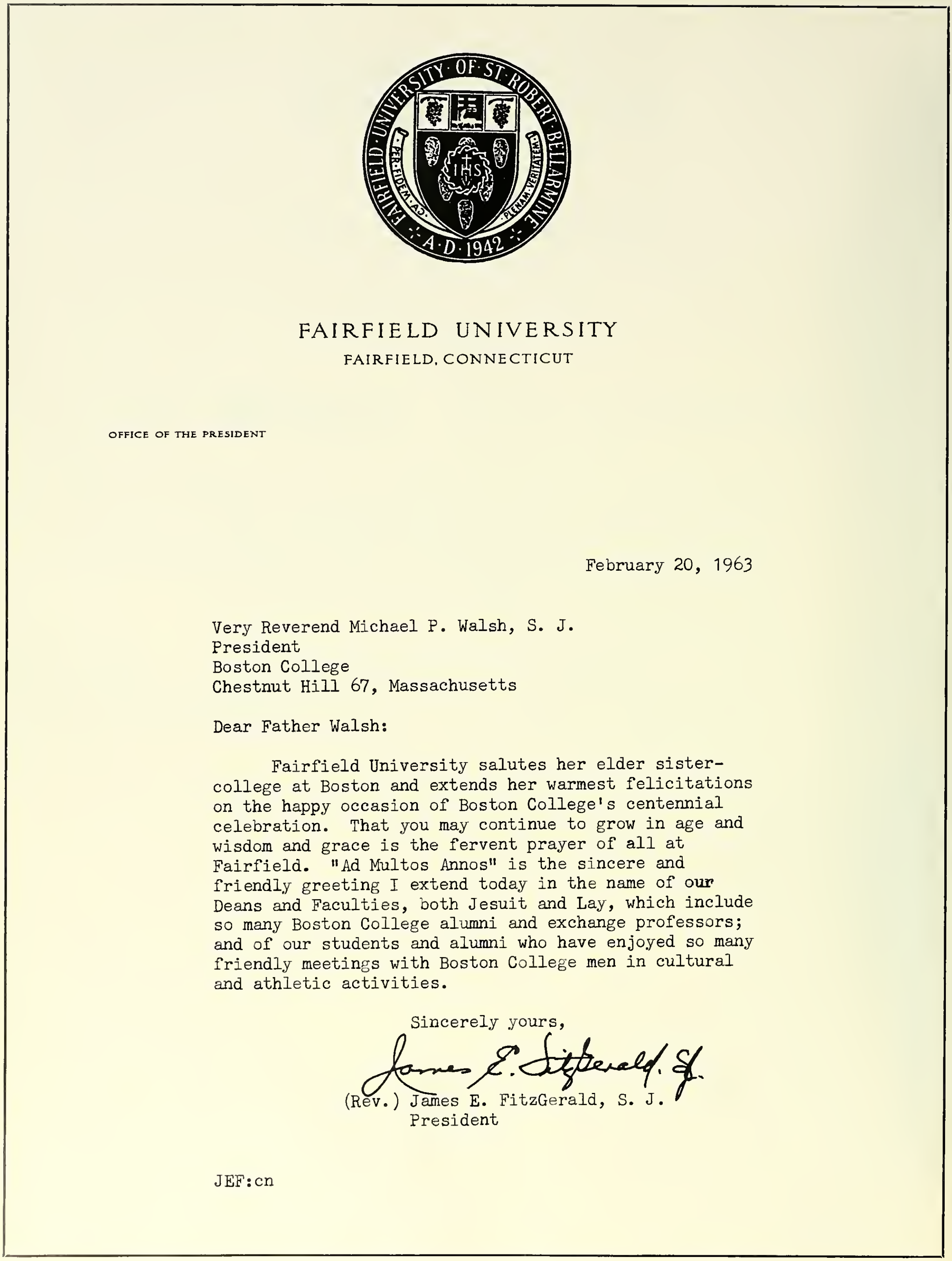
May we take this opportunity of wishing the Administration, the faculty, the student body, the alumni, and the friends of Boston College a very hearty hundredth birthday, with the confident hope that the next hundred years will be as fruitful and productive of good things as the past hundred years have been.

All of us at Notre Dame are proud to share the joy and happiness which this hundred years of accomplishment have occasioned.

Devotedly yours in Our Lord,

TM Hesburgh, c.s.c.

(Rev.) Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
President



FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY
FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 20, 1963

Very Reverend Michael P. Walsh, S. J.
President
Boston College
Chestnut Hill 67, Massachusetts

Dear Father Walsh:

Fairfield University salutes her elder sister-college at Boston and extends her warmest felicitations on the happy occasion of Boston College's centennial celebration. That you may continue to grow in age and wisdom and grace is the fervent prayer of all at Fairfield. "Ad Multos Annos" is the sincere and friendly greeting I extend today in the name of our Deans and Faculties, both Jesuit and Lay, which include so many Boston College alumni and exchange professors; and of our students and alumni who have enjoyed so many friendly meetings with Boston College men in cultural and athletic activities.

Sincerely yours,

James E. FitzGerald, S.J.

(Rev.) James E. FitzGerald, S. J.
President

JEF:cn

1933

RIVIER COLLEGE
NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CONGRATULATIONS TO BOSTON COLLEGE

on ONE HUNDRED YEARS of

LEADERSHIP

SCHOLARSHIP

SERVICE

Throughout the past century, Catholic American Youth, looking to one or other of the professions, and thousands of priests and religious teachers of almost every order in the United States, have sought to perfect their knowledge and improve their skills through contact with Jesuit scholars.

Boston College, they found, answered their needs. It has produced leaders of thought in both the arts and sciences; it has consistently recognized the importance of sound scholarship and as a result has sent forth through the years philosophers, theologians, men of outstanding spiritual stature as well as prominent leaders in government, finance and human relations.

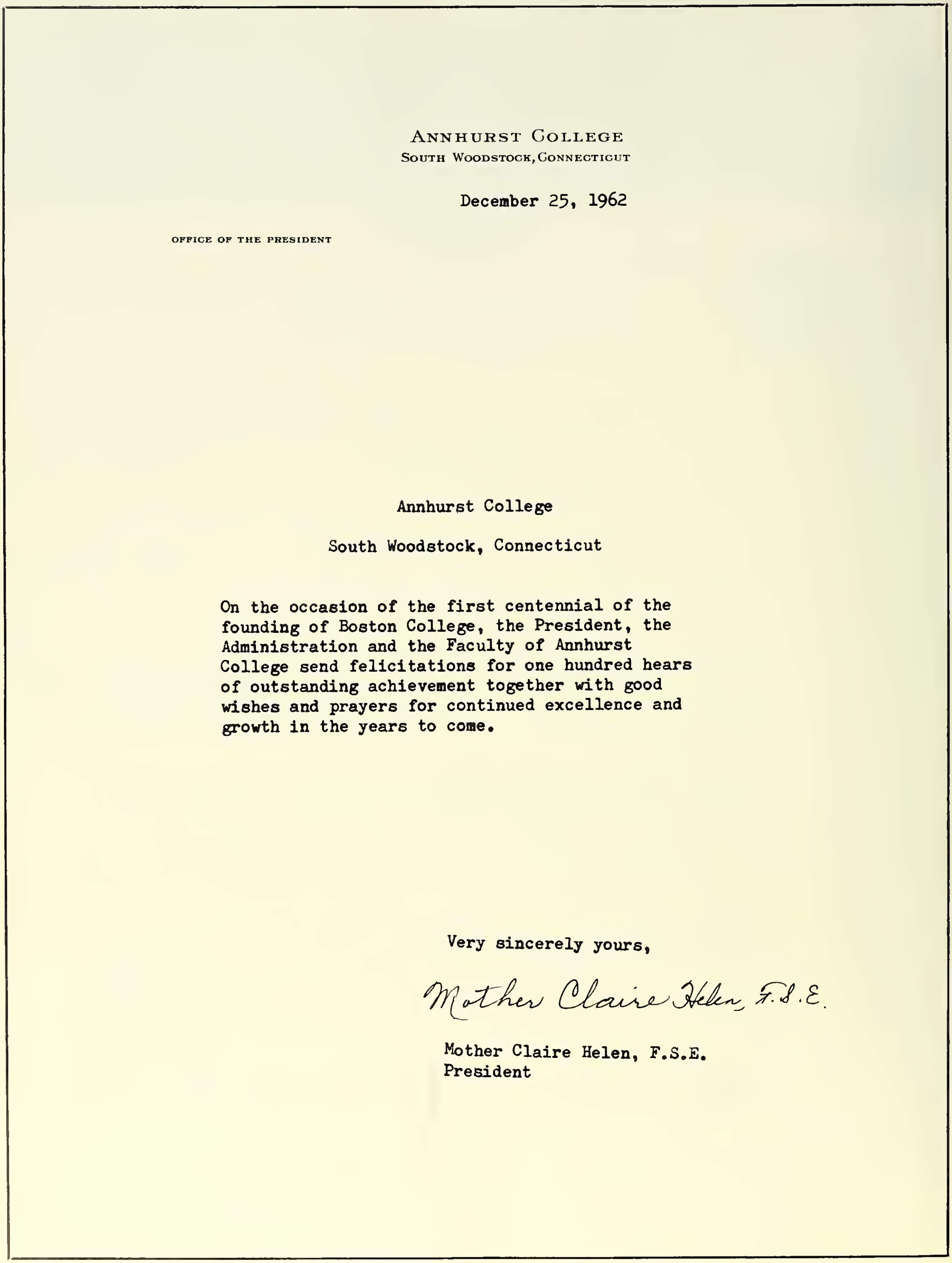
In a word, the singular achievement of Boston College has been in SERVICE -- service to mankind through Christian education; service to America by the formation of men imbued with life-and-death loyalty to their country; service to the Church expressed in the large number of Boston College alumni who, whether as laymen, priests, bishops -- witness Boston's own eminent Richard Cardinal Cushing -- have brought honor to their selfless, highly trained and dedicated teachers.

May Almighty God continue to shower His choicest blessings on New England's leading Catholic university for many years to come.

Sincerely in Christ,

Sister Clarice de St. Marie, P.M.

Sister Clarice de St. Marie, P.M.
President



ANNHURST COLLEGE
SOUTH WOODSTOCK, CONNECTICUT

December 25, 1962

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Annhurst College

South Woodstock, Connecticut

On the occasion of the first centennial of the founding of Boston College, the President, the Administration and the Faculty of Annhurst College send felicitations for one hundred hears of outstanding achievement together with good wishes and prayers for continued excellence and growth in the years to come.

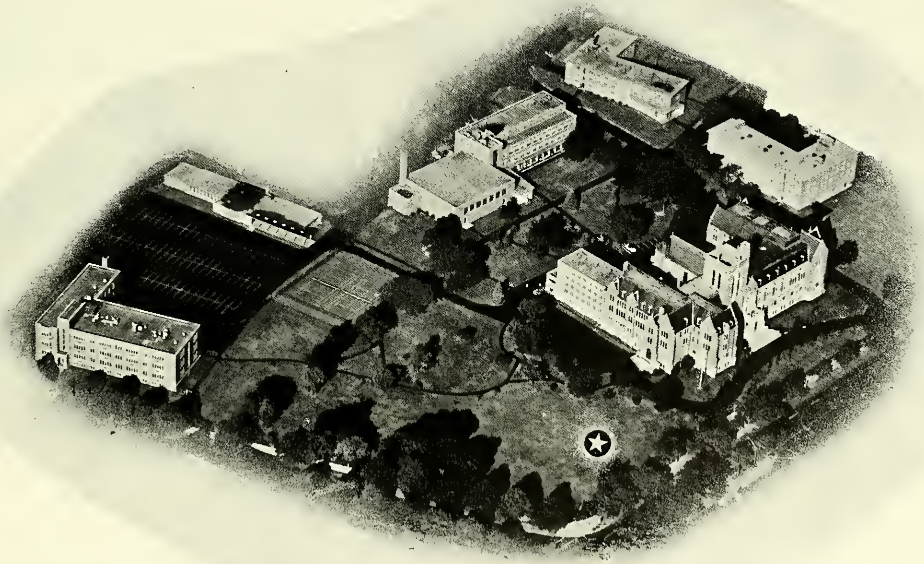
Very sincerely yours,

Mother Claire Helen, F.S.E.

Mother Claire Helen, F.S.E.
President

EMMANUEL COLLEGE offers affectionate good wishes to BOSTON COLLEGE upon the completion of the first century of dedicated service to youth. With admirable courage and perseverance, its faculty has upheld a high level of scholastic achievement and Christian leadership. Sensing the conviction in the minds of their teachers, its students have emulated their example and transferred to their professional fields the moral and intellectual ideals they have learned on Chestnut Hill. Contemporary society gives testimony to their influence.

We who have witnessed the growing years pray that the glories of the past may be but the foundation of future centuries of achievement for BOSTON COLLEGE.



Compliments of

A FRIEND

Congratulations to
Boston College
on its Centennial

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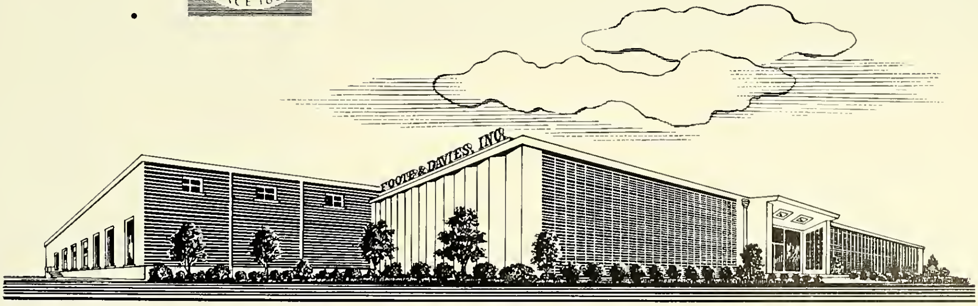
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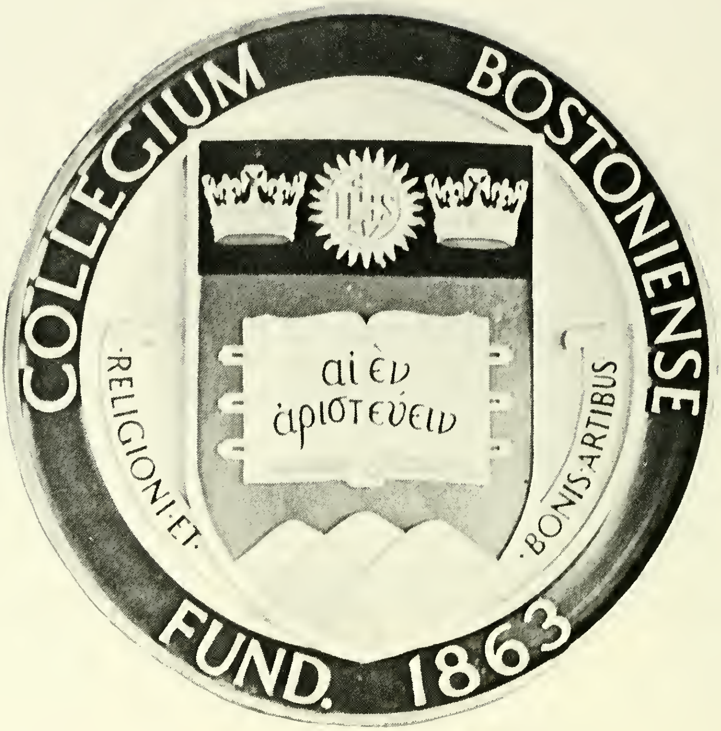

COLLEGIUM BOSTONIENSE
RELIGIONI·ET·BONIS·ARTIBUS
αἱ ἐν ἀριστεύειν
IHS
FUND. 1863

CLASS OF 1963

SENIOR WEEK

"Our group had 61% fewer cavities and 50% fewer brains."

BATHERS WELCOME
BILLY MITCHELL

"Take that, you masher!"

"You pinched her where?"

"Eat hearty . . . it's your last meal for a week."

The Lyons Police always get their quarry.

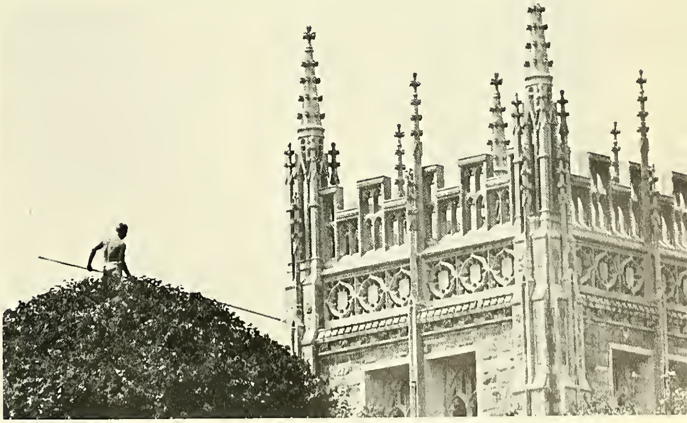
B. C.'s astronaut heading for a moon.

Bouchard and Knauf, builders of quality homes.

The Centennial Camel Race. Representing Boston College on the second camel from the left is Rev. Daniel Foley, S. J.—proving 4 out of 7 men prefer camels.

The dirty old man and his gift to the sea.

Senior Day at the Tam left many of the boys a little high.



Somewhere in there are the "Red Garter Five."

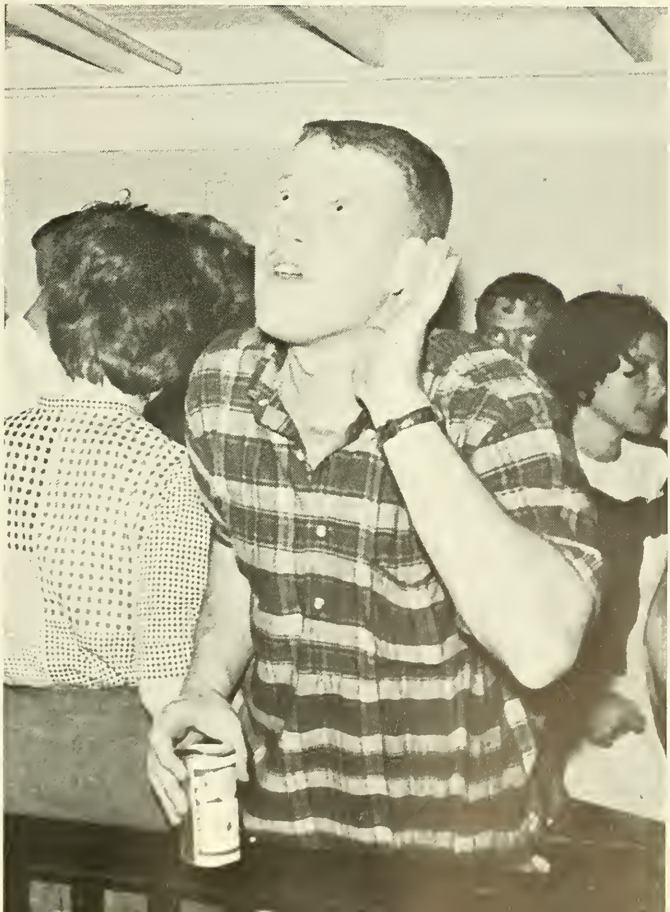
"Please, boat, don't rock again."

MOONLIGHT CRUISE

"Sock 'im, Buck!"

MARTHA'S VINEYARD
243 CU FT
24 PERSONS

"Sinking?"



"I'll be right up, Mom!"

"The Spirits of '63"

"For $5.00 it better be good!"

Some people dressed for the occasion.

"My husband thinks I'm playing bingo."

Peter Nero

"The Journeymen."

CAPRI

"Congratulations, Lieutenant."

R.O.T.C. COMMISSIONING

"Congratulations, Son."

The faculty who have led us for four years.

BACCALAUREATE MASS

Participants in Class Night:

Master of Ceremonies,
Douglas Magde

Salutatorian,
Thomas Feeney

Tree Orator,
Stephen Fay

Centennial Ode,
Judith Corbett

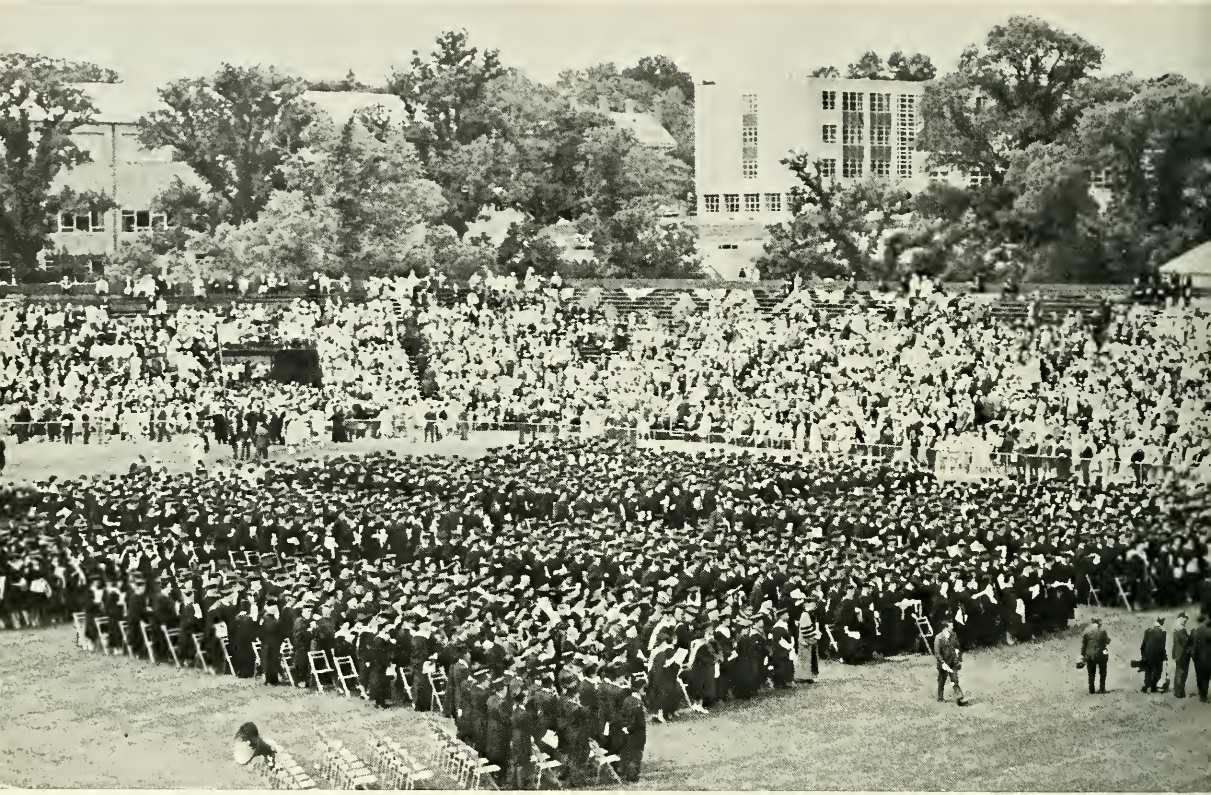
Valedictorian,
William Abell

PARENTS NIGHT

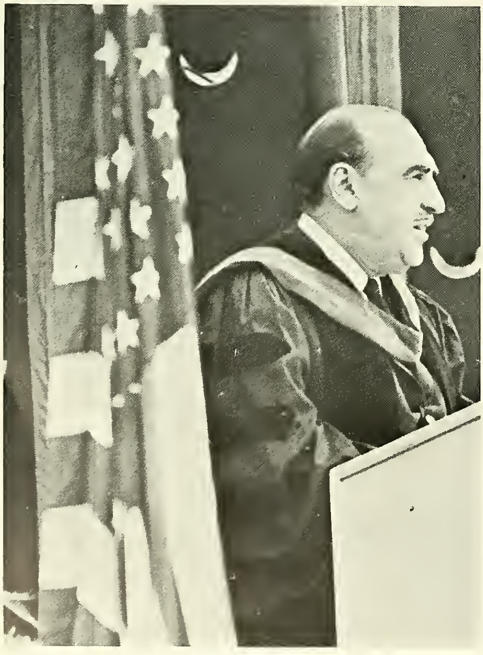
CLASS NIGHT

Peter White receives his gold medal for General Excellence in Arts and Sciences and the Cardinal O'Connell Theology Award.

Mothers and fathers, sons and dates.

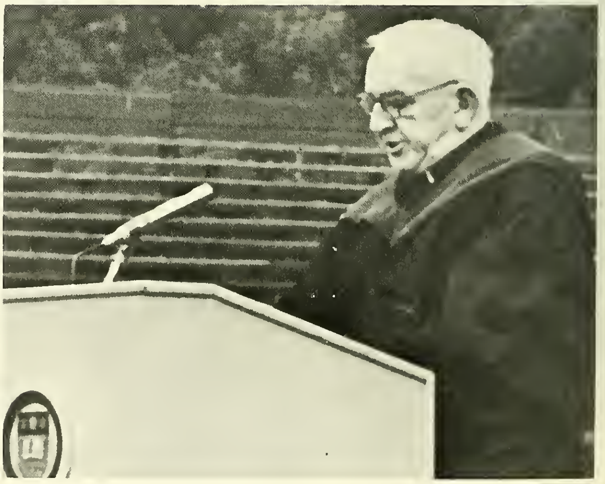


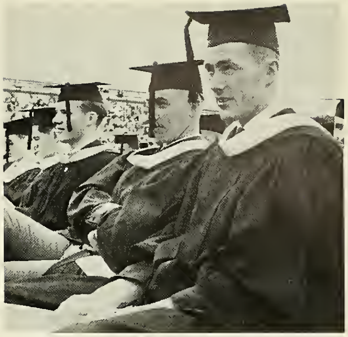
COMMENCEMENT

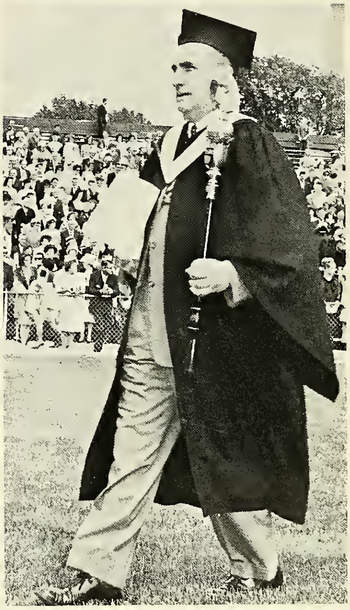


The Honorable Anthony Joseph Celebrezze, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

His Excellency Bishop MacKenzie invokes God's blessing on the proceedings.







James Reston receives his honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

"Fondly thy memories . . ."

"He always gets this way."

"How debonair!"

"The Connecticut Drys."

"To Boston College and the Class of '63."

"The New York Wets."

"After Iwo Jima we moved . . . ."

Father Charles H. Stonestreet, S.J. Born in Maryland, graduated from Georgetown in 1833, entered the Society the same year. Taught at Georgetown. Appointed Provincial of the Md.-N.Y. Province in 1852; president of Georgetown in 1858. He completed St. Aloysius Church, Wash., in 1859, taught at Georgetown, was appointed rector of Gonzaga College. Spiritual father at Holy Cross, 1880. Died July 3, 1885.

Alexander Hamilton Bullock, who signed the charter as Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in Royalston, Mass., March 2, 1816. Graduated from Amherst in 1836, taught at Princeton. Studied law at Harvard, began practice in Worcester. Elected representative, 1845-1847, senator in 1849, mayor of Worcester in 1859. Returned to the legislature, was Speaker of the House from 1862-1866. Elected governor in 1866 and was twice re-elected. Made trustee of Amherst College in 1852; received degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1866. Died Jan. 17, 1882.

Jonathan Edward Field, President of the State Senate in 1863. Born in Haddam, Conn., July 11, 1813, died in Stockbridge, Mass., April 23, 1868. A lawyer of note in the western part of the state; served in the Senate in 1854, in the House in 1862, again in the Senate from 1863 to 1865.

John Albion Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts during the Civil War. Born in Windham, Me., May 31, 1818. After graduating from Bowdoin College in 1837, he came to Boston, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature in 1857, served a term, declined re-election. In 1860 he was elected governor on the Republican ticket by the greatest popular majority recorded in the state up to that time. Was re-elected four times, serving till January, 1866. A great executive, liberal, humane, visioned. An uncompromising opponent of slavery, but at the end of the war urged a friendly attitude toward the southern states, and "reconstruction without retribution." Also opposed the notorious "Know-nothing" movement. Though not a Catholic, he frequently attended the Immaculate Conception Church, and proved himself a real friend of the Jesuit Fathers and of the new Boston College. He died at the age of forty-nine, Oct. 30, 1867.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three.

AN ACT to incorporate the Trustees of the Boston College.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: Section 1. John Mc Elroy, Edward H. Welch, John Bapst, James Clark and Charles H. Stonestreet, their associates and succeſsors, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Trustees of the Boston College, in Boston, and they and their successors and such as shall be duly elected members of such corporation, shall be and remain a body corporate by that name forever: and for the orderly conducting the business of said corporation, the said trustees shall have power and authority, from time to time, as occasion may require, to elect a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and such other officers of said corporation as may be found necessary, and to declare the duties and tenures of their respective offices, and also to remove any Trustee from the same corporation, when in their judgment he shall be rendered incapable, by age or otherwise, of discharging the duties of his office, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the same, and also from time to time to elect new members of the said corporation: provided nevertheleſs, that the number of members shall never be greater than ten. Section 2. The said corporation shall have full power and authority to determine at what times and places their meetings shall be holden and the manner of notifying the trustees to convene at such meetings, and also from time to time to elect a president of said college, and such profeſsors, tutors, instructors and other officers of the said college as they shall judge most for the interest thereof; and to determine the duties, salaries, emoluments, responsibilities and tenures of their several offices: And the said corporation are further empowered to purchase or erect and keep in repair, such houses and other buildings as they shall judge neceſsary for the said college; and also to make and ordain, as occasion may require, reasonable rules, orders and by-laws not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, with reasonable penalties for the good government of the said college, and for the regulation of their own body; and also, to determine and regulate the course of instruction in said college, and to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by colleges in this Commonwealth, except medical degrees: provided nevertheleſs that no corporate business shall be transacted at any meeting unleſs one half at least of all the trustees are present. Section 3. Said corporation may have a common seal, which they may alter or renew at their pleasure, and all deeds sealed with the seal of said corporation, and signed by their order, shall, when made in their corporate name, be considered in law as the deeds of said corporation: and said corporation may sue and be sued in all actions, real, personal or mixed, and may prosecute the same to final judgment and execution by the name of the Trustees of Boston College; and said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding in fee simple or any leſs estate by gift, grant, bequest, devise or otherwise, any lands, tenements or other estate, real or personal: provided, that the clear annual income of the same shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars. Section 4. The clear rents and profits of all the estate, real and personal, of which the said corporation shall be seized and possessed, shall be appropriated to the endowments of said college in such manner as shall most effectually promote virtue and piety, and learning in such of the languages and of the liberal and useful arts and sciences, as shall be recommended from time to time by the said corporation, they conforming to the will of any donor or donors in the application of any estate which may be given, devised or bequeathed for any particular object connected with the college. Section 5. No student in said college shall be refused admiſsion to or denied any of the privileges, honors or degrees of said college on account of the religious opinions he may entertain. Section 6. The legislature of this Commonwealth may grant any further powers to, or alter, limit, annul, or restrain any of the powers vested by this act in the said corporation, as shall be found neceſsary to promote the best interests of the said college, and more especially may appoint overseers or visitors of the said college, with all neceſsary powers for the better aid, preservation and government thereof. Section 7. The granting of this charter shall never be considered as any pledge on the part of the Commonwealth that pecuniary aid shall hereafter be granted to the college.

House of Representatives, March 31, 1863,
Paſsed to be enacted, Alex. H. Bullock, Speaker.
In Senate, Mar. 31. 1863,
Paſsed to be enacted, J. E. Field, President

April 1st 1863
Approved,
John A. Andrew

Secretary's Department, Boston,
May 28th 1863.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original Act.

Oliver Warner.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.